

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Nov. 1st, 1906.

The Peers
and
the People.

There seems to be a widespread misconception concerning this month's Parliamentary proceedings. The general public in a lazy, apathetic kind of way imagines that the debates in Committee in the Lords on the Education Bill represent an ordinary wrangle between Church and Dissent

as to which shall have the best of the new educational settlement. That is only the superficial aspect of the affair. The real significance of the debate lies in the fact that it is the opening skirmish in what will soon develop into a pitched battle all along the line, in which the simple issue will be—Is this country to be governed by the Peers or by its People? Aristocracy or Democracy—which is it to be? Our fathers thought they had settled that question in 1832. They were mistaken. They have left it as a *damnosa*

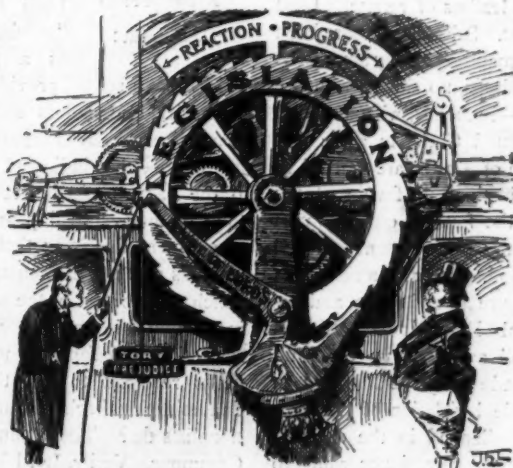
hereditas to us of the twentieth century. It is to be hoped that we shall make an end of the controversy once for all, and that no relic of the Amorites will be left to trouble the peace of Israel. In other words, we are now entering upon a fight to the finish between the hereditary and the representative principles of government, and no one who notes the drift of the times and the experience of every other country can doubt what that finish will be.

A Necessary
Surgical Operation.

The first thing necessary is the surgical operation which will enable the blind to see. The House of Lords is the Rip van Winkle of our day. It needs to be wakened up. As one of the recently created Peers remarked, "They seem to imagine the same old show is going to be carried on in the same old way. None of them seems

to know anything of the volcanic and explosive forces across the way." They have lived for the last ten years on the prestige of the General Election which ratified their rejection of the Home Rule Bill. They do not realise that they are confronted by a new and a very much more Radical Britain. They have so far utterly failed to recognise the significance of the last General Election. They have built for themselves any number of ingenious refuges of lies in which they think they are quite safe from the coming

storm. But of the fact that they are at last confronted by a "No Nonsense Cabinet," backed by a three-to-one majority in a House of Commons fresh from the polls, they have not even the remotest glimmering of an idea. They imagine because the defeated minority at the Elections has squealed about the Education Bill that therefore the majority has changed its mind, and that an appeal to the country would not result in the election of a Liberal majority.



[Tribune.]

The Constitutional Machine.

MR. BALFOUR: "Observe the beautiful arrangement whereby the machine can be checked when its motion becomes too rapid."

MR. J. B.: "Umph! But I notice it only acts one way."

They are given over to strong delusion that they may believe a lie, and so be lost. For when the cow challenges conclusions with an express train, the cow's miscalculation of the parallelogram of forces does not avail to save her from destruction. The one thing that can save the Peers is a surgical operation, which might open their eyes and make these blind men to see. Otherwise there will have to be a much more drastically surgical operation, in which the hereditary principle may be amputated just below the head.

The Challenge.

It is, of course, possible that under the leadership of the Liberal Unionist Lord Lansdowne, supported by the prudent counsels of that other Liberal Unionist, the Duke of Devonshire, the dense, inarticulate, obscure mob of respectable mediocrities may shrink from challenging a contest with the nation. With the exception of Lord Halsbury, who is suffering from the mental restfulness of eighty, and the Peer who was once Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Tories have no leaders of repute. Lord Goschen is a Liberal Unionist. Seldom has there been so conspicuous a lack of commanding ability among the Tory Peers. There are Bishops, no doubt, who are capable of stirring up strife—hotheads, whose natural pugnacious spirit is christened Christian zeal; but they, although in the House of Lords, are not of it, and they have no natural instinct in favour of the hereditary principle. But the four to one Unionist majority in the House of Lords is at present believed to be in a challenging mood. It will amend the Education Bill into a measure re-endowing and re-establishing Denominational Education. It will reject the Plural Voting Bill and hang up the Land Bill. It will amend the Trade Disputes Bill, and, in short, make hay of the whole legislation of the year. The nation will then be challenged in the sharpest tones whether it wishes to be governed according to the declared will of its elected representatives, or according to the prejudices of a few hundred hereditary Peers. The challenge will be none of our seeking, but we shall have no option but to take it up.

The Response.

There are only two ways of meeting such a challenge—for it is obviously impossible to ignore it. One is by an immediate appeal to the country on the direct issue: Peers or People—which shall be the governing authority in this land? The other is by the resolute employment by the House of Commons of its financial authority to bring the Peers to reason. There are various ways in which an

assembly possessed of the sole right to levy taxes and control their expenditure can convince the Lords that it is hard for them to kick against the pricks. As a beginning, the annual vote for the lighting, cleaning, and providing a clerical staff for the House of Lords might conceivably be discontinued. This would be only a *hors d'œuvre*, a foretaste of things to come. The next step would be to reduce the Education vote so as to stop the supplies to every school where the denominational teaching was given. This would be illegal, but the House of Commons cannot be compelled to vote money for purposes of which it disapproves. The third measure which might be necessary would be the imposition of a heavy land-tax upon all estates held by Peers. There are many other ways and means by which the taxing power may be used to bring the Peers to reason. What it is necessary for the Commons to face is that they must either adopt these drastic measures or appeal to the country.

A Daniel come to Judgment!

The House of Lords, by accepting Lord Heneage's amendment that "a school shall not be recognised as a public elementary school unless it is a school provided by the Local Education Authority and unless some portion of the school hours of every day is set apart for purposes of religious instruction," has indicated the line of counter-attack. If the Peers persist in destroying the Education Bill, the Commons should pass a variant on the Heneage amendment declaring that no school shall be recognised as a public elementary school if it is a school in which any portion of the school hours is set apart for instruction in the dogmas of any sect. Pass this resolution and follow it up by a refusal to vote the funds required to pay the customary grant to the denominational schools, and what can the Denominationalists do? They cannot mandamus the House of Commons. Verily, Lord Heneage is a Daniel come to judgment! I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word.

A Possible Compromise.

There is not much of the temper of compromise about the four-to-one majority of the House of Lords. But if more reasonable counsels should prevail, a compromise might be arranged on the following lines. If the Peers will consent to accept the fundamental principle of the Bill and make the members of the great teaching profession as absolutely free from religious tests as are any other members of the Civil Service, then it is possible that to compensate the Church for the emancipation of the teacher from the duty of giving

denominational instruction, the right of entry might be given to the denominations to enter the schools—all schools—and teach the children their dogmas at their own cost. We might even go so far as to allow the existing denominational teachers to continue to give denominational teaching, provided that it was clearly and definitely laid down that no teacher hereafter to be appointed should be permitted to give denominational teaching in his own school. Judges after their appointment are not allowed to practise in the Courts over which they preside, and teachers ought to hold the balance as impartially as judges between the various contending sects. If the State teacher is not precluded by statute from giving denominational teaching, the old state of things will continue. In ten thousand schools the schoolmaster would continue to be the Levite of the Establishment, and the only result of the Education Act would be a million a year extra paid into the coffers of the Church.

The
Prime Minister.

I am glad to hear the best accounts of the health of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Some feared that the shock of his wife's death would have proved too great a blow for the Prime Minister to be able to continue in office. Fortunately this is

not the case. For the first time since his Ministry was formed Sir Henry has been able to devote his whole time and energy to the discharge of the responsible duties of his high office. He is no longer compelled to spend sleepless nights ministering to the wants of a patient suffering from a peculiarly trying nervous malady. He comes down to the House and stays there as a leader should—to the very great benefit of all concerned.

It is very difficult to ascertain any authentic particulars concerning Mr. Chamberlain's health.

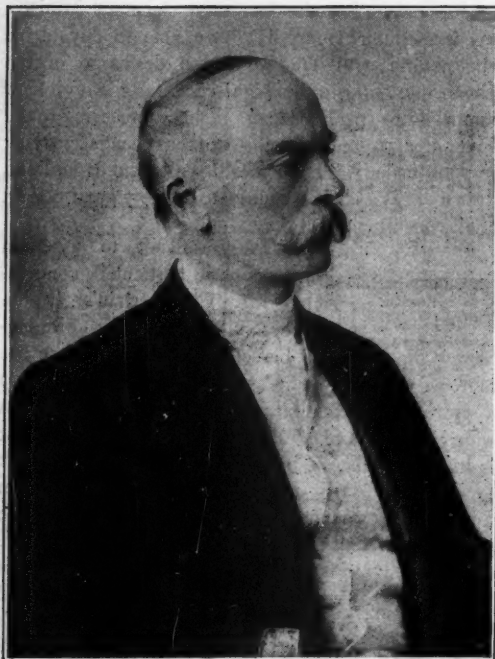
Rumours circulate in Birmingham to the effect that his left-hand side and face are more or less paralysed; but this, we all must hope, is a monstrous exaggeration born of the mystery in which the patient of Highbury is enveloped. What is known is that he lives in complete seclusion—not even writing letters on topics of the day; that from time to time encouraging bulletins are issued as to the great improvement that is going on; but that despite all these reassuring bulletins, there are no symptoms of political activity visible. It is being taken for granted on both sides of the House that Mr. Chamberlain's public career is at an end, and that both parties will have to reckon in future without the Member for



Topical Press.

Unveiling the Statue of Lord Salisbury outside Hatfield Park Gates.

The present Lord Salisbury is addressing the demonstration.



Photograph by

[Dickinson.]

The late Colonel Saunderson, M.P.

Birmingham. This is much more than a personal loss. For the disappearance of Mr. Chamberlain wipes Tariff Reform clean off the slate. That movement was a one-man show from the first, and without the one man it vanishes like the baseless fabric of a vision.

Mr. Balfour
and
his Party.

Dissatisfaction with Mr. Balfour's leadership continues to find more or less vigorous expression in the rank and file of his party. The

National Review is almost savage in its denunciations, and what Colonel Maxse says openly many others mutter secretly. But who is there to replace him? Mr. George Wyndham, who is more or less discredited among his own party by his virtues rather than by his failings, is probably too light a weight. Lord Curzon is not in Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain is *hors de combat*. Lord Hugh Cecil, the ablest man the Tories have got, is ostracised by the Protectionists. So Mr. Balfour retains the leadership, not because he has the confidence of his followers, but because they can find no one to put in his place. In the campaign against the House of Lords Mr. Balfour is not ill-qualified to defend the Upper Chamber. His speech on the question last month was much the best

he has made for some time. Note also that he has temporarily silenced the Irish Unionist malcontents by declaring, *à propos* of the Macdonnell letters, that he might as well be accused of horse-stealing as of having ever tolerated for one instant the idea of bringing forward a scheme of Devolution for Ireland.

Last month there passed away two men who in their day played a somewhat notable part in our political fray. Colonel Saunderson,

the *beau sabreur* of the Ulster Unionists, will never again contribute to the debates the wit, the invective, and the good-humour of the Irish Unionist. In his place we have only Sir Edward Carson. Colonel Saunderson was a gentleman. Sir Edward Carson is only a lawyer. Colonel Saunderson was always genial, even in his most savage onslaughts. Sir Edward Carson speaks often with brutal bitterness. As for the rest of the Unionists, they are but dull dogs at best. The name of the other notable deceased, Lord Cranbrook, who was better known as Gathorne Hardy, recalls the stirring times of the Beaconsfield Ministry. Although the son of a Yorkshire iron-master, he was regarded as a typical English squire—blunt, straightforward, capable, and a Tory to the backbone. He had so completely passed out of politics that it needed his death to remind people that until the other day he was still alive.

What is the Life
of a Book?

The *Times*, which has made a great success of its Book Club, has excited the wrath of the Publishers' Association by refusing to consent to a proposed interdict on the sale of



Westminster Gazette.]

[Oct. 18.]

A Literary Proverb.

MR. HALL CAINE: "Ill blows the wind that prouls nobody."

books at second hand until six months after the date of their publication. The publishers have withdrawn their advertisements from the *Times*, and refuse to supply the Book Club at wholesale prices. The *Times* retaliates by calling upon its subscribers to boycott the books of the publishers who have issued the interdict. It is a very pretty quarrel, and a magnificent advertisement for the Book Club. But surely a *modus vivendi* could have been arranged if the parties to the dispute really wished to avoid a war.

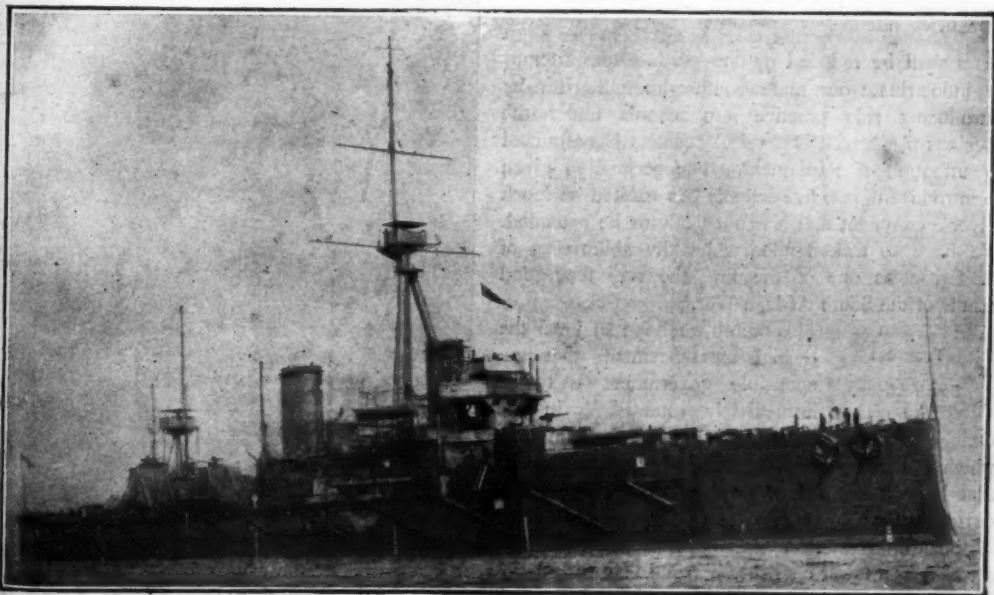
**The
Commission
on
Vivisection.**

It is much to be regretted that the Royal Commission which is now sitting to inquire into the subject of vivisection should have been so badly constituted as to deprive its Report—whatever it may be—of any respect. To constitute a Royal Commission on such a subject, and not to include any one as a Commissioner in whom the anti-vivisectionists have any confidence, and then to hold the inquiry with closed doors, was a proceeding which, to say the least of it, seems singularly inept. A Commission on which declared advocates of vivisection are over-represented, while no scientific opponent of vivisection has been allowed a place, is not a Commission which will command the approval

of the common sense of the nation. No one wants to pack the Commission with abolitionists. But to deny them a single representative was to the last degree unwise.

**Things Military
and Naval.**

Mr. Haldane has meted out punishment strictly graduated according to the enormity of the offence to the various officers and non-commissioned officers who were convicted by the War Stores Commission of having betrayed the trust reposed in them by their country. When we remember the multitude of rogues with itching palms who swindled the public in South Africa, the number brought to justice is surprisingly small. There has been a hubbub raised in some Tory papers concerning the new disposition of the fleet which has just been carried out by Lord Tweedmouth and his naval advisers. Considering that Sir John Fisher is First Sea Lord, this outcry is ridiculous. The *Dreadnought* has gone through her trials very satisfactorily, but the question as to whether she is to be the fighting ship of the future is to be referred to a commission of experts. Lord Eversley mentions a rumour that at the Hague Conference the British Government intends to propose that the building programmes of all the Powers for the next four



Photograph by

[Crill, Southsea.]

The Most Powerful Warship in the World.

The *Dreadnought* at Spithead. Laid down October 2nd, 1905; launched February 10th, 1906; steam and gunnery trials October 1st, 1906.



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

A Solace for Dishonour.

GENERAL OFFICER: "I see some of our fellows have got the punishment they deserve for this job. What have you got?"
ARMY CONTRACTOR: "A lot o' money, my boy!"

years shall be reduced by one-fourth. The attempt to indoctrinate our male youth with militarism by introducing rifle practice into schools under the specious plea that it is physical exercise has attracted the attention of Parliament. The permission given to introduce it into five schools has excited so much adverse comment that it is not likely to be extended. We have to reckon upon a healthy abhorrence of militarism as one of the few, the very few, good results of the South African War.

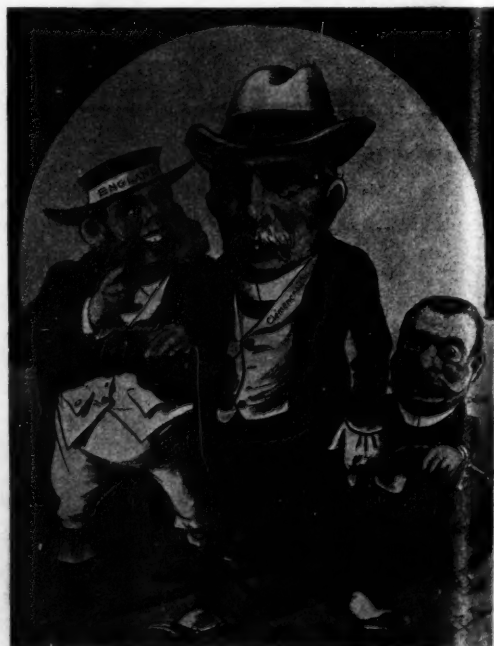
Progress
in
South Africa.

This month we hope to have the official announcement that responsible government is to be immediately established in the Orange Free State. I regret to learn from a letter which I received last month from President Steyn that he will not return to the position of the first citizen in the Orange Free State. He has recovered his health, but after an experience which leads him to guard it as a miser cherishes his gold. He will, therefore, stand aside and leave the formation of the new Government to younger and stronger men. Possibly the first Prime Minister of the Orange Free State—I

never call it the Orange River Colony—will be Judge Hertzog, than whom it would be difficult to find a better man. In the Transvaal it is expected that Sir Richard Solomon will be called to office, and that he will form an Administration in which both General Botha and General Smuts find a place. Considerable uneasiness is felt concerning the Upper House, which, however, may be allayed when it is discovered that the nominations will not be left to Lord Selborne. It will be very interesting to see how the new legislatures will deal with the natives. I am glad to hear that there is some disposition on the part of the more advanced Boers to recognise that the franchise ought to be given to blacks of education who have a stake in the country. On this point Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace makes some valuable suggestions this month in the *Independent Review*, extracts from which will be found in another column.

M. Clemenceau,
Prime Minister.

One of the most interesting of the political events of the last month has been the advent of M. Clemenceau to the Premiership of the French Republic. More than twenty years ago



Nobelspalter.]

[Zurich.

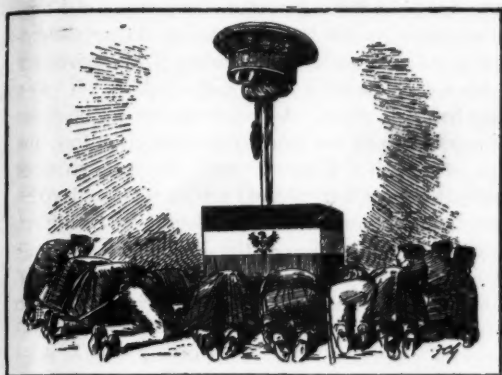
The New French Premier.

Clemenceau is reported to be a "man of action," and to be inclined to be friendly with England. It is to be hoped not à la Delcassé, with a revolver in his pocket.

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Westminster Gazette.

The Cap and Sword Fetich.

(With apologies to the Burgomaster of Koepenick.)

one of his English friends expressed the opinion that he was too light a weight ever to ride the thunder-horse of the French Revolution. Less than five years ago he was regarded as being too much of a *gamin de Paris* to have in him the making of a serious Minister. But last month, after having successfully served his novitiate as Home Secretary in the Sarrien Cabinet, behold M. Clemenceau Premier at last, amid almost universal congratulations. What is perhaps even more wonderful is that he has made Colonel Picquart, the hero of the Dreyfus affair, Minister of War, and has appointed M. Viviani, a Socialist, as the first holder of the new portfolio of Minister of Labour. The future of his Ministry will be watched with intense interest. M. Clemenceau is a journalist—when I first met him he was writing the editorials of *La Justice* in a sanctum the most conspicuous feature of which was a colossal replica of the Venus of Milo—and he has any number of newspaper men in his Cabinet. M. Bourgeois is not a member of the new Ministry, so that he will be free to represent France as first delegate at the next Hague Conference.

The New Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

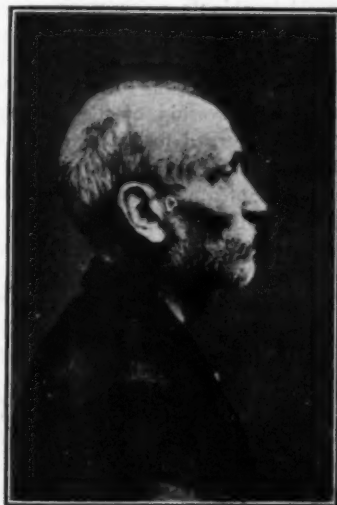
The resignation of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, after holding the office for eleven years, excites comparatively little interest in Britain. Since Count Andrassy no holder of that post has impressed the British public with his personality. His successor, Baron von Aehrenthal, who represented Austro-Hungary at St. Petersburg, is almost unknown in this country. Hungarians are better known than Austrians in London—the Austrian Exhibition notwithstanding. Baron von Aehrenthal will need all his wits if he is to keep the Austro-Hungarian Empire-Kingdom from going to pieces.

The Outlook in Russia.

Contrary to the almost universal opinion of the critics who regarded the dissolution of the Duma as the signal for the triumph of the Revolution, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution finds the Russian Government more firmly seated than any one ventured to hope six months ago. The fact seems to be that in M. Stolypin the Tsar appears to have found a Lord Spencer, who, while firmly suppressing disorder, as firmly maintains his devotion to Liberal principles. It is true that crime is still rampant. But the excesses of the criminals have created a reaction in favour of the Government, and for the moment the Revolution seems to be checked. It may only be for the moment. The financial problem is still unsolved. The peasants are still the dark horse of the situation, and no one ventures to predict with any confidence what the next Duma will be like. Meanwhile let us note with gratitude the publication of a final Ukase giving complete religious liberty to the Raskolniks, the Old Believers, the Nonconformists of Russia, who number many millions, and who are among the best elements of the Russian population.

The Famous Captain of Koepenick.

If we were to be asked what human being last month deserved best to receive a Nobel prize as a universal benefactor of humanity, the famous Captain of Koepenick would head the poll by a large majority. The grised, police-harried, snub-nosed, habitual criminal and gaol-bird named Voigt, who in the middle of last month dressed himself as a captain of the Prussian Guards, commandeered the services of a company of soldiers, and relying safely upon the respect paid to the uniform, actually arrested the Mayor of Koepenick and looted the town treasury, did more for the



The "Captain."



[Lustige Blätter.]

[Berlin.]

The Robber Knight of Koepenick.

gaiety of nations than all the rest of mankind. What an irresistible rogue he is! how simple, almost infantile, his craft; how ludicrous his adventures, and how cutting the satire of his exploits! He kept the world laughing a whole week—an exploit for which he well deserves to be decorated and pensioned for life. But, such is the injustice of the world, he will now be consigned to gaol for the rest of his natural life. The worship of the military uniform, which has been carried to such preposterously extravagant lengths in Prussia, never received so effective an exposure. A man in an officer's uniform in Prussia is a little God—the uniform makes the deity. Now, when it is seen how easy it is for ex-convicts to obtain a uniform, the cult has been hit in its vitals. It will, however, die hard.

The Protest of the Women in the Lobby.

The reassembling of Parliament last month was the occasion for a demonstration in favour of woman's suffrage, which has brought us perceptibly nearer the inevitable enfranchisement of the sex which is still outside the pale of the Constitution. A deputation from the Woman's Social and Political Union waited upon the Prime Minister to

urge upon him the importance of conceding the vote to women. As Sir Henry refused to do anything, a few of the more determined leaders of the movement made a demonstration in the outer Lobby. It was a very harmless affair. A few sentences of indignant protest, promptly cut short by the police, fell from the lips of the first speaker. Mrs. Despard, sister of General French, a grey-haired matron who has devoted herself to charitable works in South West London, promptly took the place of the silenced speaker, only to be as promptly silenced. The police then removed the protesting ladies, and there the incident ought to have ended. But no sooner were the women removed from the precincts of Parliament than several of them were arrested, including at least one bystander, Miss Annie Kenney, who had never been in the Lobby at all, and who had refrained from taking any part in the demonstration. Mrs. Despard, who was one of the chief offenders, protested against Miss Kenney's arrest, declaring that if any one deserved arrest it was herself. The police, however, refrained from arresting General French's sister, saying that they had their instructions. So Miss Kenney, the factory girl, was marched off to prison, while Mrs. Despard was left at liberty, in order apparently to demonstrate that even in dealing with women there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

In the Police Court.

Next day the ladies were brought before the Westminster police magistrate. They were not represented by counsel, and they one and all declared that they ignored the jurisdiction of the Court. They regarded themselves as outlaws, shut out from the pale of the Constitution. Several persons who had witnessed the proceedings tendered themselves as voluntary witnesses, but they were not allowed to give their evidence. The police, therefore, had everything their own way, and the magistrate convicted the whole batch, ordering them to enter into recognizances and bind themselves over to keep the peace for six months. As they refused to do anything of the kind they were ordered to be imprisoned as ordinary criminal convicts for two months. One of the Misses Pankhurst, who was accused of attempting to make a disturbance outside the Court, was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment on the evidence of the police, which was flatly contradicted by three independent respectable witnesses. The prisoners were then removed from Court and conveyed in Black Maria to Holloway Gaol. The most disreputable feature of the proceedings was the deliberate and malignant

misrepresentation of the conduct of the accused by the hoodligans of some of the daily papers. The cowardly brutality of some of the scoundrels who lend their pens to this campaign of calumny is a melancholy illustration of the extent to which some newspapers are staffed by Yahoos.

In Prison.

The ladies, on arriving at Holloway Gaol, were treated exactly as if they had been the drabs of the street convicted for drunkenness. They were stripped, deprived of their own raiment, made to wear the clothes, none too clean, of previous prisoners, and shut up in verminous cells in solitary confinement. Two of their number, Mrs. Pethwick-Lawrence, the wife of the last proprietor of the *Echo*, and Mrs. Montefiore, broke down in health. To avert fatal consequences their medical advisers insisted that they should enter into recognizances for good behaviour and regain their liberty. One of the others who was ill was sent into the hospital. The others, among them Mrs. Cobden-Saunders, a daughter of Richard Cobden, stood firm and took their gruel without complaint. They were prepared to "stick it through" to the end. Neither they nor any of their representatives made any appeal to the Government for any amelioration of their condition. They protested vigorously to the Governor against the filthy state of their cells. Tardy measures were taken to extirpate the bugs from which less distinguished prisoners have long suffered, but they were less successful in their protests against the rats and mice. When I was at Holloway as a first-class misdemeanant twenty years ago, one of my liveliest recollections is that of mice running over my head as I lay in bed. Things do not appear to have improved much since then.

A Tardy Concession.

If the victims of this prison dispensation were silent, a sense of the brutality of it all began to dawn upon their captors. It became evident that the cesspool of abuse, of denunciation and of ridicule that had been emptied upon the heads of these devoted women had produced a reaction in their favour. Even the rags which had derided them began to protest against the treatment of political offenders as if they were hardened criminals. In the House of Commons, to its shame be it spoken, not one of the 420 members who are pledged to woman's suffrage opened his mouth to protest against the denial to women of the privileges conceded to men as diverse as Colonel

Valentine Baker, Dr. Jameson, Colonel Willoughby, and myself. Protests began to be heard from all parts of the country. Women as far removed from the suffragettes as Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Creighton, and Miss Elizabeth Robins spoke up nobly for their imprisoned sisters. Public meetings passed strong resolutions of sympathy. At last Ministers gave way, and on October 31st, the magistrate who sentenced them, with the assent of the Home Office consented that they should be treated as first-class misdemeanants. From the point of view of the cause of woman's suffrage nothing could be better than this vindictive prosecution and this tardy concession to the claims of justice. When the prisoners come out of prison they will head an agitation for woman's suffrage the like of which has not been seen in our day.

A Disgrace to Manhood.

The readiness of educated and well-born women to face the indignities of the convict prison rather than abandon their demand for the enfranchisement of their sex is having a profoundly educational influence upon the country at large. In face of that salient fact all criticisms as to errors of tactics so glibly uttered by armchair theorists are but as idle wind. But it is necessary for the honour and reputation of Englishmen to say in plain Saxon that the practice of indecently assaulting women who try to ask questions at public meetings should be sternly punished. For a long time I kept silence. That such offences should be deliberately committed by Liberal stewards seemed too horrible for belief. Unfortunately the evidence is overwhelming. At Liverpool and at Birmingham respectable women who, wisely or unwisely, tried to ask whether the Cabinet Minister who was on the platform would grant suffrage to their sex, were seized by the stewards and subjected to assaults of indescribable indecency. In one place the woman was carried out head downwards, her legs in the air, while ruffians who richly deserved the cat-o'-nine-tails both in Liverpool and in Birmingham indecently assaulted their captives. In Liverpool the assault took place in the dark corridor after the women had been removed from the meeting. In Birmingham it took place in the meeting itself, to the accompaniment of language too foul and filthy for reproduction. If it is with such weapons and by the aid of such brutes that the doors of the Constitution are to be kept barred against our sisters and wives, even hardened misogynists must admit they had better be thrown open.

The Net Result.

All this turmoil arises from the scandalous failure of the pledged supporters of woman's suffrage to secure a full debate and division in the House of Commons. Parliament is the great inquest of the nation. During last Session every conceivable grievance that affected men was fully and freely debated; but no attempt was made to secure a decent discussion of the claims of women to the franchise. The question might have been raised in the Plural Voting Bill—I, for instance, lose one of my votes by this Bill which I exercise by virtue of my wife's small property in the Wimbledon division—but when Lord Robert Cecil tried to introduce the subject he was ruled out of order by Mr. Emmott. If politicians would have played the game in a straightforward fashion, disfranchised woman would never have been driven to such extra-constitutional methods of indicating her discontent. The future will show whether the enfranchisement of women will come from the Conservatives or the Liberals. Mr. Balfour and the Cecils are in favour of this reform, and there is a widespread feeling among the rank and file of the Tories that women will be a great reinforcement of Conservatism in the constituencies. The probability is that the moment either party shows any inclination to take it up seriously the other will rush in and try to gain the credit of being the first to admit the new voters within the pale of the Constitution. Note meanwhile that the *North American Review*, one of the most conservative and influential organs of opinion in the United States, has come out emphatically with a declaration that woman suffrage has now become "almost a paramount necessity."

**Moral Instruction
in
Schools.**

I am glad to see that the question of improving the moral instruction given in elementary schools is beginning to attract attention in all civilised countries. An influential committee is being formed in this country for the purpose of conducting an international inquiry into the results of the various systems which the wit of man has devised for training up the future citizens in the great fundamental principles of morality. There is a general agreement among all civilised men as to morals. There is no such agreement as to dogma. Hence it is possible to arrive at a common denominator in ethics. Truth, honesty, sobriety, cleanliness, courtesy, kindness—upon these subjects there is no difference of opinion. The initiative in this matter came from the United States, where many of the best citizens are gravely dissatisfied with the lack of adequate and systematic

training of children in the schools. Only on one point is there any sign of a radical difference of opinion on ethical questions. That question is the right of the State to demand military service from the citizen. This is already a burning question in France. The proposed international inquiry, which will be strictly judicial and scientific, ought to supply invaluable data for the guidance of the nations in their attempt to discover a common denominator in ethics.

**The
Dramatic Revival
Society.**

The Dramatic Revival Society, which is in the able hands of Mr. Frank Benson, promises to be a potent influence in stimulating the intelligence of our people. The gratifying and surprising interest which has been taken of late years in the production of historical pageants is a welcome demonstration of the latent historical consciousness of the English. Sherborne, Warwick and Ripon have had their pageants. Next year we are to have pageants at Romsey, Bury St. Edmunds and, we hope, at Winchester, one of the most famous of all our cities. More valuable, however, than pageants, which of necessity can only occur but seldom, is the evidence that is accumulating as to the immense importance of utilising the drama as an instrument of education in schools. As a means of teaching history and geography there is nothing like the play. But everything depends upon the teacher, and at present no adequate arrangements have been made for instructing the teacher in the dramatic art. To extend, to develop, and to popularise this method of instruction will be one of the first objects of the Dramatic Revival Society.

**W. R. Hearst
and
American Politics.**

It is evident that Mr. W. R. Hearst has set up a veritable scare in American politics. If he should carry New York State he will almost certainly be nominated for the Presidency instead of Mr. W. J. Bryan, and unless Mr. Roosevelt stands again Mr. Hearst may reach the White House after all. The staid organs of opinion in America are aghast at the possibility of such a political earthquake, and they are exhausting their resources of vituperation upon the newspaper-man who dares to make the Yellow Press a stepping-stone to the White House. But let us give even the Devil his due. Mr. Hearst has a deplorable personal past, from which it is hoped that he has severed himself for ever by his marriage. But apart from that fundamental blot upon his record, Mr. Hearst has done many things of which he has good reason to

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Mr. W. R. Hearst, New York.

be proud. As a writer in *Collier's Weekly* reminds us:—

It is due to Mr. Hearst, more than to any other one man, that the Central and Union Pacific Railroads paid the £24,000,000 they owed the Government. Mr. Hearst secured a model Children's Hospital for San Francisco, and he built the Greek Theatre of the University of California—one of the most successful classic reproductions in America. Eight years ago, and again this year, his energetic campaigns did a large part of the work of keeping the Ice Trust within bounds in New York. His industrious Law Department put some fetters on the Coal Trust. He did much of the work of defeating the Ramapo plot, by which New York would have been saddled with a charge of £40,000,000 for water. To the industry and pertinacity of his lawyers New Yorkers owe their ability to get gas for eighty cents a thousand feet, as the law directs, instead of a dollar. In maintaining a legal department, which plunges into the limelight with injunctions and mandamuses when corporations are caught trying to sneak under or around a law, he has rendered a service which has been worth millions of dollars to the public.

The
Governorship
of
New York.

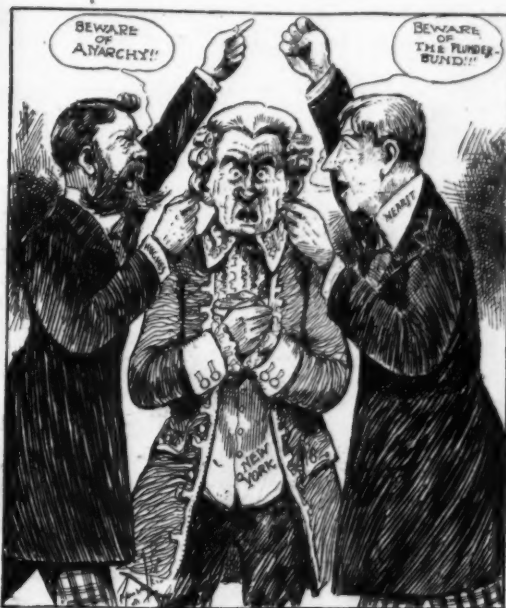
The fight for the Governorship of New York State is assuming Homeric proportions. It is important not only in itself, but

because of its bearing on the next contest for the

American Presidency. As to the windy plains of Troy deities were wont to be despatched from Olympus to aid in the contests between the Greeks and the Trojans, so from the Olympian height of the White House President Roosevelt—although, like the great Zeus, he does not himself mingle in the fray—has despatched his various minor deities of the American pantheon to take the field against the bold and ambitious man who aspires to be the Gracchus, but whom his enemies describe as the Thersites of the situation. Meanwhile there are some who believe that they see behind the turmoil of the electoral battle subtler influences, of the working of which the world reckons little. A remarkable pamphlet-poem, published in Boston, came into my hands last month, in which the authoress or compiler, by compacting together lines selected from the poems of six great English classics, formed a kind of Apocalyptic vision of New York as the prototype of the future America.

Mrs. Eddy
as
Black Magician.

Behind not only the gubernatorial contest, but behind the still greater struggle for the Presidency, there are arrayed, according to this seer, occult forces of almost illimitable power which



The Contest in New York.

NEW YORK: "Gracious! From what they say, whoever is elected I'll go to the bow-wows!"

have selected the United States as the field for fighting out their spiritual Armageddon. The leader of the hosts of evil is none other than the great witch-woman of America, Mary Baker Grover Patterson Eddy, the founder and priestess of Christian Science. According to this Transatlantic Apocalypse the Christian Science movement is but the outward and material embodiment of a system of black magic, wielded at the will of Mrs. Eddy, who, with her obedient myrmidons in every part of the Union, is able to control the press, dominate the legislatures and the courts, and ultimately elect one of her own nomination as President for the United States! There will no doubt appear to many something fantastic in this weird vision of Mrs. Eddy, a much-married woman of dubious origin and of disputed character, being the great *Dea ex machina* of American politics and religion. But considering the astonishing growth of the Christian Scientist movement, the miraculous powers claimed by its votaries to amass wealth and to deal out life and death at will, the implicit obedience and absolute ruthlessness with which the forces of mental suggestion are manipulated, one can hardly be surprised if all the terrors with which our Protestant forefathers invested the General of the Jesuits, and which Russians to-day believe are wielded by the secret syndicate of Jewish revolutionists, should seem to be wielded by Mrs. Eddy, who is described

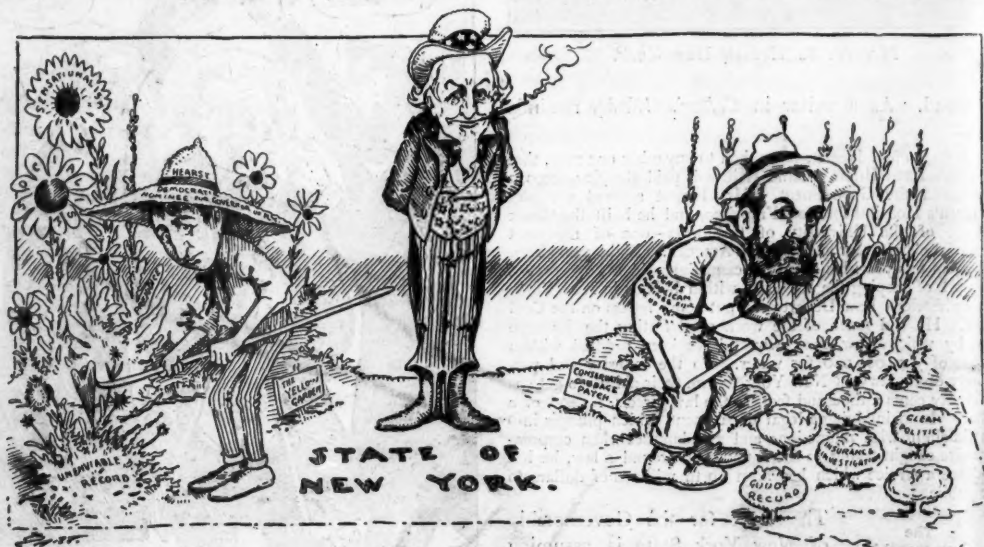
in this poem as Queen of the astral realm of the underworld, and as "procuress to the lords of Hell." The Apocalyptic pamphlet to which I refer was written or compiled by Mrs. Josephine Curtis Woodbury of New York, a lady who since 1879 has been studying the psychology of Eddyism. As Mrs. Eddy declares that she is none other than the woman clothed with the sun, the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of stars, Mrs. Woodbury must be a very daring woman.

Mrs. Eddy.

Whether Mrs. Eddy be the witch woman of America or whether she be the mystical woman of the Apocalypse, there seems to be no doubt that the famous founder of Christian Science is in the last stage of physical decrepitude preceding her final dissolution. Sooner or later—sooner probably than later—Mrs. Eddy will die. What then? The experience of the Theosophists after the death of Madame Blavatsky is not very encouraging. Upon neither Mrs. Tinghy nor Mrs. Besant has descended the prophetess's mantle. Will Christian Science be more fortunate?

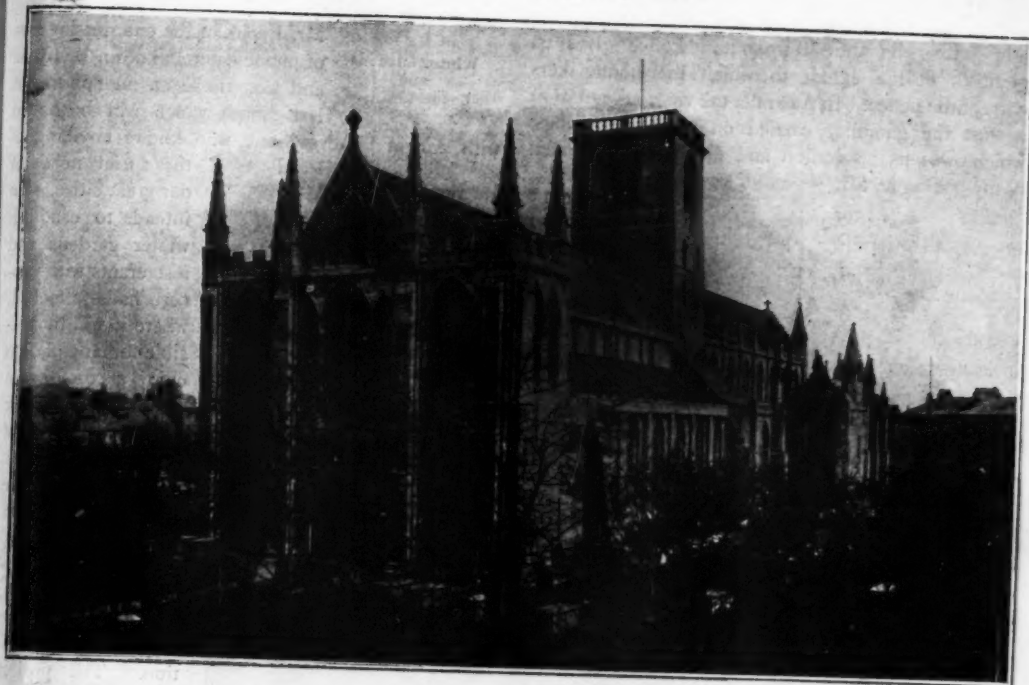
The Crusade
against
Gambling.

One of the reassuring signs of the times is the attention which is being paid to the curse of gambling both here and in the Antipodes. The evidence tendered before the Commission



Looking for a Gardener Himself.

UNCLE SAM: "The work these fellows accomplish in this local patch may help me to determine who will run the national garden for me another season."



SELBY ABBEY, IN YORKSHIRE, PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

(1) An Exterior View. (2) The Unique Norman Nave.

now sitting on the Metropolitan Police gives us glimpses of the extent to which the bookmakers corrupt the police. In Australia the vigorous agitation against the gambling carried on at race meetings, which owes its inspiration and direction to the zeal of my colleague, Mr.

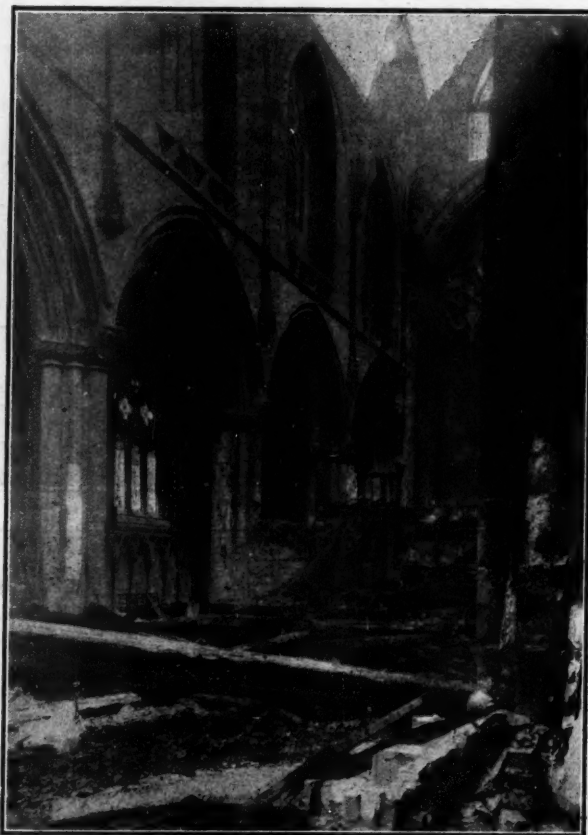
Judkins, the editor of the *Australasian Review of Reviews*, promises to bear excellent fruit. A measure which seems likely to pass the Commonwealth Parliament provides, among other things, for the prohibition of all betting odds in the public Press. We have been pressing for this enactment in this country ever since the REVIEW was established. It is absurd to prohibit the publication of lottery advertisements and to allow the publication every day of the "odds" on horses. The race-course is our national Monte Carlo. The newspaper brings the whole nation to the national gaming-table, and until this is checked nothing effective will be done. It is only necessary to go out into the streets of any great city and watch the feverish anxiety displayed by even the boys when the racing editions of the evening papers are distributed to realise the extent to which the evil has grown.

Winter Gardens and Concert Halls.

Mr. Lyons, of the enterprising firm of public caterers known as Lyons and Co., made an announcement last month which will be hailed with delight by every one who knows anything of

the social needs of our great cities. He intends to establish winter gardens and restaurants with concert halls attached, where it will be possible for any one to enjoy a comfortable meal and good music in the midst of flowers and shrubs. In the summer the roof will be lifted off the winter gardens. They will be miniature Earls Courts, planted in the centre of our dense population. The project deserves the hearty support of all who are interested in the welfare of the people. If only we could command a continuance of the splendid weather of last summer, we might hope to acclimatise the German beer garden in this country—an object which has long been dear to the heart of the

social reformer. But Mr. Lyons' winter garden does not depend for its success upon an unclouded sky. If his scheme is carried out it may do more for temperance than the Licensing Bill which is promised for next Session.



Photograph by

[Halfpenny, Ltd.]

The East Nave, Selby Abbey, after the Fire.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."—BURNS.

A HEARTY laugh makes for peace. Every speaker knows that few things will dissipate dissension and produce unity in a meeting sooner than a good joke well told. As with a meet-

ing so with mankind. To collect the best humour of comic pencils in all the races helps to unite the world in laughter. International mirth promotes international good-fellowship. So our monthly batch of caricatures gathers up the fun of many folks, and makes each people laugh at itself in turn with the rest.

This month, for example, we have smiles from most of the nations about themselves and others. As will be seen, a ripple of merriment flows over our home squabbles, woman's war for the vote, Irish clamour for



[La Silhouette.]

The Sick Man.

THE POWERS: "Why, he's reviving again! His subjects are worse than he is."



[Lepraucan.]

Imperial Measure.

[Dublin.]

JOHN REDMOND: "That is not a full measure. I'll take none of your half measures, so fill it up!"
BARMAN BRYCE: "It's Imperial Measure, sir. It's a bit fresh, and we're not long opened in this house."



[Westminster Gazette.]

[Oct. 25.]

An Embarrassing Attachment.

SUFFRAGETTE: "Take me with you!"
PLURAL VOTING BILL: "Oh! do let me go! I CAN'T take you with me, and you're a nuisance!"

Home Rule, Liberal quarrels with Labour, Jingo jibes at naval reform, disgust with the War Stores sentences, and the lather about the Soap Trust. The difficulties which Australia is faced with on the import of goods and men, and the bickerings of the Cape Parliament, are similarly sprayed over with humour. A Hindu artist plays round the meeting of Ameer and Viceroy with triple subtlety of contrast: the tiger, representing unwarlike Bengal, welcomes the Afghan, "ever a fighter," in the form of a wolf; but as a meeting of the British Empire and the buffer State, the sarcasm is straightened out into something more really analogous. American affairs are shown lambent with the ludicrous. Perhaps the common people begging the Trusts to spare them, and promising to leave the country, and Uncle Sam figuring as Pickwick, with Cuba as Mrs. Bardell fainting into his arms, "take the cake." Germany comes in for plentiful "chaff," both by her own and other cartoonists. France and Russia and Spain supply themes and pencils for the world's gaiety.



Westminster Gazette.]

[Oct. 20.]

The Ox and the Frog.

THE FROG: "I shall soon be bigger than you!"
 THE OX: "All right, I don't mind. There's plenty of room for both of us—but take care you don't burst!"



Morning Leader.]

[Oct. 26.]

JOHN BULL: "This is not what I asked for."

[The Royal Commission on Vivisection is to be held behind closed doors.]



Morning Leader.]

[Oct. 27.]

Result of the "War Stores" Inquiry.

The small men are caught and the big ones escape.

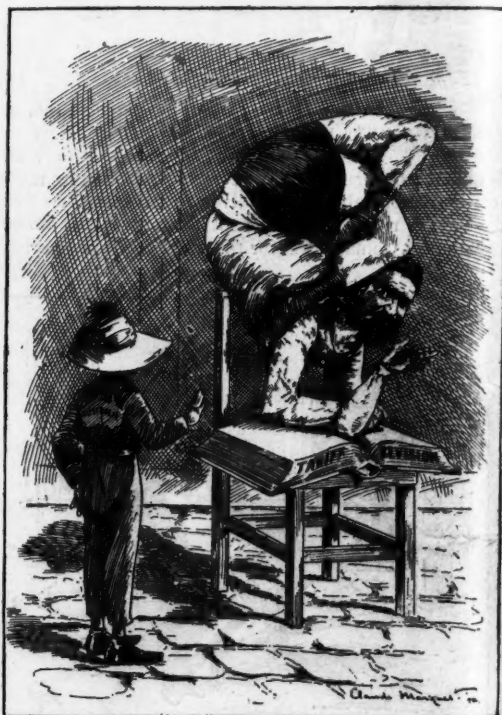


Tribune.]

[Oct. 25.]

The Critics Answered.

The Times admits that the fears entertained in some quarters that the strength of the Navy was being reduced are now dispelled by the publication of the new arrangements of the Board of Admiralty.



Melbourne Punch.]

An Easy Un-Doing.

AUSTRALIA: "Dear me, Alfred, you appear to be tied in an awful knot. However will you get out of it?"
 ALFRED: "Dissolve!"

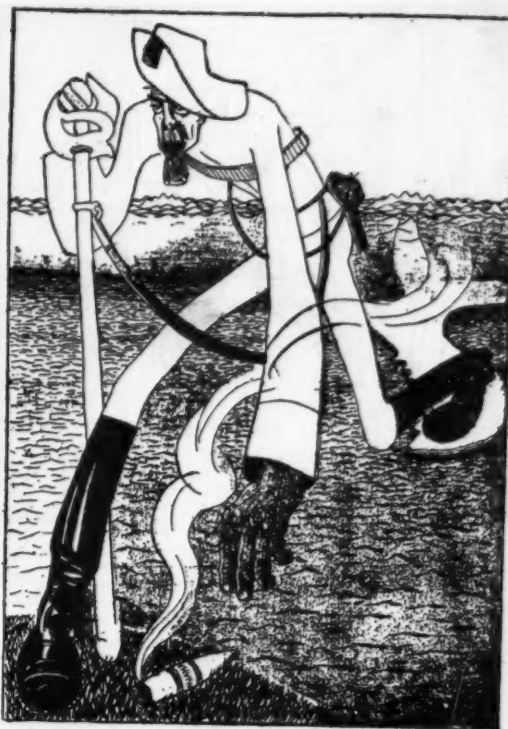


Neue Glühlichter.

[Lenna.]

The Revolt against the Church in Spain.

POPE (to Alphonso): "Et tu, Brute!"



Pasquino.

[Torin.]

The Cuban Cigar.

UNCLE SAM (leaping over): "The others are not strong enough to smoke it. I will make that sacrifice."



Hindi Punch.

[Bombay.]

Mutual Advantage.

BENGAL TIGER AND AFGHAN WOLF: "Ah! At last! Well met. This should have been long, long ago. But better late than never."

[His Majesty the King of Afghanistan pays a visit to H. E. the Viceroy at Agra in the second week of January, and will thereafter visit a few principal places of India.]



New York American.

The "Terror" in the U.S.A.



Simplicesimus.]

[Munich.]

The New Order of Things.

It has been discovered that all German statesmen lack a little commercial experience. His Excellency von Bülow has therefore taken a post as salesman.



International Syndicate.]

[Baltimore.]

The English Soap Trust.

"Good morning, John! How like the States we are getting!"



Wahre Jacob.]

[Stuttgart.]

The Age of Monuments.

The self-revelation that may next be expected from our fair-spoken Imperial Chancellor.



Nebelspalter.]

[Zurich.]

Free.

German Social Democracy, having got rid of all fetters, is soaring aloft again unimpeded.



[U.K.]

The Sad Case of the Young Pole.

If I say my prayers in Polish
my teacher beats me.

If I pray in German my
father beats me.

If I don't pray at all the
priest beats me.



[La Silhouette.]

[Paris.]

Yet Another in the Sack.

UNCLE SAM: "Let us protect the little one,
for fear he may be coerced by some old European
lunatic."



[Galia.]

[Pascuino.]

The New Love.

[Turn.]

DON QUIXOTE (as a Socialist): "And I
shall overthrow this obstacle also."
SANCHEO PANZA (as a Republican): "It is no
use; and if you did overthrow it you would have
to build up an identical one in its place."



[Owl.]

[Capetown.]

King Stork and King Log.

The Opposition has hitherto been averse to
office owing to the unpopularity of inevitable
retrenchment.

"It was not sufficient to sit in Parliament like
a log."—Mr. Merriman's speech criticising the
Ministerialist Party.



[Lustige Blätter.]

In the High Political Alps.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR: "Comrade, how many
square yards of skin does it cost me when you
intervene?"



Pasquino.]

[Turin.

The Sick Man on the Bosphorus.

"Well, and how are you feeling to-day?"

"If you want to know, ask the foreign ambassadors."



Kladderadatsch.]

The Koenig Comedy.

The bogus Captain arrests the Burgomaster.



Le Riva.

Mr. Wright.

Over 260 lbs. ! And only a coachman !

The Lord Mayor's coachman seems to have attracted more attention in Paris than the Lord Mayor himself.

HERZOG v
CUMBERLAND

Neue Glucklichter.]

The Brunswick Succession.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND: "The sausage is not much of a bargain. The Prussian cuckoo is sitting on it."



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.

French Anxieties.

"What is the word of command?"



[Sydney Bulletin.]

Rounding Them Up.

The game of the big landowners and Tory Press in Australia, just now, is to trap the small farmers into supporting their anti-land-settlement policy.



A Surprise for the Fat Boy.



Bucking the Tiger.



An Embarrassing Position.

[Minneapolis Journal.]

POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Vol. 33.

(January to June, 1906.)

A Handsome Volume. Blue Cloth. 664 pp. Price FIVE SHILLINGS.

Interviews on Topics of the Month.

60.—THE NEGRO PROBLEM: BY GENERAL MILES.



General Miles.

perhaps the most universally respected, personalities in the United States to-day. His career, from first to last, has been one uninterrupted progress from honour to honour, until now, at the age of sixty-seven, in possession of all his faculties, he still remains one of the great reserve forces of America.

General Miles's career began when he enlisted at the age of twenty-one; when the war closed he was in command of one of the most important divisions of the Northern Army, with the rank of Major-General. He had won his way upwards by sheer ability. Where duty called or danger he was never wanting. The fact that he had never had any of the technical training at West Point did not impede the rapidity of his promotion, any more than it impaired the efficiency of his command. After the close of the war he was stationed in the South, and he had the opportunity of observing at close quarters the first incipient struggles of the newly emancipated blacks to emerge from a state of slavery into the light of a free and civilised society. His subsequent career, brilliant as it is, including the pacification of the Indian Territory, the successful handling of the great industrial war at Chicago, and the Spanish American War, need not concern us here. The only part of a long and interesting conversation, which I will reproduce in these pages, relates to the burning question of the Southern blacks.

General Miles has seen many men in many climes, and no one is more free from the parochialism of those who, curled up in a narrow snail-shell of a single nationality, spend their lives in self-adoring idolatry. Just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, General Miles made an extensive

I HAD the extreme good fortune last month to breakfast with General Nelson Miles, late Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, who passed through London on his way home from the Continent. General Miles is one of the most conspicuous, and

tour through the Far East, and saw everybody and everything, including the Dowager-Empress of China. Like everyone else who has studied the Far East at close quarters, he is much impressed by the latent potentialities of convulsion that are bound up in the Japanese victory over the Russians. The war-cry of "Asia for the Asiatics," he fears, may yet have momentous results for the future of the world. The evidence of the awakening of China under the stimulus of Japanese example and Japanese tuition seems to him to bode ill for the permanence of European domination in Asia. I was very glad to have an opportunity of asking a man of such wide and varied experience, of such philosophic habit of mind, what he thought would be the solution of the race problem in the Southern States.

General Miles said: "In 1867, when we first began to establish schools to teach the emancipated blacks, I was much impressed by the fact that so many scholars, when asked what they intended to do when they had completed their education, replied that they intended to be teachers. Since then the number of schools in the United States has increased and multiplied, and there are a large number of blacks who have acquired a good, solid education both literary and industrial."

I questioned him as to his idea of the future of these men.

"My idea may be fanciful," said General Miles, "but it seems to me that it is possible that many of them may find a career in their native continent of Africa. The German Government has engaged several educated American blacks to assist in the work of administration and education in their African colonies; and in Egypt and the Soudan you will find American negroes endeavouring to impart the lessons of civilisation to the natives of the continent from which their forefathers were brought more than a hundred years before. These may be but the beginnings of a much greater movement than we at present contemplate."

Here I remarked that there was no doubt as to the influence of the American African upon the natives of South Africa, where the Americanised coloured man was regarded with holy horror. That is because the American Ethiopians are full of the idea embodied in the American Constitution, that all men are born free and equal, and the Dutch Conservatives and the English Colonists in South Africa regard the American leaven as one great element of danger in the future of South Africa.

"That is possible," said General Miles, "and may be due to the fact that these American negroes who go to South Africa go on their own account and are

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more or less adventurers without responsibility, and that is why I contemplate that the various European States who have in hand the civilisation of Africa might find it advisable to draw upon the continually increasing reservoir of trained African ability in the Southern States of America. American negroes who were saddled with the responsibility of positions of trust under the Government would probably be a very much more Conservative element in the State than the American Ethiopians who were roaming round on their own account."

"Quite so," I said. "It would be difficult to find a greater Conservative than Dr. Booker Washington, who, by the way, Lord Grey is very anxious should

be taken out to Rhodesia by the Chartered Company in order that he might advise them as to how best they might establish an African counterpart to his college at Tuskegee."

General Miles's idea may be right or may be wrong, but it is very interesting as the result of the observations of a level-headed, widely-travelled, much experienced man of affairs. Certainly if a couple of thousand American educated Africans could be imported into the Congo Free State and established in that country, they would form a valuable check on the ravages of the Chartered Companies who are desolating the heart of Central Africa in order to provide dividends for King Leopold.

61.—BRITAIN'S DESPAIR: AN INTERVIEW WITH MISS SUTTER.



Photograph by

[Horsburgh.]

Miss Sutter.

THE return of the November fogs brings with it painful reflections as to the problem of the unemployed. It is hardly too much to say that Britain at the present moment stands with the problem in despair. The dole of £200,000 which Mr. Burns is to dispense this winter is little more than a confession of impotence. Labour colonies, of which so much was hoped,

are at present somewhat under a cloud. They are not entirely condemned, but by the Local Government Board they are looked on with scant favour, and most reformers seem to be driven back to the old remedy of emigration. The problem of the unemployed is, however, only one section of a great problem. Of the handling of the much greater problem, the more thoughtful amongst us have long ago come to the conclusion that nothing can be effectively done either for the unemployed or for the submerged tenth until we practically abolish the British Poor Law, and substitute for

it something that may be described as an Anglicised Elberfeld system. The subject, I am glad to know, will be fully investigated by the Royal Commission on the Poor Law, which is now sitting. Among the witnesses to be heard by that body there are none likely to offer more useful evidence than Miss Julie Sutter, the author of "A Colony of Mercy" and "Britain's Next Campaign," who for several years past has devoted herself with apostolic fervour to disseminating the doctrine of the true faith without which there is no social salvation.

"How goes 'Britain's next Campaign'?" I said to Miss Sutter, as that excellent lady entered the sanctum.

"That is still in the future," she said; "we have hardly made up our minds to a declaration of war, and the campaign in my sense of the word has yet to be begun."

"But," said I, "I thought that your book had succeeded in rousing Edinburgh and Bradford, to name only two places, to action, and that in both these large towns something is being done on your lines?"

"Something is being done," said Miss Sutter, "but not on right lines. It is perfectly true that in certain towns there has been a stirring of dry bones, men and women have been roused to believe that Britain's campaign ought to be fought and won, but none of them seem to have grasped the first fundamental idea of the situation, which is, that the whole question of the poor should be taken in hand on a comprehensive scale; that the problem should be dealt with by the city as such, by the city as a unit, and that all those who volunteer and are appointed to act as Helpers of the Poor should be armed with the prestige and the authority of the municipality."

I said—"And with the funds."

"Certainly," said Miss Sutter. "The task of

dealing with the submerged tenth and the poor should be in the hands of one authority, which is that of a rightly constituted Town Council; and that Town Council should have at its disposition the funds that are at present raised by the Poor Law, and also the resources of the charities. One head, one purpose, one principle of action, and one authority; give me these things, and you can wage your campaign successfully. Deny me one of these things, and the utmost you can do is to create another Charity Organisation Society."

"Heaven forbid," said I. "The Charity Organisation Society under the estimable Mr. Loch has succeeded in making the very name of charity stink in the nostrils of humanity. Nothing could be better than the ideal, but as for the realisation, about that the less said the better."

"True," said Miss Sutter, "and this just proves the point. The C.O.S. would not have failed if it had the power to do as it would wish, if it had the authority I am pleading for. As it is, the C.O.S. has been in the field these forty years, leaving the problem practically where it found it. Yet even now, if the devoted men and women making up the society were bodily lifted to the civic level, joined by all other men and women who are ready to serve in a patriotic cause—why, here is your British Elberfeld System! Is there anything more simple? Nothing is wanted but the *status*. In short, the C.O.S. and all other societies dealing with the relief of the poor, should be willing to lay down their individual existence, and rise anew as Britain's unified scheme—a civic national enterprise—for the uplifting of your ill-cared-for masses."

"Then who would oppose so sensible a plan?" said I.

"The lions in the path are the rank and file of salaried officials, who naturally unite as one man against any proposed amalgamation of societies. This, for instance, was at the bottom of the opposition at Edinburgh, which city has eighty public societies and some two hundred lesser agencies, all dabbling in charity. This is a city of some 400,000 inhabitants! It is a case of charity living by the poor! It would pay the nation to pension off every charity secretary, for the saving of funds under the new system would be immense."

"Another obstacle is the lack of confidence which exists in many places in municipal administration—a distrust which is not altogether unjustified, for British municipal administration is not by any means a specialised and well-trained profession, as is the case in Germany."

"I am afraid it is so, but we cannot all at once remodel the whole of our municipal administration on German lines, and we must make the best of things as they are."

"But you do not maintain that this is a necessary preliminary to the beginning of your campaign?"

"The fundamental principle," said Miss Sutter, "of the system is that the community as a whole, acting through its elected representatives, should undertake the direct responsibility for dealing with the problems of poverty, which can only be effectively done by dividing the town into small wards and securing the services of its capable citizens as helpers or friends of the poor in all these districts. And that which differentiates the proposed citizen-helpers from all the others who are in competition is that these friends of the poor, who are elected as volunteers, would always be recognised by the municipalities. They would receive their appointment from the municipal body, and would therefore speak with the authority which at present is enjoyed by no charitable agents in this country."

"But do you think the municipalities would be allowed to undertake the direct conducting of Britain's next campaign: would it be *ultra vires*? Does it not belong to the province of the Board of Guardians, and would not the auditors surcharge any municipal council which ventured to appropriate the rates for its purpose?"

"You ask too many questions in one breath," said Miss Sutter; "but the answer to them all is that—to return to my example—the Local Government Board of Scotland, to my certain knowledge, if it had been approached by the municipality and the representatives of the city's charities, would have been found willing to facilitate such an experiment; but the Lord Provost and the Charities said *non possumus* and nothing was done—that is, nothing of any value! They had to do something, so they adopted the lines of "Charity Organisation," as fathered by Mr. Loch, with the result that the problem of the Edinburgh Poor will be left *in statu quo*. True, for a recasting of your system of Poor Law relief, legislation will be necessary, and that legislation ought to be on the Elberfeld lines. That is what I expect to have an opportunity of saying before the Royal Commission, and the arguments in favour of such a reform are so overwhelming, I have strong hope that when the Commission reports it will recommend that facilities should be accorded to any municipality which wishes to move in that direction."

* Any of our readers who may still require fuller information should read Miss Sutter's books, *Britain's Next Campaign* and *A Colony of Mercy*, 1s. each (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.). If it is remembered that her *Colony of Mercy* has resulted in Lingfield Colony and similar efforts, and that her *Britain's Next Campaign* is the most powerful exponent both of the Elberfeld System and of Britain's great need, it seems superfluous to add that these books should be in the hands of any person interested in the problem.

62.—A YORKSHIRE CHORUS IN GERMANY: DR. COWARD.



A PROPHECY ten years ago that a body of English singers would visit Germany and be there accorded a glorious greeting, would have been considered a harebrained phantasy; but such a journey is now a matter of history.

Three hundred and sixty singers, selected from the famous choirs of Sheffield and Leeds, have given concerts in Dusseldorf, Frankfurt and Cologne, arousing in each place boundless enthusiasm and unstinted praise.

The works chosen were intended to enable the hearers to judge of various British composers. Chief among them was Elgar's "Gerontius"; various shorter pieces also enabled the singers to demonstrate their ability to interpret various modes of musical expression. Handel's "Messiah" was given at Dusseldorf by special request.

The notices in the German papers might well be styled rhapsodies, for of criticism there seems to be none. Detailed reports will doubtless appear in the Musical Press, so I only note one or two expressions from leading German authorities.

Herr Julius Butts, the conductor of the Dusseldorf Festival, after the close of the first concert, gave most unstinted praise to choir and conductor.

"It is difficult to gauge the feelings of the audience, except by the silence, more expressive than a hurricane of applause." "The audience were in raptures." "The singing has provoked extraordinary enthusiasm."

"No such enthusiasm has ever been witnessed at a concert in Frankfurt."

"The work of the Orchestra in response to Dr. Coward's requirements was most noticeable, such being frequently a revelation of the possibilities of orchestral accompaniment," and so on.

Not only in musical circles, however, is this event remarkable; good results in other ways are sure to follow.

Although palpably tired by the week's strenuous work, from which he had only just reached home, Dr. Coward most kindly consented to give a few impressions of the memorable visit.

"First and foremost," he said, "was the great cordiality of the German people; this was noticeable always and everywhere, perhaps most especially at the banquets given in our honour. The supposed antagonism between the German and English peoples is a mere figment of some editors' brains."

"At Dusseldorf, at Frankfurt, and at Cologne the thoughtful kindness which had governed all the preparations for our visit was everywhere apparent. The Customs examination was a mere form to satisfy the official conscience; our badge of membership ensured for us free *entrée* into almost every place of interest in the cities where we stopped."

"The municipal tramway service was also free to us, and in Frankfurt every car passing the Concert Hall was beautifully decorated by day and splendidly illuminated by night."

"As far as possible, conductors speaking English were placed on the cars, and constables with this attainment were stationed in places most likely to be helpful to the visitors. Ladies and gentlemen freely lent their carriages for use of the ladies of the choir; in fact, *everybody* did their thoughtful best to make our visit a success."

"More significant still," continued Dr. Coward, "the musical conductors and leaders were most generous in their appreciation of our efforts, and freely admitted that new points had been shown to them, the singing making them feel they had something to learn."

In conclusion, Dr. Coward said, "One of the factors which originally decided this trip was its possible value in the promotion of better feeling between the two nations. This hope has been abundantly realised. Many English people have had their first view of a foreign country, its peoples and its cities—have admired its parks and gardens, churches, museums, monuments and other public buildings and places, and have been brought into actual contact with a, to them, new portion of the human family."

"A large number of German people have for the first time really known some English people under conditions eminently favourable to the engendering of a good opinion."

"One week like that just passed will do much to raise the mutual esteem of two peoples and well repays all the hard work of preparation which was necessary to the obtaining of such results."

Londoners will have an opportunity of hearing this splendid Yorkshire choir at the Queen's Hall on November 19th.

But I have not yet seen any announcement that they are to be favoured with a "command" from the King. Surely, when an English Choir has achieved such distinction in Germany, we have a right to expect that Royalty will make some acknowledgment of the service thus rendered to our national reputation as a music-loving people.



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

REST, REST, PERTURBING SPIRIT!

KAISER WILHELM: "Donnerwetter! I thought I'd seen the last of you!"

SHADE OF BISMARCK: "The last of me? Wait till you see MY revelations!"

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CHARACTER SKETCH.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

"Now I have seen three Kings in their nakedness, and frequently these exalted gentlemen did not make altogether a very good impression."—BISMARCK to BUSCH, March 21, 1891.

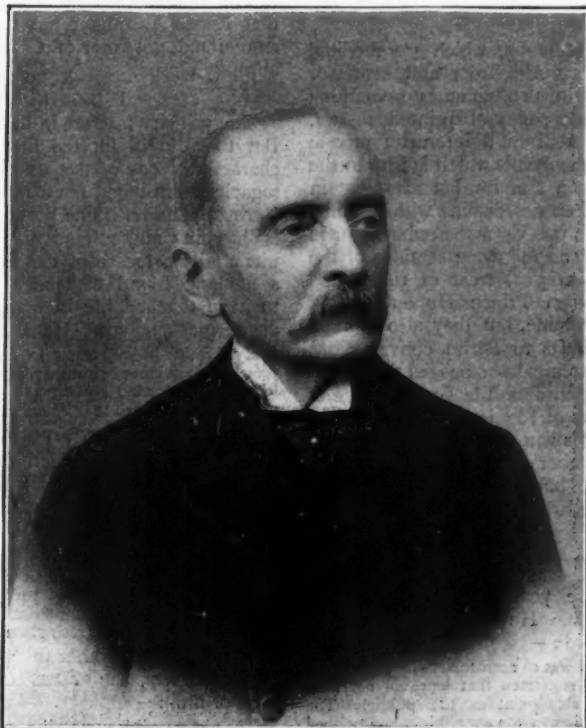
THE sensation of the month has been the publication of Prince Hohenlohe's Memoirs, in which the third Chancellor of the German Empire has displayed as in a mirror the nakedness not only of kings, but of the statesmen who served them.

It is not altogether an edifying spectacle, and all the world has been wondering that the publication of these Memoirs should have been permitted. What a contrast between this public exhibition on the housetops of the inner history of the German Empire and the ferocious severity with which Dr. Geffcken was treated for publishing the Diary of the Emperor Frederick! But, after all, very little harm has been done, and after a time the hubbub will subside—nay, has already begun to subside.

The blunt old Northumbrian engineer, George Stephenson, remarked towards the close of a long career that he had seen a great variety of men in all stations of life, and that it was his honest conviction that when their clothes were off there was very little difference between one two-legged human radish and another. It is, therefore, no very great discovery that Sovereigns can be as ill-informed as editors, that statesmen can lose their tempers, and that great ladies have to endure all the miseries of their kitchen wenches. The squabbles and the cabals, the sulks and the tantrums of Ministers even in an English Cabinet are remarkably like the carryings-on in the servants' kitchen. Station and

power, rank and wealth do not transform the human brute, of which we have evidence to spare in the Hohenlohe Memoirs, on the title-page of which might well be inscribed Oxenstiern's famous saying: "Come, my son, and see with how little wisdom the world is governed."

The author of the latest series of revelations of the interior workings of that mighty State machine, the German Empire, was a man well qualified by birth, education, training and career to act as the showman of Sovereigns and statesmen. He seems, indeed, to have been completely unconscious of what he was doing. He was no Labouchere, nor had he the slightest desire to injure the monarchy which he served with such exemplary fidelity. Nothing could have been farther from his wish than to hold the Emperors whom he served up to ridicule and contempt. "It would not do," said Bismarck, "to say openly before the world that kings in their nakedness do not make altogether



Photograph by J. C. Schaarschütter.]

[Berlin.

The late Prince Hohenlohe.

a very good show. It would be inconsistent, opposed to principle." It is even doubtful whether Prince Hohenlohe realised that by displaying the men who wore crowns as they really were, with all their foibles and weaknesses, he was doing anything prejudicial to the institutions of Germany. Nor, indeed, is it evident, despite all that has been written to the contrary, that he has injured the monarchical principle by demonstrating once more

for the hundredth time that the man in the king's cloak is a very human creature after all. The divinity that doth hedge a king pertains not to the personality of the monarch but to the throne on which he sits, just as the stupidity, ignorance and immorality of some of the Popes in no way impair in the eyes of the faithful their claim to infallibility. And, after all, it must be admitted that the Sovereigns come out at least as well as their statesmen, and in particular the Emperor William II. appears to great advantage compared with Bismarck. Prince Hohenlohe appears to have had a sincere regard for the Imperial family, whose Christian feeling, in times so eminently characterised by unbelief, causes them to appear in his eyes like an oasis in the desert.

THE MEMOIRS.

Prince Hohenlohe's Memoirs, which were edited by his second son Prince Alexander and Professor Curtius, are published in two volumes containing respectively 440 and 544 pages of printed matter. The Memoirs not only deal in the form of private letters and diaries with the events which led up to the foundation of the German Empire, but also contain 246 pages of letters and entries dealing with the time when Prince Hohenlohe was German Ambassador in Paris (1874 to 1885). The following sections of the book (vol. II., pp. 371 to 515) treat of the period from 1885 to 1894, when Prince Hohenlohe was Statthalter in Alsace-Lorraine, but they also contain numerous accounts of visits to Berlin, conversations with leading royal and political personages there, and reflections and information upon the general state of Europe, and in particular of Russia. The concluding portion of the book deals with the Chancellorship of Prince Hohenlohe (October 28th, 1894, to October 16th, 1900), and also, but very briefly, with the closing period of his life, which terminated at Ragatz on July 6th, 1901.

THESE EDITORS.

Dr. Curtius took five years in preparing these Memoirs for publication. He is reported by the interviewer as having said:—

Prince Hohenlohe himself was so accustomed to have intercourse with Sovereigns and statesmen that he could not look at things from the same standpoint as the public. The Chancellor was fond of writing, wrote everything, and wished to publish everything. Prince Alexander had merely respected his father's wish. If the Emperor, after the publication of the first fragments, had asked Prince Alexander to suspend the publication of the rest he would certainly have done so. Questioned whether it was true that he had persisted in publishing the memoirs *pour embêter l'Empereur*, Dr. Curtius emphatically replied that such was not the case. He had submitted everything to Prince Alexander, and by his orders he had suppressed everything that might have been personally disagreeable to the Emperor. Asked whether he did not think that several extracts were of a nature to offend other countries, he answered, "No, certain conversations had been taken too literally. Words uttered in joke were given the importance of State documents, and, moreover, from a German standpoint, the reproduction of some conversations was not at all a bad thing."

THE KAISER'S WRATH.

It would be interesting to see the suppressed passages. Those that were not suppressed were quite sufficient to explain, if not to justify, the wrath of the Emperor, who "read with amazement and indignation the published account of the most private conversations between Prince Hohenlohe and myself concerning Prince Bismarck's resignation. How was it possible, asked the Emperor, that material of this kind could be published without having first obtained my permission?" And then he proceeds:—

I must describe this proceeding as tactless and indiscreet in the highest degree and as entirely inopportune, since it is unheard of that incidents which concern the reigning Sovereign should be published without his consent.

The immediate result of which Imperial rebuke was that Prince Alexander has had to resign his position as regional governor of Colmar, and his career has abruptly closed.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

The primary interest in these Memoirs is political. But they reveal for the first time to the world the character of one of the statesmen whose loyalty and sagacity contributed not a little to the founding of the German Empire. The portrait of Prince Hohenlohe is charming and attractive. He was born in 1819, was a fellow-student of the Prince Consort's at Bonn, a life-long friend of Queen Victoria, and he seems to have touched life in many points without making any serious enemies. His sister-in-law said of him:—

My brother-in-law seems to me a link between past and present, combining with deeply-rooted feudal tendencies an intuitive, quickening understanding for the liberal movements which have appeared in our modern times.

HIS RELIGION.

He was a South German Catholic, and a much more genial and human man than the sterner Protestants of Prussia. Hence he was held in but slight esteem by the Bismarckians. Busch, for instance, says of him that—

Hohenlohe was a gentleman and amiable, but was only of moderate ability, and had in particular a weak memory. Besides, he had too great an interest in matters other than politics, such as smart company, racing, etc.

He was, among other things, a deeply religious man. Mr. Saunders, the *Times* correspondent at Berlin, says of him:—

The picture of his personality, which was sometimes dimmed by envious and malicious tongues in his lifetime, is heightened by the reflective passages in his diary which reveal the deeply religious and philosophical character of his mind and heart. He was a liberal-minded Roman Catholic, nurtured on the philosophy of Schelling. Naturally prone to translate that philosophy into terms of mysticism, his mental attitude was always subject to the correction of strong common sense and the bracing experience of an active public life. His attitude towards spiritual and philosophical questions thus became approximated to that of Goethe, another temporary disciple of Schelling's, as we are able to trace Goethe's attitude during the second half of his life.

HIS FAMILY LIFE.

His mother was a Protestant, and his sisters were brought up in their mother's faith. Differences of

religion made no difference in the family circle, which seems to have been a singularly happy and united one. When he had a home of his own the same happy spirit seems to have pervaded it. In 1852 his young wife writes of him :—

Chlodwig has come back at last, and has brought quite another life into the castle. The days are so much brighter and fuller. I am filled with admiration for him in the evenings when he has Elizabeth on his knee and draws her pictures. It is a charming sight—the two fine faces—his, beaming with gentle pleasure, and the little curly head, never still for a moment.

And again, in 1852, his sister writes :—

In any trouble all his brothers and sisters turn to Chlodwig. His great perspicacity and calm, his earnestness and brotherly affection, which one feels so intensely, give his advice the greatest weight. I can never sufficiently admire his restfulness, his unselfishness, and his patience.

A BAVARIAN IMPERIALIST.

In the days before the Empire was founded he was a zealous advocate for German unity. His political ideal, as he defined it from his place in the Bavarian Legislature, was "the upholding of Germany, the union of the collective German States, protected from without by a strong central government, and within by a parliamentary constitution, with security for the integrity of the Bavarian State and Crown."

He appears to have been a shrewd observer of men and things. Nothing seems to have escaped him, from a Salvation Army meeting in Paris to a Church parade in London. He had a happy knack of describing the men whom he met in his wanderings round Europe. He never seems to have visited any other continent. Prince Liechtenstein he describes as "just like an old tom-cat, with his white moustache." Princess Metternich was "in a rather loud costume, and much painted." The Duke of Nassau "wears blue spectacles, and looks like a screech-owl." Lord Beaconsfield he disliked more every time he met him; he was a man with "a fearful Jewish type of face." Of a Chinese emissary he said that with his spectacles "he looked like the matron of an institute."

In 1866 Prince Hohenlohe was Bavarian Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Empire.

AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

Prince Hohenlohe's first great post was that of German Ambassador to the French Republic. He went to Paris three years after the peace, and he remained there for eleven years. His instructions on his appointment in 1874 are thus reported :—

"We want to keep the peace, but if the French go on arming so that they shall be ready in five years, and if they are determined to strike then, we will begin war in three years."

The Prince reports Bismarck's opinion on French plans in Tunis, which is pregnant with significance at the present day. Bismarck observed that France's tendency to settle down in Tunis was good for Germany, for France would engage herself there.

"It must be confessed," he said, "that German commercial interests were suffering, but Bismarck appeared to consider that political interests were higher than those of commerce."

WILLIAM THE GREAT.

There has been so much controversy over the alleged intention of the military party in Germany to force war on France in 1875—an attempt said to have been frustrated by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Alexander II.—that we turn with interest to the passages in the Memoirs which touch upon this point. Prince Hohenlohe was summoned from Paris to Berlin by the Emperor, who complained that Bismarck was threatening to resign unless he was allowed to menace France with war in a speech from the Throne. Bismarck disclaimed this interpretation of the passage, but the Emperor said he feared Bismarck was seeking gradually to drag him into war with France, but he was too old to go to war again. "On this point I shall at some time come into conflict with Bismarck."

BISMARCK.

Bismarck at that time was in a very bad temper. "He sleeps badly," says Hohenlohe, "drinks too much water, and is dull"—a somewhat curious remark. This is the way in which he blazed away at the French Foreign Office when he was displeased with the French Ambassador at Berlin :—

It is impossible for us, in the interests of peace, to conduct and maintain friendly relations with the Vicomte de Gontaut, the French Ambassador in Berlin, as long as a Legitimist and Ultramontane Ambassador, with whom the Chancellor cannot talk openly, and who does not possess the necessary technical knowledge, fills that position. Moreover, his daughters discuss the internal affairs of the country in a manner which is unsuitable for the members of the French Ambassador's family. The military attaché is not kept in his place, and the way in which he has expressed himself regarding the aggressive tendencies of Prussian generals has given umbrage.

PETTICOATS.

In 1876 relations with France were still strained. Bismarck was very angry with England and accused Prince Orloff of having "helped a display of Russian peace work with Bengal fire." Just before the Bulgarian atrocity agitation Bismarck warned the Emperor against allowing himself to be persuaded by England to do anything which might loosen the bonds of the Triple Alliance. The Empress Augusta and Queen Victoria tried to shake the Emperor's decision. Prince Hohenlohe adds : "It looks as if the Empress Augusta feared the British Fleet and accepted the English war-cry as gospel."

Mr. Gladstone and the *Daily News* soon deprived that British or Disraelitish war-cry of any value. This reference to the Empress Augusta is one of the many sidelights which explain Herbert Bismarck's exultant cry when the Emperor William II. came to the throne that "there would be no more petticoats in politics." The petticoats seem to have been an effective influence in favour of peace. Bismarck, for instance, wanted to get rid of the French Ambassador and to reinforce the Army on the French frontier. He could do neither, because "the Emperor is under the influence of the Empress and the Vicomte de Gontaut." Prince Hohenlohe notes "the Kaiserin's influence is increasing,

and behind her is the Vicomte de Gontaut." Bismarck seems to have disliked the Empress Augusta almost as much as he hated and feared "the Englishwoman," the Empress Frederick. He told Busch that she made the old Emperor ill with her fussy ways. "That is not love, however, but pure playacting, conventional care and affection. There is nothing natural about her—everything is artificial, inwardly as well as outwardly."

BISMARCK ON TUNIS AND MOROCCO.

About the Berlin Congress there is a good deal said, but not much that is new. Two years later, Bismarck told Hohenlohe that they could tell the French openly that they would be glad if France would follow her interests elsewhere, as in Tunis, West Africa, or in the East, and thus be restrained from casting her eyes at the Rhine. With regard to Morocco, Bismarck said:—

We can only rejoice when France takes possession of Morocco. She will then have plenty to do, and we can concede her expansion of territory in Africa as a substitute for Alsace.

When, however, Prince Hohenlohe asked whether he was to tell this to M. de Freycinet (the French Premier), Bismarck replied: "No, that would be going too far."

GERMANY AS TERTIA GAUDENS.

This brings us down to the time of the second Gladstone Administration, when our relations with Germany were so strained that Lord Granville actually proposed to resign office in order that the Germans might have to deal with a Ministry with whom they might be on better terms. It was the period when we were driven most reluctantly into the Egyptian Expedition, which naturally produced somewhat strained relations between England and France, of which Bismarck was keen to take advantage.

On October 23rd, 1881, Bismarck had said to Prince Hohenlohe at Varzin that Germany must wish France every success in Africa so that her attention might be drawn away from the Rhine. "So long as France had no allies she could not become dangerous for us. We should be able to beat her even if she had the English on her side." Again at Varzin, on November 7th, 1882, Bismarck said that only the Monarchy was dangerous in France, that Germany could always maintain a benevolent attitude towards the Republic, and that she could "quietly look on when the English and the French locomotives anywhere came into collision."

ENGLAND AS SEEN IN GERMANY.

On October 27th, 1883, Prince Bismarck narrated at Friedrichsruh that he had recently had a visit from Mukhtar Pasha, who wanted him to use his influence against British encroachments on Turkey:—

Bismarck declined to interfere and advised Mukhtar that "the Turks should apply to France about Egypt." In Bulgaria they should help themselves, and if the English bothered them about Armenia they should *envoyer promener* the English—a phrase which Prince Bismarck then paraphrased into a very coarse one. The Turk saw the force of

what he said. On this occasion Bismarck spoke of Gladstone "as an orator, but a stupid fellow." In August, 1884, Prince Hohenlohe gives in a short note the particulars of the Franco-German *rapprochement* under the auspices of Ferry. "In the West African question there will be common action, as likewise with regard to various Egyptian questions, such as the quarantine, the Suez Canal, the Liquidation Commission, etc."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS RADICAL BOGEY MAN.

There were other reasons besides those of high politics to make the German Government look askance at England. One of the most astonishing things in the Memoirs is the statement that it was Mr. Chamberlain's Radical speeches in the agitation against the House of Lords on the County Franchise that revived the three Emperors' League, and brought about the meeting at Skierniewice. On November 2nd, 1884, at a time when the House of Lords had practically triumphed over the Radical agitation, the Emperor spoke to Prince Hohenlohe on the situation in England:—

He lamented the Radical tendencies of the Government and Chamberlain's purpose of carrying the Reform Bill by creating a batch of Peers. This makes him uneasy, and he is afraid that the Republican movement may get the upper hand in England. What would be the outcome? "We shall have hard work keeping our places." It was, therefore, necessary that at least the three Empires should unite to defend the principle of monarchy. That was the cause of the meeting which had taken place at Skierniewice. Prince William (the present Emperor, who had gone on a mission of State to St. Petersburg in the previous May) had exercised a very good influence upon the Emperor of Russia. He himself and Bismarck had given the Prince instructions to advocate the union of the three Imperial Powers, and the Prince had done it very well.

It is curious to find that the first diplomatic mission of the present Kaiser was to exploit, in the interest of Monarchy, Mr. Chamberlain's abortive agitation against the House of Lords. It is an interesting speculation whether the Kaiser will be again misled by the coming collision between Lords and Commons over the Education Act.

It was at the above interview that the old Kaiser entrusted Prince Hohenlohe with greetings to Ferry, of whom he had a high opinion. "I was to say that we did not desire a quarrel between England and France. Just let Gladstone go on. It is good for us, not for England."

IMPERIAL FEARS OF ENGLAND'S RADICALISM.

Eleven years before Alexander III. had warned the Germans against English Liberalism. We read in Fitzmaurice's "Granville" the following remarkable passage:—

The Tsar, so Lord Odo Russell informed Lord Granville when on a visit to Berlin, had said that he had made a special study of the institutions and policy of Great Britain, and that he had convinced himself of the danger in which European Governments would be exposed by following "her downward course." The Tsar also felt it his duty to utter a warning note to the Royal Family of Germany, because the sacred cause of Royalty must suffer from any imitation of the pernicious example given by the growing Republicanism and Socialism of England.

Germany, Austria and Russia should hold together to resist those dangerous and evil influences of England, if order was to be maintained in Europe.

"NOT WORTH WHILE" TO QUARREL WITH ENGLAND.

Two years later, when the Tories were in, M. Herbette, the new French Ambassador at Berlin, wanted to get Germany to act with France in the Egyptian and other questions against England, but Bismarck "thought that France was too uncertain an ally to make it worth while to quarrel with England. France's overtures would, therefore, not be summarily rejected, but would be treated in a dilatory manner."

Prince Hohenlohe had, however, by this time left Paris, and was now Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine,

man thirsting for military glory," was pressing constantly for a war with Russia. I cannot repress a sigh of regret that Sir Robert Morier is not still alive to read this confirmation of his worst suspicions of the military party in Germany.

The following passage will be read with mingled feelings in St. Petersburg:—

At Friedrichsruh on December 14th, 1889, Bismarck said that war was improbable, and he added the curious remark, "If there is war, it remains very doubtful whether at its close we shall be able as one of the conditions of peace to insist upon Russia's changing the principles of her internal administration." Bismarck thought that, if Germany could only secure the first successes in the war, she ought at once to come to terms with Russia. But he also talks of a defeat of Russia, which might



[Nebelhalter.]

[Zurich.]

From the Other Side.

BISMARCK TO HOHENLOHE: "Yes, Chlodwig, I really ought to be very annoyed with you for your indiscretion, but as it seems to be making other people down below so angry, the story pleases me very much."

a post which he held till 1894. He appears to have been opposed to Bismarck's policy of irritating repression, and it is interesting to know that on one occasion, at least, he found an ally in the person of the present Empress.

THE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The chief interest for outsiders in the later period of Prince Hohenlohe's career lies in the light which it sheds upon the relations between Russia and Germany. We learn, for instance, that in the later eighties Count Waldersee, a "vain and reckless old

be followed by the restoration of the kingdom of Poland. All that, however, was very far off.

WHY BISMARCK FELL.

The mysterious reinsurance treaty by which Bismarck practically sold Austria to Russia figures somewhat conspicuously in the Memoirs. According to a report, quoted at second hand by Prince Hohenlohe, the Kaiser told his generals that he had dropped the pilot because he would not renew the secret treaty which gave Russia a free hand in Bulgaria and in Constantinople—the Austro-German Alliance notwithstanding. The authenticity of this report is not quite

certain. There seems to be no doubt that in those days the Kaiser was in very bad humour with Russia. Prince Hohenlohe revives Busch's story as to the Kaiser dropping Prince Bismarck at his house when on a drive, after the latter had showed him a private letter from St. Petersburg stating that the Kaiser had left a bad impression behind him in Russia. Certain it is that there was no love lost between Kaiser and Tsar in those days.

RUSSIA AS SEEN BY THE KAISER IN 1891.

The Kaiser told Prince Hohenlohe in December, 1891, that Bismarck was behind all the intrigues and discussions that were going on. The Emperor appeared well informed as to the condition of Russia, which he considered serious. He believed that the distress would increase, and would be attended by robbery, and he remarked that to relieve the distress the Russian Government required a loan of 600,000,000 roubles, which it would not get. Then, he said, the Tsar was so indifferent that, instead of journeying into the famine-stricken provinces, which would create the best impression, he refused to adopt the proposal which had been made to this effect by his Minister.

Prince Hohenlohe asked the Emperor how his relations were with the Tsar. His Majesty replied:—

I have none. He passed through here without visiting me. I only write ceremonial letters to him now. It was the Queen of Denmark that prevented him from coming to Berlin. To make sure that he should not come she accompanied him to Livadia on pretext of attending the silver wedding.

INTERVIEW WITH THE TSAR.

Afterwards the Russo-German relations improved, apparently at the expense of England, which, as Lord Rosebery knew at the time, had forced the Emperors into union against us by the attempt we made to redress the wrongs of the Armenians. Prince Hohenlohe went to Russia in 1895. He saw the Tsar again in 1896 in Breslau. In those days the influence of Prince Lobanoff was supreme, and the Tsar, then a very young man, who took his ideas from his Foreign Minister, spoke in much less friendly terms about England than those he used in later years. Prince Hohenlohe thus reports what he heard, September 11th, 1895:—

The Tsar said that he had written to our Emperor in the spring to the effect that he would have nothing against our making some acquisition in the Far East, so that we might have a *piéd-à-terre* or a coaling station. I replied that the Emperor had told me so under seal of secrecy, whereat the Tsar made a gesture of approval. I then mentioned the Chusan Islands, which, however, the English claimed. "Yes," said the Emperor, "they always want to have everything for themselves. When anybody takes anything the English at once want to take much more," and he made a gesture with his arm. He had just read in a newspaper that an Englishman maintained that England ought to acquire a point a thousand miles north of Hong-Kong. "Mais ce serait chez nous," he laughingly added. Finally, he spoke about Armenia. He was sick of the Armenian business, and hoped that there would now be an end to it. Raids of brigands took place everywhere. In the Caucasus, too, the Armenians were plundered and caused trouble. It was, therefore, time to settle this question, else the disturbance would spread.

As I was leaving he entrusted me with his best greetings to the Emperor, and added: "Dites à l'Empereur qu'il continue

à m'écrire personnellement quand il aura quelque chose à me communiquer."

THE TSAR ON ENGLISH POLICY.

On September 6th in the following year, when the Prince met the Tsar at Breslau, he thus records what passed:—

The Tsar deeply lamented the death of Lobanoff, on whom he had relied very much, and said that he must now himself take decisions and work. The situation in the East, he was glad to say, seemed to be quieting down. The disturbances in Constantinople were over, and he had to-day heard from Crete that the population was quieter and that an end of the fighting was in prospect. According to the Tsar's view, England is to blame for the whole movement both in Armenia and in Crete. His Majesty expressed the most emphatic mistrust of the policy of the English Government:—"J'aime beaucoup l'Angleterre et les Anglais, qui me sont sympathiques, mais je me méfie de leur politique." He had been told that the English statesmen wanted to entrap him into agreements on the occasion of his visit. On my replying that the English Constitution and the account which English Ministers had to take of the changes of public opinion made it impossible to conclude treaties with England, he emphatically agreed with me. The Tsar then mentioned Lobanoff's idea of obtaining security for the passage through the Suez Canal. On my mentioning that England had already guaranteed this, he assented and then let the subject drop.

The chief task he had before him, said the Tsar, was Russian policy in the Far East and the completion of the Siberian Railway. Japan was arming fast. But they had no money there, although for the present they certainly had the Chinese war indemnity. When this was used up, he did not know what they would do to finish their warlike preparations. In any case, they would want years to do it, and before that time the Siberian Railway would be ready, and then Russia would be in a position "*de faire face à toute éventualité*."

At the very end of the conversation, which lasted an hour, the Tsar gave Hohenlohe an Order—

For which I expressed my thanks, assuring him that I was anxious to do my utmost to further good relations between Germany and Russia. "You won't find that very hard," said the Tsar, "for those relations will always be good."

Reverting to English policy, the Tsar remarked that he had been told that England contemplated bringing Africa from the Cape to Egypt under her power. This, he thought, however, might take some time to accomplish. I replied that the English attached such great importance to their supremacy in South Africa because, in their fear of one day losing India, they sought compensation (*sic*) in South Africa. The Tsar replied, "Yes, but who is going to take India from them? We are not so stupid as to pursue a design of that sort." Russia, he added, had no interests in Africa.

CRITICISMS OF ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.

Prince Hohenlohe touches repeatedly upon English subjects. Writing to his sister Amalie, July, 1851, he says he regrets that he will probably be unable to visit London and see the Exhibition and the Crystal Palace, but he is glad that these have been the cause of making people in general realise the genuine worth of the Prince Consort. It is another proof of how unjust is popular judgment of prominent personalities.

In June, 1859, he went to England, and put up at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn Street, which he describes as mediocre. No nation, he says, is such a slave to custom and habit as the English, and this sheeplike imitation is seen even when they go for drives in Hyde Park, for which the fashionable hour then was twelve

midday, much before passing round.

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midday, and not five o'clock. He could not stand much of Hyde Park; the constant crowd of people passing backwards and forwards made his head go round.

THE PRINCE CONSORT.

He went that same evening to dine at Buckingham Palace at eight o'clock, and though he arrived not before eight, he had to wait some time. While waiting King Leopold of the Belgians came in, amongst others, "slinking silently about with his old foxy face," and with him his second son, the Count of Flanders, "a tall, fair, insipid young man." The Queen went to dinner with King Leopold, Hohenlohe with the Duchess of Atholl, then lady-in-waiting; evidently he could not speak English freely. He always speaks with the greatest respect of the Prince Consort. But after dinner he had a long conversation with him about the Austro-French war, and the Prince said, what could you expect of anyone brought up by Jesuits? (referring to some of the Austrian personalities). They had really caused the war—these evil Jesuits. The result of the conversation (in which Prince Albert did certainly not show himself able to make allowance for Catholics) is that Hohenlohe deplores the Prince's having been brought up only at a German University, where his studies had been "superficial," and he had acquired for ever a doctrinaire spirit.

ALBERT EDWARD AND HIS MOTHER.

The Queen talked with him very naturally, "unlike the indifferent chatter of continental Sovereigns." She asked after all her relations, and showed the goodness of heart attributed to her.

Another day, during the same visit, he went to a Court dinner again, at eight o'clock. "Here I saw the Prince of Wales, who had just returned from his Continental travels. He talked to me a great deal about Rome and his sea-trip to Gibraltar on Victor's ship. He seems a thoroughly well brought-up young man, rather in awe of his father. Unfortunately he is remarkably short for his age."

QUEEN VICTORIA.

There is an allusion to Prince Albert later on (vol. I., p. 139) when the Queen, writing to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, complained that since the Prince Consort's death she had been to some extent cut off from Germany, was unable to speak freely to anyone, and could obtain no frank, impartial opinions. She had confidence in the Prince (Hohenlohe) as an old friend of Prince Albert, and desired to be kept informed of the social and political condition of Germany through him. German influences in England being so attentively watched (evidently with jealousy), these reports to the Queen must go through the hands of the Princess Feodora. She especially wished to be correctly informed about the Schleswig-Holstein question, which the English did not at all understand. Of course Hohenlohe did as desired.

This lifelong friendship naturally made him mourn the death of our Queen. The passage is interesting as expressing the truth concerning the death of our late Sovereign. She was the most distinguished victim of the Boer war:—

And so our good Queen Victoria is now gone, too! I mourn her with all my heart. To me she was always a gracious friend (*Gönnerin*), and after she had lost all her old friends, as must happen in old age, she remembered one of the few survivors of the days of her youth, and only last year she sent me an invitation through our Emperor to visit her once more. That could not be done, and I was hoping that she would again have come to Nice, where I would have paid her a visit. I believe that the South African war distressed her more than the aged lady could bear, and that the barbarously selfish policy of the English statesmen to which she had to submit shortened her life. I shall always keep her in faithful remembrance.

DEAN STANLEY.

Prince Hohenlohe describes a great friend of the Queen's, the late Dean Stanley, whom he met in February, 1871, at supper with Bismarck. The following passage shows how the dress of a Dean impresses an Ambassador:—

Yesterday he was at supper with Bismarck, until we smoked him away from the table. He is a distinguished man, and possesses much influence at Court. He wears the *habit habillé* of the clergy, open, and underneath a sort of black petticoat, reaching to the knees. It looked as if he had put on by mistake over his waistcoat the black horsehair petticoat of his ten-year-old daughter.

Of Lord Salisbury, whom he met at the Berlin Congress, he says he possessed a wonderful head, lofty brow, regular features, but nevertheless had a depressed look.

In his sketches of the Royalties who were present at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, he says that our King, then the Prince of Wales, protested against the coming of the German Crown Prince, his brother-in-law, the Emperor Frederick. He speaks of the Crown Prince of Denmark as a polite young man, and of Prince Henry of the Netherlands as in a very sentimental mood over his betrothal.

A SALVATION ARMY MEETING IN PARIS.

Another passage of interest to English readers is the long description which he wrote on July 23rd, 1883, reporting his impressions of a first visit to a Salvation Army meeting. La Maréchale was absent, prayers were offered for her, and Prince Hohenlohe was naturally disappointed, but his impression, notwithstanding her absence, was very favourable:—

I saw many workmen and their families, probably people from the neighbourhood who did not know what else to do with their Sunday evening. Some seemed converted and devout, all were quiet and orderly. The singing was accompanied by a trumpet, blown by a male member of the army in uniform, and by a violin, which was played by a young lady in uniform. The melodies were of rather a tuneful order. The assurance, self-possession and sincerity of conviction shown by all these women officers is simply wonderful. The poverty of their appearance probably makes their words carry more weight with the poorer classes. I have rarely seen anything more remarkable than this evening meeting of the Salvation Army in Paris.

HOHENLOHE'S CHARACTER.

It is impossible in the course of a brief character sketch, which necessarily deals with the political history of the times in which we live, to devote much space to the consideration of Prince Hohenlohe's character. He is a very interesting type of a South German Liberal Catholic, who, after he had passed three score years and ten, sat in the seat of Prince Bismarck. Judging from his diary, he seems to have been an attractive personality with a liberal disposition, and he combined a capacity to suppress himself with a tenacious grasp of the principles to which he was brought up. Like most South Germans he had little sympathy for the Junkers of Prussia, whom the fortune of war had made a dominant element in the German Empire. Some have even thought that he directed the publication of his Memoirs in order that he might speak from the grave a warning word to the German Emperor, who has more or less succumbed to Junkerdom. This explanation, however, is rather far-fetched. It is more likely he had no such subtle political idea in his mind, and that his desire to have his Memoirs published was in order to place himself on record. A man who has lived nearly eighty years in the time of the great revolution which transformed Central Europe might reasonably wish to be remembered as he actually was, and not as he might be caricatured by his political opponents. Whatever his motive may have been, his book is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the making of Germany and of the men and women who took part in the great constructive political work of the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

I have purposely omitted any reference to one of the most interesting sections of his book—that which relates to the fall of the Bismarck dynasty—as it was dealt with so fully in the *Contemporary Review* by the author of "The Bismarck Dynasty," which made so great a sensation seventeen years ago.

WHY GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY IS CYNICAL.

An attempt has been made to use Prince Hohenlohe's revelations as to the unscrupulousness of German diplomacy in order to revive the somewhat cooling embers of Germanophobia in this country. That German foreign policy has always been dominated by a single sole desire to protect the interests of Germany is undoubtedly true; that we knew before. Bismarck was never so well-pleased as when he could protect Germany from a possible combined attack by her neighbours or rivals by sowing dissension between them or by exciting suspicion which rendered combined action impossible. This, of course, can hardly be regarded with complacency by those upon whose prejudices and suspicions he played as a man plays on an old fiddle; but to my mind the chief moral that is to be drawn is not as to the cynicism on the diabolical character of the German Foreign Office, but rather as to the sense of haunting terror which prevails in the headquarters of the German Empire. The men who unified the Empire were perpetually dreading that it would go to pieces; they were never sure from day to day how soon they might have to fight for their lives, and that being the case, many things appear to them legitimate which to Empires more happily placed than theirs would be most reprehensible. When a man is swimming for his life in deep water, and is seized by another whose grasp may be death, he is justified in killing the other to save his own life. That is to say, homicide may be justifiable in deep water, which would be utterly indefensible if both men were on *terra firma*. Now, the German Empire for the last thirty years has been in very deep water all the time. Possibly the water may not have been so deep as the German statesmen imagined; but haunted by the nightmare of a possible catastrophe, their conduct cannot be judged from the standpoint of those who, like ourselves, are safely guarded by the sea from danger of invasion, and who have no reason to dread the internal revolutions which threaten more recently compacted States.



Mr. Cadbury's Model Village: A Pretty View in Bournville.

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Impressions of the Theatre.—XXIV.

- (49.)—MELODRAMA: "THE FOUR JUST MEN." (50.)—POLITICAL SATIRE: "YELLOW FOG ISLAND." (51.)—MUSICAL COMEDY: "AMASIS." (52.)—SPECTACLE: "THE EARTHQUAKE" AT THE HIPPODROME.

49.—"THE FOUR JUST MEN."

MY first melodrama was the play entitled "The Four Just Men," which Mr. George Warren has constructed out of Mr. Edgar Wallace's romance. It was played last month at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, and a prettier or more attractive penny dreadful behind the footlights no one could wish to see. It was ingenious, interesting, amusing, and tragic all at one and the same time. It was well staged and well acted, and it held a large audience from start to finish. The dialogue was brisk, the adventures thrilling, and everything went just right. There was not a word or a scene to which any one could take exception. The story goes that four just men have formed themselves into a secret *Vehmgericht* for meting out justice to those offenders against society whom the ordinary law fails to reach. When the play opens one of the Four Just Men has been killed. They replace him by kidnapping an ex-convict, whom they terrorise into obedience by their knowledge of his past, and swear him in as the Fourth Just Man because they need his skill as an electrician to aid them in the execution of their schemes of vengeance. They assume all kinds of disguises, turn up in all manner of impossible places, and do their murders in the most chivalrous way conceivable. When, for instance, a Servian assassin is to be removed, he is allowed to defend himself in single combat against the leader of the Four Just Men. No victim is slain until he has received three written warnings. The chief interest centres round the execution of the decision of the Four Just Men that Sir Philip Ramon, a Foreign Secretary, who bears a considerable personal resemblance to Lord Eversley, must be killed unless he abandons his Aliens Bill. The Four Just Men are interested in Philip Garcia, a Spanish refugee, who is in love with the heroine, Sir Philip Ramon's niece. He would be the first victim of the proposed law, and in order to save him from being extradited they threaten Sir Philip Ramon with death unless he will consent to drop the Bill. This he refuses to do. The three warnings are administered, and the Minister proving obdurate, he is killed by an electric current passed along the telephone wire by the Fourth Just Man, the terrorised convict, who accidentally falls a victim to the deadly bolt which he has hurled at the doomed Minister. The ingenious methods by which the police are baffled, the press circumvented, and the execution carried out are exceedingly amusing, and the situation at times is very thrilling. It is, as I said, my first melodrama—for it is impossible to regard Mr. Hall Caine's

"Bondman" as other than a spectacle—and I must honestly record my verdict that few pleasanter ways of spending an evening can be suggested than that of attending the performance of such a piece as "The Four Just Men." It is recreation pure and simple.

50.—"YELLOW FOG ISLAND."

"Yellow Fog Island" at Terry's Theatre in the Strand is a political satire in the form of a musical comedy which, I must confess, did not please me. The leading *rôle* afforded one of the actors an opportunity of displaying a most marvellous versatility both of make-up and of character, but the play grated somewhat. The story of the piece is that a dusky monarch from over the seas comes to study, in the City of London, the civilisation which we have been forcing upon his people at the cannon's mouth. He is received by the Lord Mayor, who undertakes to present to him representatives of the British nation. The said representatives failing to arrive owing to a motor accident, the Lord Mayor's private secretary personates in turn a noble lord, a bishop, Mr. Stiggins, and a field-marshal. It is difficult to say which of these representatives of the English people cuts a more contemptible figure. They are, of course, bowled over one after the other by the heathen king, who in a series of searching questions exposes the hollowness of their pretensions. I am not particularly squeamish, and my patriotism has never found any difficulty in reconciling itself to the most scathing criticisms of the shortcomings of my countrymen. But "Yellow Fog Island" was too much for me. To hold up in turn the House of Lords, the Army, the Church of England and Non-conformity to ridicule and contempt in a musical comedy, in which political satire is served up to an accompaniment of the usual stage business of dances and foolery, made my gorge rise.

51.—"AMASIS."

"Amasis," the musical comedy which has just completed its run of a hundred nights at the New Theatre, deserves notice if only because of the evidence which it affords that it is possible to produce a musical comedy and make it draw paying houses month after month without resorting to the scoundrelly indecencies and vulgar allusions which are supposed elsewhere to be essential for the success of a musical comedy. "Amasis" is entirely free from any of this objectionable taint. It is nonsensical, no doubt, but it is capital foolery, kept up from first to last with admirable go. Unlike some

other pieces called musical comedies, it is full of pleasant music, and the play is comical and mirth-provoking. The story of Amasis is simplicity itself. The Prince of Phyle, coming to Memphis to wed Pharaoh's daughter, being disturbed by caterwauling beneath his window, lets fly a brick and thereby slays a sacred cat. For this he is doomed to death, and the business of the play turns round his discovery, his trial, and his delivery. The acting and singing of the principal characters were excellent. The choruses went with a swing, and the dialogue was witty and diverting. On the whole, "Amasis"—not even excepting the scene in which seven young wives appear without shoes and stockings—might amuse anybody and offend no one.

52.—"THE EARTHQUAKE" AT THE HIPPODROME.

The great earthquake at San Francisco is one of those calamities which hardly lend themselves to stage representation. But the scene is presented at the Hippodrome with remarkable success and a not less remarkable absence of offence. The law of the land as to stage plays is a mystery to me. Last month I saw a case reported in the newspapers in which a music-hall proprietor was fined a good round sum for performing a short play on unlicensed premises. But at the Hippodrome they perform a stage play as spectacular as the panorama at Drury Lane, and no one seems to take any offence. The Earthquake opens with a scene of riotous jollification, in which every artifice is used to suggest the luxury and the extravagance of the great city on the eve of its doom. Then in the midst of the nocturnal revelry enters a grave and reverend priest, who warns the gay revellers of the coming doom. The priest's address is remarkably impressive. He is a sort of latter-day Jonah, presaging the doom of the American Nineveh. Hardly have his warning words fallen upon unheeding ears when peals of thunder are heard, the precursors of the earthquake. Another moment and the ground heaves, the tall buildings tremble and fall, the fire leaps from the windows, the stone facing of the sky-scrapers falls crashing to the ground, the rush of a tidal wave fills the arena with water, into which plunge the scorched citizens, who escape as best they may from the burning buildings. It is the earthquake in action, with fire and flood laid on with merciless realism—a kind of Day of Judgment up to date, following close upon the heels of the priest's bodeful prophecy. Truly a most impressive spectacle, which might almost be regarded as a modern miracle or mystery play—a lurid stage sermon, casting the silent tragedy of Noah's flood altogether into the shade.

I had been specially invited to visit the Hippodrome to report upon the character of the entertainment. The Earthquake was the final item on the programme. It was preceded by a varied and motley

series of amusing and interesting performances. I found it as good as that of the Pavilion was bad. Here was three hours' absolutely unobjectionable entertainment to which everybody could go, and everybody be better for going—better in many ways. But especially better because the whole tendency and drift of the performances was to increase one's respect for the race to which we belong. At the Pavilion I felt ashamed to be a man. At the Hippodrome I revelled in the evidence afforded me of the marvellous adaptability, flexibility and skill of the race of which I was an unworthy member. The capacities of the human body, the marvellous development of the human muscles, the splendid intrepidity of the human nerve—all these, while personally humiliating, ministered in very subtle fashion to the pride of race. The opening turn, in which a pair of youths, boy and girl, went through a wonderful trapeze and gymnastic programme, was a beautiful revelation of the grace and beauty of the trained gymnast. I always feel grateful for any performance which refutes the conventional fallacy as to the essential fragility and general inefficiency of the female body. It is all a matter of training. Girl gymnasts and the artistes of the circus find that Nature gave them bodies as tough, as capable of exertion and even of contortion as those of the men, and from the spectacle of the Hippodrome I find a fresh argument in favour of the claim of women to the full rights of citizens. To the lady who rode the barebacked horse I gratefully take off my hat, and also to the little Japanese girls who performed muscular miracles of suppleness and grace.

Another feature of the entertainment that especially appealed to me was the trained animals. The Dachshund pony, the performing poodles, but, above all, the performing cats pleased me as much as if I had been a boy attending my first circus. Some remark of mine to this effect having found its way into the papers, a correspondent wrote me as follows:—

Dear Mr. Stead,—You break my heart! Do you know how a cat is trained? With all my hatred of vulgarity, I would rather hear the vilest song than see an animal show.—Yours faithfully, ———

I sent on his letter to the manager of the Hippodrome, who in reply sent me a letter from Herr Techo, the trainer of the cats. Herr Techo indignantly repudiated the suggestion that he used cruelty of any kind in training his cats. Cruelty of any kind would be fatal. Cats can only be trained by kindness, by patience, and by a system of rewards in the shape of food. Sometimes he finds it necessary to train a cat two years before it is fit to face the public. If he were to lose patience and punish a cat even once, the whole effect of two years' training would be lost. The performance of the Indian fakirs who did the basket-trick without the conventional accompaniment of feigned murder was very interesting. But the whole show was first-class, and it is a boon and a blessing to London that such performances are accessible twice a day all the year round.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

LIBERALS AND LABOUR.

(1) BY PROFESSOR BEESLY.

In the *Positivist Review* Professor Beesly sharply chides the Master of Elibank for his declaration of war against Socialists. He is no Socialist, but he thinks that Socialists should be represented in Parliament. The Socialists will be the conscience of the Labour Party in many matters not directly connected with wages and hours of labour. As long as the Liberal Imperialists are powerful in the Cabinet, the stiff and uncompromising attitude of the Independent Labour Party is to be welcomed rather than deprecated. But says Professor Beesly:—

Socialists are mistaken if they think they are going to supersede Liberalism and to divide the population into the two camps of Capital and Labour. They are a very small party in this country. I can see no signs that they are likely ever to become a large one anywhere. History and observation of human nature teach a different lesson. Wealth naturally tends to concentrate in the hands of a few, and along with wealth goes power. A belief is still widely prevalent that with democratic institutions Labour will be able to take care of its own interests because it can legislate as it pleases. But experience shows that even with democratic institutions it is not always possible to obtain such legislation, and that when it is obtained its purpose is often found to be very imperfectly realised. For the power of wealth is of a very elusive kind. It operates in ways that no legislation can reach.

He finds conclusive proof that this is so in the omnipotence of Capital in the United States and in the utter failure of the attempts to reduce motor-cars to a decent regard for the rights of the common people in England's masses:—

They are said to resent bitterly this latest addition to the many hardships and discomforts they have to endure. But they do not attempt to resist. Sufferance is the badge of their tribe.

This is the moral. Democratic institutions, make them as complete as you will, can never deprive Wealth of its natural power. The hope for Labour lies in a Universal Church, which will know how to make Wealth use its power better. But the day is past when any theological religion could give us such a Church.

(2) BY MR. MASTERMAN, M.P.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, M.P., writing on Liberalism and Labour, describes the Labour Party by what he himself calls a hideous and barbaric phrase, "Social Reformists." He rather succinctly differentiates the two parties and the three. He says:—

It would be quite easy to draw up two programmes, every item of which would be endorsed by both parties. But the attitude of determination and choice in the realisation of these programmes would make a profound chasm in actual political energies. The one might consist of these: the Education Bill, Temperance Reform, One Man One Vote, Reform of the House of Lords, Disestablishment of the Welsh Church, Retrenchment on Naval and Military Expenditure. And for the other we might have the following: Feeding of School Children, Old Age Pensions, Graduation of Income Tax, National Work for the Unemployed, Land Nationalisation.

The difference of the three parties is this: that the official Liberal party would seem to be pushing forward the first whilst

giving a general approval to the second; the official Social Reformist party would push forward the second while giving a general approval to the first; and the official Tory party would strenuously resist both.

He says that the Education Bill and the Temperance Bill of the Government are middle class measures, for which working men as a whole care nothing at all. He says the coming era will be a critical one:—

The labourer in the country wants direct access to the land. The workman in the towns wants better houses; more leisure; a fairer chance for his children; some security against unemployment and old age. I think that if the Liberal party fails to satisfy these demands it will dwindle and presently fall into impotence; as the Liberal parties on the Continent have dwindled and fallen into impotence; because they failed rightly to interpret the signs of the time.

(3) BY HUGH W. STRONG.

In the *Monthly Review* Mr. Hugh W. Strong writes a paper entitled "Before Socialism." He quotes



Tribune.

Shepherding.

[Oct. 4.]

JOHN BULL: "Maybe they're not all your sheep, Hardie."

Keir Hardie's description of Socialism as representing "the principles taught by Christ, the reign of love and fraternity," and argues that this Socialism belongs to the supernatural, and for present human nature is, to say the least, visionary. The writer goes on to point out that what "straight" Socialists predicted has already taken place. Those who pay the piper have called the tune. "It is for particularist Trade Union ends, and not for grandiose schemes of State Socialism, that the Parliamentary power of the Labour vote has been chiefly utilised." The writer exults in the fact that "the most formidable barriers against Socialism are these self-same Trade Unions." The article concludes that the individual will have to be transformed before the Collectivism ideal can be realised.

THE PEERS AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Dr. Bourne says that no one can imagine that a definite and lasting settlement has been reached if the Bill passes, or that the scheme will prove a workable arrangement for any length of time. The Peers cannot change a Bill which is radically bad and fundamentally unjust into a good measure. It can only soften down some of the most glaring inconsistencies. His Grace recites the points which violate the rights of Catholics. The Bill, he says, as it now stands would destroy by starvation half the Catholic schools. The 243 Catholic rural schools and schools in town districts which are not urban areas are doomed. In urban areas 254 other schools would be lost, because compelled by law to admit Protestant children. Ninety-three schools will be excluded from public aid because there is no Council school in the area. So 590 out of 1,056 Catholic schools are "in imminent danger of destruction." Eighty per cent. of the schools will be "placed in jeopardy." There is no guarantee that Catholic teachers will be appointed to teach Catholic children, and the pastoral duty of the Bishops as the divinely appointed guardians of religious teaching is by the Bill entirely ignored. His Grace looks to the House of Lords to do at least four things: (1) to abolish the restriction of the extended facilities under Clause 4 to urban areas with a population of over 5,000; (2) to enable the parents of children attending the school to give effective utterance to their wishes as to the management of the school and the choice of teachers, notably to employ the Sisters, who, though "less well provided with professional distinction," are possessed of "high moral influence and spiritualising power"; (3) to modify the provision that as soon as 21 per cent. of Protestant children have been placed in the Catholic schools "these unwelcome intruders" may claim the right of depriving our Catholic children on many days in the week of definite religious teaching; (4) to see that there is "fair play all round," so that if undenominationalism be taught at public cost, teaching of the Catholic Catechism must be similarly provided; but if there is to be no public pay for teaching the Catholic Catechism, there shall be none for the so-called "simple Bible teaching." "Concurrent endowment is not the impossibility which the Chief Secretary for Ireland endeavoured to make us believe." His Grace concludes with a note of warning. He asks, are Catholic parents to be compelled, against their will and against their conscience, to send their Catholic children to non-Catholic schools, taught by non-Catholics? He says of the problem:—

As far as the Church is concerned, it is absolutely immaterial whether it be eventually settled by this Liberal Government or their Conservative opponents. In our eyes it is a question outside and above all sectional and political differences. There will be an evil day in store for any political party that dares to disregard our united conscientious cry for justice in the treatment of our elementary schools,

"THE REAL NEEDS OF IRELAND."

THE *Quarterly Review* contains an article entitled "The Real Needs of Ireland," which lays down a more Radical programme of reform than that which finds favour with the nominal Liberal *Edinburgh Review*. The *Quarterly* agrees with the *Edinburgh* in lamenting that Ireland is to be plunged once more into the cauldron of Party politics. It condemns the Dunraven scheme of a Financial Council as either unworkable or unconstitutional:—

An Advisory Council, with instructions to report on possible reductions of present Irish expenditure, and to suggest more useful applications to Irish objects of the sums which could be thus saved, might do some practical service; the Financial Council of the Dunraven scheme is a perfectly impossible body, both as regards its constitution and its powers, to say nothing of its encroachments on the representative rights of the House of Commons.

Dismissing the political issues which tend to distract the education of the public from the really important questions, the *Quarterly Review* pleads for an economical policy:—

Our wish is to see the fruitful and constructive line of policy begun by Mr. Gerald Balfour in 1895 carried on without a break to its final conclusion. Were this done, Ireland would, we feel confident, become a prosperous and contented country.

The *Edinburgh Review* despairs of doing anything except by emigration; the *Quarterly* is a little more hopeful:—

The congested districts are situated in nine counties. They contain one-ninth of the total population of Ireland; their area is one-sixth of the whole country; but their poor-law valuation is only one-nineteenth of that of the agricultural holdings in Ireland.

Between 50,000 and 70,000 holdings still remain to be dealt with in the scheduled areas, while in the rest of the country but little readjustment of too small or too poor holdings has taken place. Very large operations will be necessary. These will, in all probability, have to include State expropriation in the western districts, the migration of families, and the enlargement of holdings, the furnishing of implements and gear to many of the holders in order to give them a fresh start, instruction in proper methods of farming, and so on.

It also speeds up the land purchase scheme, which is at the present moment going on very slowly:—

In two years and five months less than one-tenth of the hundred millions had been issued. At this rate it would take twenty-two years to issue the remaining ninety millions.

Purchase must be pushed on; for purchase is pacification, the first great step towards real progress in rural Ireland.

The root question below all these other questions is the fundamental necessity of improving the agricultural efficiency of a tenant:—

Concurrently with the remedial treatment of congestion and the expediting of land purchase, must come a general improvement throughout Ireland in the methods of peasant-farming, and a reform of the home-life of the peasantry. The effecting of both objects must be entrusted to the Department of Agriculture; but its efforts will be largely ineffectual unless supported by a better and more suitable system of education than that now prevailing in Ireland.

The primary and secondary systems of education now existent in Ireland could be improved and co-ordinated. The primary system must be improved before technical instruction can make real headway; the secondary system should be so elevated as to become the fitting basis of a genuine course of university education.

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THE APPROACHING BREAK-UP OF RUSSIA.

A PROPHECY BY DR. E. J. DILLON.

DR. E. J. DILLON has returned to the *Fortnightly Review*, in which the famous Lanin articles appeared twenty years ago, in order to deliver a prophecy of the approaching doom of Russia. He declares that the Duma, which we all hoped would work out the salvation of Russia, will infallibly bring about its disintegration. He asks, in the title of his article, "Is Government by Duma possible?" and answers his question with an emphatic negative.

THE DUMA AS A GOVERNING BODY.

He ridicules the idea that "A number of scratch deputies, the bulk of whom are devoid of ideas, weak of will, and lacking in experience, are to give guidance to 140 million men scattered over one-sixth of the globe." Russia is too huge to be governed by any such assembly. Its populations are too antagonistic. Race and religion combine with geography to make it impossible:—

Imagine an assembly of dull-witted, horny-handed husband-men laying down lines for the guidance of nearly a hundred and fifty millions of people split up into numerous races and creeds, scattered over different climates, pursuing conflicting interests. No such experiment has been attempted since political communities were first organised.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT MEANS DISMEMBERMENT.

What, then, is the inevitable consequence of making the experiment? To an unwieldy empire like the Tsardom a democratic constitution means dismemberment. Russia is a barrel of many staves kept in position by the hoop of the autocracy. Abolish the autocracy and the barrel goes to pieces:—

Authority—the authority of the monarch—was the one bond that kept the heterogeneous elements of the population together. But the new *régime* is the consecration of a successful revolt against that authority. The autocracy has gone, and the democracy claims its place. As it cannot, if it would, keep the various nationalities under the galling yoke to which the bureaucracy inured them, it must adopt the other alternative and give them progressive self-government. For if it be proclaimed that illiterate Russians are enlightened enough to govern themselves, it cannot be held that cultured Poles, Germans, Lithuanians, Armenians, Tartars, and Little Russians are unfitted for self-rule. A constitutional democracy cannot afford to have recourse either to the force or the ruse which characterised the autocratic bureaucracy. The infusion of cosmopolitanism which it contains will sap the hegemony of the Slav race. *Finis Russiae.*

WHY RUSSIA MUST BREAK UP.

The Poles (8 millions), the Caucasus, the Little Russians (22½ millions), the White Russians (6 millions), the Jews (7 millions), the Lettish Lithuanians (3 millions), the Turko-Tartars (13½ millions) will all fly apart:—

The average Pole, German, Balt, Lithuanian, Lett, Estonian, reads, writes, and speaks generally two and sometimes three languages. He is conscious of what is going on around him, and of his relation to his environment. But more important is his superiority of character; the energy, the tenacity of purpose, the capacity for abiding by self-made rules, which are common

among the nationalities enumerated, are almost non-existent among Russians.

WILL THE BREAK-UP BE RESISTED?

Will the Great Russians (55½ millions) strike a desperate blow for the maintenance of their Empire? Dr. Dillon thinks they will not do any such thing:—

The common Russian man reckons not whether the Poles, the Letts, the Lithuanians, the Estonians, and Little Russians follow the example of the Finns and shake off their allegiance to the Empire. Why should he? What is the Empire to him who lives in squalor, endures unending hardships, is cold, hungry, and almost hopeless? It may well be, therefore, that the Russian will resign himself to the dismemberment of the Empire, which is fast coming.

HOW IT MAY BE POSTPONED.

Can anything be done to avert it? Dr. Dillon thinks it might be staved off if the constitution of the Duma was radically changed and the present system of centralisation reformed. He quotes a scheme by a man who may some day be a Minister by which this decentralisation might be effected:—

The author would divide the Empire not into a number of provinces inhabited by homogeneous populations, but into territories coterminous with the area covered by the regional high courts. For every such region which comprises several large provinces there would be a Minister, assisted by competent men of each district, thoroughly well up in its history, strivings, and needs. Add to these delegates a number of elected representatives, who should be called on to help the Minister and his assistants, and this part of the outline is complete. These regional Ministers, together with their coadjutors, might further become the nucleus of an upper chamber which, formed on some such lines as these, would perhaps enjoy, as it would certainly merit, greater authority in the country than the present Council of the Empire.

THE END INEVITABLE.

Dr. Dillon also favours the summoning of the old Zemski Sobor to consider what should be done to avert the dismemberment of the Empire. The break-up of Russia, he declares, is coming:—

For the direct tendency of a democratic Duma would be not only to weaken the centripetal forces of the administration, but also to sever the bonds that keep the nationalities linked with Russia. Whether we call the new system that would ensue a federal government, a triarchy, or a hexarchy, is of little consequence. The important point for Europe is that almost every symptom of the present moment points towards the dismemberment of the Russian Empire.

Dr. Dillon's deliberate opinion is that the constitution of the Duma was far in advance of the political education of the people:—

The people, accustomed to be supported and led on by a grandmotherly Government, can neither walk nor stand alone. Like a man born blind who has suddenly recovered his sight, it has no sense of distance or of perspective. The far and the near seem equidistant, the desire for a loaf and a star equally reasonable. The change ought to have been gradual and nicely adjusted to the national character.

Dr. Dillon, in Foreign Affairs of the *Contemporary Review*, declares that the Russian nation is now under the influence of a wave of Reaction, and that the Constitutional Democrats are hopelessly discredited. He specially rejoices over the stoppage of the proposed English pilgrimage with the address to the Duma.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.

A ROMANIST VIEW.

REV. R. H. BENSON, whose personality lends piquancy to his views, writes in the *Dublin Review* on the Report of the Ritual Commission. He first of all congratulates the Ritualists on "a really important victory" in securing recognition for their unbending maxim, "spiritual courts for spiritual cases." Even in the final court of appeal, the lay judges are to be *bonâ fide* members of the Church of England, and in case of doubt recourse is to be had to the Archbishops and Bishops of the two provinces. The second victory of the Ritualists is the prospective revision of the Rubric, which "it is practically certain" will at least permit explicitly the use of the Mass vestments, though it equally certainly will not universally enjoin them.

THE BLACK LIST.

The Moderates, Father Benson argues, have gained more considerable victories. For any Ritualist, practising the measures sure to be condemned, "will no longer be liable to imprisonment, with all its advantages, but he will be deprived and rendered incapable of holding any further office in the Church of England, unless he satisfies his Metropolitan of his firm purpose of amendment." Among "condemned points" are the following:—

The blessing and use of holy water; Tenebræ; the blessing and lighting of the Paschal Candle; the elevation; genuflection before the Sacrament; interpolation of the Canon of the Mass; public reservation; Benediction; solitary and simultaneous celebrations of the Communion; celebrations without communicants; children's Eucharists; the invocation, in hymns or prayers, of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints; the "superstitious" use of images; the observance, practically, of All Souls' Day and Corpus Christi.

The Moderates have gained by the assertion and support of the "Entity view of the Church of England," according to which the Church as a whole is either a kind of federation of states, or is represented solely by the Communion of Canterbury or Rome. "The province theory will no longer be possible." The Moderates will have gained by a better understanding between Parliament and the Bishops. Parliament will thankfully relegate spiritual functions to spiritual authorities, and welcome its "new office of Compeller-in-General."

THE CHURCH'S "ELASTIC MOUTH."

Father Benson notes that the Commissioners regard as unimportant breaches of the law the omission of daily service and service on Holy Days, etc. On the "partial abolition" of the "Athanasian Creed" Father Benson says:—

This gives some shadow to the Ritualist's complaint that a clergyman may be anything so long as he is not too zealous, too certain in his faith, too explicit in its proclamation, too faithful to the practice of centuries, too distrustful of popular innovations. A preacher may be silent or faltering on the doctrine of Virgin-birth, but he may not urge sacramental absolution; a *ceremoniarist* may dedicate dolls and puddings, but he may not go in procession on Corpus Christi. In other words, the Church of England has an elastic mouth for the assimilation of new and

unheard-of devotions so long as they are significant of nothing in particular; but she clenches her teeth when the confessedly harmless ceremonies of three hundred years ago are proffered to her, for fear that she should grow too much to resemble that ancient body with which she claims identity of life, and of which she retains the revenues and buildings.

PROBABLE RESULTS.

Of the future the writer says:—

Ultimately, no doubt, the Tories, who generated this Commission, will see that it is not wholly ineffective. The Church of England, too, which, as we have seen, is in the main Moderate, undoubtedly welcomes the measure, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, himself one of the Commissioners, has announced his intention of setting about the task with unmistakable purpose; in fact, we may even expect in the immediate future one more widespread episcopal campaign against the more extreme practices condemned in the Report.

On the whole Father Benson seems to think that the result will be hard on the extreme Ritualist, but good for the Anglican Church as a whole. He says:—

I believe that the result of these recommendations will mean a loss to the Church of England of many of her most zealous children, but, on the other hand, an increased centralization among those who are left, and a restoration to a large extent of that discipline and homogeneity which the Commissioners desire.

DISESTABLISHMENT OR EXCISION.

But if Ritualists can hold their own, then "we may be quite certain that Disestablishment is not far off":—

England certainly will not bear any further "Romanizing" of her national Church, and will prefer a hundred times over the severing of the ancient bonds rather than the knitting of any new ties between her and the rest of Western Christendom.

If the Ritualists, then, are sufficiently numerous and united to make a good fight of it, and at the same time really desire to retain their position in the Church of England, it would seem that they cannot do better than to throw all their weight into the scale of Disestablishment. They could not be worse off than in the hands of Parliament, and they might be a great deal better.

Meantime, says the writer, the Mother of Saints "compresses her lips."

AN ANGLICAN VIEW.

In the *Church Quarterly Review* the article on the Royal Commission concludes by enforcing the positions:—

That the Commissioners have done their work ably and impartially; that the evidence given does not show any signs (except in very few churches) of what is disloyal, or unhealthy, or unsound in the Church, but that it does show that the whole machinery of the Church needs adjustment to the conditions of the present day; that their recommendations are wise and calculated to meet far wider needs than those that they particularly concern themselves with. Whether anything in the way of legislation will come out of it we cannot say. We hope it may. We can conceive nothing more calculated to do good than for the next Conservative Government to begin a rational reform of the Church of England on the lines here laid down. We can hardly hope, however, that any Minister will be bold enough to undertake such a task.

THE Headquarters of the Churches form the subject of an instructive paper by Mr. H. B. Philpott in the *Sunday at Home*. He describes the Church House, Westminster; the Memorial Hall; the Wesleyan Church House; the Baptist Church House, etc.

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CHURCH REFORM AND DISESTABLISHMENT.

A WARNING FROM THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."

THE *Edinburgh Review* takes the Report of the Royal Commission on the Disorders in the Churches as the text for a very grave sermon addressed to the High Church highfliers. While approving in the main of the findings of the Commission, the reviewer says:—

The nation probably cares little for the precise amount of "vesture" or "ornament" to be authorised by the new rubrics; but it wishes to feel assured that in the deep cleavage dividing the Reformed Churches from Rome the Church of England fearlessly maintains the principles of the Reformation.

In our opinion the main danger to the connexion in England between Church and State lies in the possibility of increased estrangement between the Church and the great mass of Englishmen who remain faithful to the principles of the Reformation.

It is the Royal Commissioners who advise legal proceedings. It would be more satisfactory and perhaps more useful if, to begin with, the bishops would play a more vigorous part in the guidance of opinion, and show to all the world that the leaders of the National Church are proud of her being a Reformed Church.

If Disestablishment should come in England, it will be largely brought about by those high ecclesiastical pretensions which would exclude the State, or the laity in the widest sense of the word, from taking, as they do now, a large part in the government of the Church.

Those who would increase ecclesiastical authority within the Church are really helping to bring Disestablishment nearer; because Parliament, representing the nation, will not stand the further ecclesiasticising of the Church.

It seems to be as yet insufficiently recognised that every step taken to reduce the influence of the State in the government of the Church, whether by ecclesiasticising the courts and tribunals, by exalting Convocations and Church councils, or by withdrawing the appointments of bishops and dignitaries from the Crown, must constitute an approach to the policy of Disestablishment; and that Disestablishment is inextricably combined with Disendowment.

It reminds the clericals that when the Church of Ireland was disestablished control passed into the hands of a General and a Diocesan Synod, in each of which the laymen outnumbered the clericals by two to one:—

Yet the final and supreme Court in Ireland over cases of doctrine and ritual is composed of four laymen, of high judicial position, and of three bishops, of whom two must concur if a sentence of conviction is pronounced. And according to the Solicitor-General for Ireland this tribunal, in which the laity may form the majority, gives satisfaction.

"LETTERS OF BUSINESS."

Mr. Herbert Paul, M.P., writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, is mightily surprised at the Government issuing "Letters of Business" to Convocation. He says:—

If the Government hope to escape responsibility by throwing it upon Convocation, they are doomed to disappointment. For the Established Church of this country they, as Ministers of the Crown, are alone responsible to the House of Commons. Unless they are prepared to sever the connection between Church and State, not merely in Wales but in England too, they are bound to prevent the endowment of Romanism. The differences between Protestant communions are, except in the eyes of bishops, immaterial. Between Protestant and Catholic there is a great gulf fixed. Catholic disabilities have been, with a very few exceptions, most properly removed by Parliament. But Catholicism within the Establishment is a scandalous and indecent anomaly.

LATEST FORMS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

THE *Forum* is now but a shadow of its former self, but the article on "Applied Science," which is contributed by Mr. H. H. Supplee, continues to be one of the most interesting papers in the periodicals.

NO MORE IRON IN 1957.

From the October-December number I extract a few items of general interest. The world is going bankrupt in iron:—

The estimate of Professor Törnebohm puts the total iron-ore reserve of the world at 10,000,000,000 tons, while the present extraction and consumption is computed at 100,000,000 tons per year; and he estimates the actual future duration of the total iron-ore supply of the world as only about fifty years!

ARTIFICIAL NITRATES.

The world has already gone bankrupt in nitrates. But the resources of science are not exhausted, and artificial nitrates are now produced at the works at Nalodden at £4, one-half the present price:—

The operation consists in the production of a powerful disc flaming electric arc, using water-cooled copper electrodes in a strong magnetic field. Air is delivered into the centre of the disc, and discharged at the periphery, the result being the combination of a portion of the oxygen and nitrogen to form nitric oxide, which, when treated with water, is converted into nitric acid. By a subsequent treatment with milk of lime a calcium nitrate is formed, this being equal, for all practical purposes, to Chile saltpetre.

THE LATEST AIRSHIP.

M. Santos-Dumont in his latest apparatus has abandoned the gas bag in favour of the aeroplane, except that a small gas bag is used as a supporter in the preliminary experiments. The aeroplane has a supporting area of 861 square feet, and, with the occupant, weighs 463 pounds, this being the total weight to be supported. The 24 horse-power engine weighs only 2.64 pounds per horse-power.

SKYSCRAPERS IN EXCELSIS.

At the present time plans have been made and construction partly begun in New York city alone for nineteen buildings representing a total of 401 stories, and an expenditure of thirty million dollars, or double the cost of the Simpton tunnel.

A MILLION HORSE-POWER WASTED.

It is estimated that the so-called lean gases discharged from the blast furnaces of Germany are capable of developing one million horse-power. As a matter of fact, there are now built and under construction in Germany gas engines for this purpose aggregating 400,000 horse-power. These engines are mostly in large units, one firm alone having constructed 140 engines totalling 120,000 horse-power. The utilisation of coke-oven gases has proceeded more slowly, although the gas discharged from such ovens is of a much higher calorific value than the lean blast-furnace gas.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The accepted plan provides for a summit level 85 feet above tide, produced by a dam at Gatun, with three locks in flight, forming a lake of about 110 square miles in area, and ample control for the flood waters of the Chagres River; the descent being made in two stages, with one lock at Pedro Miguel and two near La Boca, with a lake at the 55-foot level between. The level canal was abandoned because of the Chagres River.

A COLOSSAL RIVER STEAMER.

The largest river steamer has just been launched on the Hudson. The *Hendrik Hudson*, 400 feet in length, 82 feet wide, and yet but 7 feet 6 inches draught, costing 1,000,000 dollars, represents the extreme development of the modern American river steamboat. She has ample room for 5,000 passengers.

"MEMSAHIB" A MENACE TO THE EMPIRE.

EVER since the Prince of Wales urged that there should be more sympathy between the rulers and ruled in India there have been grave searchings of heart among the more conscientious members of the Anglo-Indian world. In the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* Mr. Arthur Sawtell offers "some unofficial impressions" of India and Anglo-India. He points out that the conditions of Anglo-Indian life favour that aloofness from the people of the country which handicaps the success of British rule. He then launches a rather striking paradox. He says :—

In bringing India and Europe closer together, the mail steamers divide India and Anglo-India further apart. When it is so easy to "get home," the Anglo-Indian becomes more than ever a mere sojourner within the gates. The lessening of the distance between London and Bombay has had the effect of making the Anglo-Indian community larger, more diversified, and therefore more self-sufficing.

THE DIVISIVE ENGLISHWOMAN.

The Anglo-Indian is a stranger in a strange land. Perhaps the most piquant of all the impressions here cited is that of the influence of the English lady resident in India. He says :—

Candour compels the admission that chivalry is loth to make, and one is obliged to say that the memsahib is a contributory cause of the increased aloofness between the Englishman and the Indian in India. She has brought with her from England that upper-middle-class atmosphere in which the good qualities of the Englishman grow and flourish with all their corresponding defects. Thanks to her, the average civil station is a reproduction of Cheltenham or Ealing in an Eastern setting, and when the sahib drives away from *daftar* or *kacheri* in the evening, his pony carries him the whole distance that divides the East from the West. In establishing the domestic virtues and the exigent, if exiguous, interests of the social circle on Indian soil the memsahib has put an impassable *chevaux de frise* upon the wall between the sahib and the people.

He suggests that possibly the memsahib might do something "to mitigate the chilling effect of her presence upon the mutual relations of European and native." He recalls the consternation that Mrs. F. A. Steele provoked in Anglo-Indian circles by suggesting that English ladies in India might cultivate intimacy with their native sisters. The influence of this aloofness upon Anglo-Indian society is necessarily unfavourable. The alien aristocracy is thrown back almost entirely upon itself for social, intellectual, and artistic enjoyment. It has "no theatres, no music, no pictures." Even sport is attended with difficulties. Hence the European lapses into a "certain dull pessimism," "a frame of mind which has attained beatitude in expecting nothing."

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS NOT NON-EXISTENT.

While the English lady has deepened the aloofness, she has, be it said to her credit, heightened the moral standard. Mr. Sawtell says :—

The moral sanctions and restraints which obtain in English middle-class life are an active element in that atmosphere which the memsahib carries with her to the East. There is no lack of "Thou shalt nots" in the social code of Anglo-India. It is a complete mistake to imagine that the Decalogue cannot survive the passage of the Suez Canal, Mr. Kipling's soldier notwithstanding.

With a view to allaying popular distrust he suggests the issuing of manifestoes for public distribution as occasion arises. In England he presses for a body which shall educate the British voter in Indian history and Indian affairs, just as the Navy League has educated him in regard to the Navy.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND ITS PANACEAS.**AN ANTI-SOCIALISTIC PROTEST.**

UNDER the title "Socialism in the House of Commons," the *Edinburgh Review* publishes a vigorous denunciatory criticism—first, of the Labour Party, and then of the semi-Socialistic panaceas which find favour with the majority of the House of Commons.

THE PANACEAS.

It singles out for special denunciation the feeding of school-children, old-age pensions, and provision for the unemployed :—

These are the baits that Socialists hold out, but if they are taken they will not merely destroy trade unionism, but they will also destroy the character of the English people.

The only thing that the State can do to help the unemployed is to pay them wages for doing things that nobody wants done, or for doing badly things that other men were previously doing well. This payment of wages can be continued indefinitely—until the taxpayer revolts—but it obviously will not solve the problem of the unemployed.

No scheme of old-age pensions has yet been brought forward which would stand the test of serious criticism. The idea is attractive as long as it remains an idea, but as soon as an attempt is made to prepare a definite scheme which could be embodied in an Act of Parliament, unsuspected rocks reveal themselves, and if a change of course is tried to avoid one rock, straightway the ship runs upon another.

The proposal to provide free meals for school-children is the most pernicious of all the proposals that the Socialists and semi-Socialists have put forward.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

The *Edinburgh Review* states that :—

John Burns, who has a far deeper insight into realities than the average politician, is reported to have described the Labour Party at the very beginning of the Session as "driftwood on the wave of free trade."

The whole idea of a separate Labour Party is, in fact, based on a false conception of human nature.

Economic considerations suffice to show that a Labour Party, as such, cannot be a permanent factor in the political organisation of any country. Labour forms no basis for a political division, first because labour is the common lot of nearly all humanity; and secondly because the interests of different groups of labourers are strongly opposed.

The Labour Members have talked so much that the House has grown weary of them. They are no longer a mystery. They have laid bare all that is in them, and stand revealed as mere clay after all, neither better nor worse than other men.

An effective safeguard against the excessive representation of labour is ready to hand. The introduction of the system of a second ballot, long since adopted by all Continental countries, would make it impossible for the Labour Party to repeat the manœuvres of the last election.

THERE is a paper of fascinating interest in *Broad Views* for November on "Tales of the Sea." It is difficult to rise from its perusal without a conviction that the legend of the Flying Dutchman had a foundation of fact.

WHERE'S THE MONEY TO COME FROM TO REALISE THE LABOUR PROGRAMME?

A FISCAL policy for Labour is laid down in the *Independent Review* by Mr. Brougham Villiers. He endeavours to meet the cry so often raised by traditional politicians in regard to Old Age Pensions, Housing Reform, Feeding of School Children and Work for the Unemployed.

A ROUGH DRAFT OF LABOUR TAXATION.

He quotes from the petition of the West Ham Council to Parliament pressing for Old Age Pensions and a larger Treasury grant for Education, the following proposals for (1) a graduated income tax and (2) death duties:—

(1) On every pound of the second £500, 8d.; on every pound of the second £1,000, 9d.; on every pound of the third £1,000, 10d.; on every pound of the fourth £1,000, 11d.; and so on at the rate of 1d. per pound increase on every £1,000 until the tax shall amount on the last thousand pounds to 240d. in the pound, the whole of every pound of income beyond the last £1,000 so taxed to be taken by the State as Income and Property Tax.

(2) The Estate Duty on all estates of deceased persons between £10,000 and £100,000 capital value should be doubled, and in all cases between £100,000 and £200,000 capital value trebled, and on all estates from £200,000 to £500,000 capital value quadrupled, and that the capital value over £500,000 of all estates exceeding such £500,000 should belong to the State, and that Succession, Legacy, and other Death Duties should be proportionately increased on a graduated scale.

Mr. Villiers says that he does not imagine that the bulk of the working classes would have any objection to this scheme. "It is the first rough draft of Labour's financial programme." Mr. Villiers, however, objects that, though the death duties so enlarged might realise in the first year about 43 millions, the source of revenue would be soon cut off. He objects to Sir William Harcourt's duties, that the tax on capital and not on income be treated as yearly revenue, and not as capital.

STATE CAPITAL—A NATIONAL STORE.

He would therefore support the drastic graduation of the death duties, but would treat the proceeds as State capital, not income. The executors of such estates could not, of course, realise the money without selling the bulk of their property, probably at a ruinous sacrifice. "The simplest and probably the only practicable way of dealing with the matter would be to allow the executors to hand the estates themselves over to the Government, and to give them cash or Government stocks for their shares in them." As Mr. Villiers remarks, this would be the beginning of a new fiscal era:—

Military Toryism alienated the assets of the Crown and accumulated a monstrous National Debt; individualist Liberalism, true to its ideal of honest parsimony, reduced the Debt, but did nothing to increase the assets of the State; Labour will use its power to form, by the graduation of the Death Duties, the nucleus of the National Store.

HOW TO TAX TAX-DODGERS.

The graduated income tax is open to the serious

difficulty of evasion. As at present only eighteen people pay income tax on over £50,000 a year, "there must be a vast amount of fraud among the very rich." So he urges:—

I am convinced that any attempt to graduate the Income Tax should be accompanied by some form of "tax and buy" bill, so that any compensation for land, buildings or goodwill, compulsorily taken over by any public authority, could be assessed on the basis of the Income Tax actually paid for them. In this way our energetic local bodies would render valuable aid to the Income Tax Commissioners in checking fraud.

This would not drive capital out of the country that was fixed, but Mr. Villiers rejoices that "a heavily graduated income tax would have the immediate effect of relieving England from the incubus of the South African millionaire." He would add a tax on land values, retrench on the Army and Navy, and deal otherwise than at present with the National Debt.

STATE RAILWAYS, FORESTS, BANK, INSURANCE.

He would also invest the capital derived from enhanced death duties in railway stock, and so secure the State a voice in the practical management of the railways. He would invest the annual profit in forming a growing fund for a State Forest Department, and the means of dealing more effectually every year with the problem of unemployment. He would create a State Trading Department, to follow the lead of the municipalities, and acquire such monopolies as it can conveniently work. The immense credit of the State would supply almost everything, without the creation of a new permanent debt. He says:—

The State can at any moment issue fire and life policies; and, as soon as it does so, it will be the strongest insurance corporation in the country, because it will be the safest. Similarly with banking. Let the State withdraw all those restrictions on the Post Office Savings Banks made in the interests of private banking, and ere long the banking business of the nation will fall into its own hands.

This fiscal policy is, the writer says, fully in accord with the ideals of Labour, while, he adds, "it has a decent chance of being accepted, though reluctantly, by other Parties not anxious to quarrel with the Labour vote." The chance may be "decent": it certainly is diminutive.

Poison in the Paving.

THE *November World and His Wife*, as usual, has plenty of light and entertaining reading. The subjects dealt with are from travelling turtles to large families and whether girls can be men's "chums" or not. A new terror to life has been discovered, it seems, and this time it is the wood pavement, or, rather, in the fumes it gives off:—

Quite recently the lawn in Parliament Square, Westminster, was planted with beds of flowers. Just afterwards, the wood paving was renewed on two sides of the square, with the result that all the flowers on those two sides promptly died, every leaf and blossom falling off within a week or two; while the flowers on the sides remote from the new paving were less seriously affected.

MR. H. G. WELLS ON SOCIALISM.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. H. G. Wells discusses the relationship between Socialism, the Socialist movement and the middle classes. Socialism he describes as the form and substance of his ideal life, and all the religion he possesses. He is, he confesses, "by a sort of predestination a Socialist." The Socialist movement seems to him no more than "the rustling hem of the garment of advancing Socialism." It was so irrelevant and unimportant that he did not trouble to connect himself with any section of it. The Marxian teaching "still awaits permeation by true Socialist conceptions. It is a version of life adapted essentially to the imagination of the working wage-earner, and limited by his limitations." The relations of capital or the employer to the employed is made to overshadow all other relations. The larger bearings of Socialism, the reconstitution of human society, the working man simply does not consider at all.

IN THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

The middle classes take just as limited a view of the impending change. They class Socialism and Anarchism together. Both alike threaten a profound disturbance of their way of living. Hitherto middle-class Socialists have either been "amiable people who do not understand a bit what Socialism is, and some of the most ardent and serviceable workers for Socialism are of this type, or they are so unfortunate or so imaginative as to be capable of a passionate discontent with life as it is." The former are the "district visitors of Socialism." They "are the philanthropic and administrative Socialists, as distinguished from the economic revolutionaries." And among them he classes the Socialistic philanthropists who build model villages or model factories.

PROFESSIONS RIPE FOR SOCIALISM.

For more thoroughgoing Socialism among the middle classes Mr. Wells says we must look to those strata and sections in which quickened imaginations and unsettling influences are to be found. "The artist is by nature a Socialist" :—

And not only artistic work, but the better sort of scientific investigation, the better sort of literary work, and every occupation that involves the persistent free use of thought, must bring the mind more and more towards the definite recognition of our social incoherence and waste. But this by no means exhausts the professions that ought to have a distinct bias for Socialism. The engineer, the architect, the mechanical inventor, the industrial organiser, and every sort of maker must be at one in their desire for emancipation from servitude to the promoter, the trader, the lawyer, and the forester, from the perpetually recurring obstruction of the claim of the private proprietor to every large and hopeful enterprise, and ready to respond to the immense creative element in the Socialist idea.

WHAT WE WANT.

Mr. Wells then passes to a constructive description of Socialism as he understands it :—

The time is altogether ripe now for a fresh and more vigorous insistence upon the materially creative aspect of the vision of Socialism, an aspect which is, after all, much more cardinal and characteristic than any aspect that has hitherto been pre-

sented systematically to the world. An enormous rebuilding, remarking, and expansion is integral in the Socialist dream. We want to get the land out of the control of the private owners among whom it is cut up, we want to get houses, factories, railways, mines, farms out of the dispersed management of their proprietors, not in order to secure their present profits and hinder development, but in order to rearrange these things in a saner and finer fashion. An immense work of replanning, rebuilding, redistributing lies in the foreground of the Socialist vista. We contemplate an enormous clearance of existing things. We want an unfettered hand to make beautiful and convenient homes, splendid cities, noiseless great highways, beautiful bridges, clean, swift and splendid electric railways; we are inspired by a faith in the coming of clean, wide and simple methods of agricultural production. But it is only now that Socialism is beginning to be put in these terms. So put it, and the engineer and the architect and the scientific organiser, agricultural or industrial—all the best of them, anyhow—will find it correspond extraordinarily to their way of thinking.

The medical profession is another great constructive profession that should be Socialist altogether. Likewise the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. He laments that Socialism has got mixed up with "return to Nature" ideas, with proposals for living in a state of unregulated primitive virtue in purely hand-made houses, upon rain water and uncooked fruit. Mr. Wells maintains :—

more than an empty criticism of our contemporary disorder and waste of life, it is a great intimation of construction, organisation, science and education.

"THE STATE FAMILY."

It is, however, where Mr. Wells touches on the family that he becomes at once most minatory and least explicit. He maintains that every intelligent woman understands that, as a matter of hard fact, beneath all the civilities of to-day she is "actual or potential property," and has to treat herself and keep herself as that. She is "either isolated or owned." Whereon Mr. Wells remarks :—

My concern now is to point out that Socialism repudiates the private ownership of the head of the family as completely as it repudiates any other sort of private ownership. Socialism involves the responsible citizenship of women, their economic independence of men, and all the personal freedom that follows that, it intervenes between the children and the parents, claiming to support them, protect them, and educate them for its own ampler purposes. Socialism, in fact, is the State family. The old family of the private individual must vanish before it, just as the old water works of private enterprise, or the old gas company.

Mr. Wells humorously remarks that so far as English Socialism is concerned, the assault of Socialism upon the family "has displayed quite an extraordinary instinct for taking cover." He thinks that Socialism might be more explicit, for caution has led to preposterous misunderstanding, such as that Socialism implied free love. The whole of the present system he goes on, is riddled with discontents.

"THE STRIKE AGAINST PARENTAGE."

"The old sentiment was that the parent owned the child. The new is that the children own the parents." The intensified respect for children has had a natural and human accompaniment in the huge fall in middle-class birthrate. "The more educated

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middle-class parent has become an amateur educationalist of considerable virulence." He finds much to envy in the elementary schools. His mind broadens out to State insurance as to State education. Socialism offers the middle-class family education, assurances for the future, and only distantly intimates the price to be paid in weakened individual control. The strike against parentage is diminishing the circle of family interests. It is taking, amongst other forms, the form of strike against marriage:—

This discontent of women is a huge available force for Socialism. The wife of the past was, to put it brutally, caught younger—so young that she had had no time to think—she began forthwith to bear babies, rear babies—and (which she did in a quite proportionate profusion) bury babies—she never had a moment to think. Now the wife with double the leisure, double the education, and half the emotional scope of her torn prolific grandmother, sits at home and thinks things over. You find her letting herself loose in clubs, in literary enterprises, in schemes for joint households to relieve herself and her husband from the continuation of a duologue that has exhausted its interest. The husband finds himself divided between his sympathetic sense of tedium and the proprietary tradition in which we live.

Mr. Wells proceeds:—

Well, into these conflicts and disorders comes Socialism, and Socialism alone, to explain, to justify, to propose new conventions and new interpretations of relationship, to champion the reasonable claims of the young, to mitigate the thwarted ownership of the old. Socialism comes, constructive amid the wreckage.

ARE WE QUITE SO BAD?

It is to be feared that Mr. Wells exposes himself to his own criticism of the Socialism that shows a genius for taking cover. He is here not explicit enough. Not here, but in the *Independent*, he tells us what is to be the "new system of conduct to replace the old proprietary family." He says that he no more regards the institution of marriage as a permanent thing than he regards a state of competitive industrialism as a permanent thing. He says the family is weakening, dwindling, breaking up, disintegrating. The question remains, Is it? Mr. Wells says:—

We already live in a world of stupendous hypocrisies, a world wherein rakes and rascals champion the sacred institution of the family, and a network of sexual secrets, vaguely suspected, disagreeably present, and only half-concealed, pervades every social group one enters.

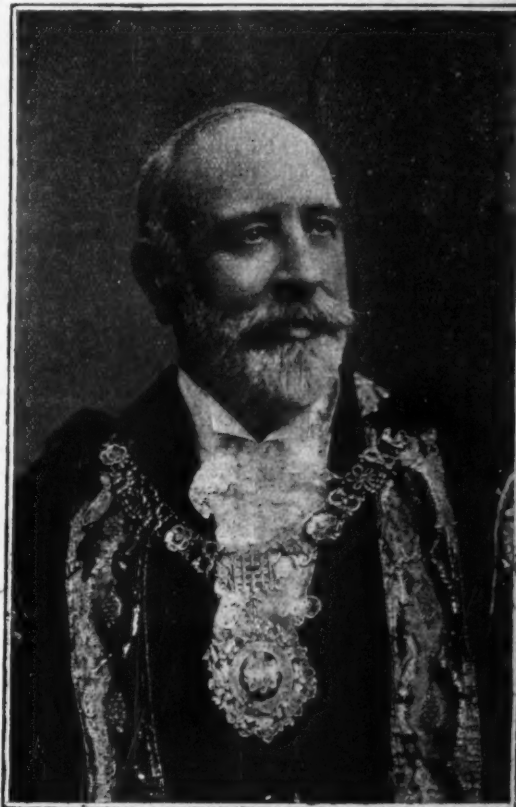
Mr. Wells has evidently been unfortunate in his experience.

THE *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review* for October is notable for its frank admission of the Indians' plea for self-government, and for the general discussion of the Anglo-Indian problem. The case for reform of the Congo Free State is based on a series of extracts from the declarations on which that State was founded. Major Leonard implores England to show that her now slumbering humanity is still capable of rising to the sublime heights of equity and disinterestedness. Mr. A. G. Wise publishes the plea of the people of St. Helena against the military abandonment of that island. Mr. E. H. Parker discusses in the light of Chinese history the meaning and progress of the idea of Taoism.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

THE FRIEND OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

IN the *Young Man* is a character sketch of the Lord Mayor Elect of London, Sir William Treloar, glorified by the title of "The Knight of Ludgate Hill," from the site of his offices and activities. He was actually born in a house at the bottom of the hill, now demolished. Ludgate Hill also owes its widening from 47 to 60 feet twenty-five years ago to Sir William Treloar, and he has even written a little book upon his birthplace. Asked what he meant to do to make his year at the Mansion House notable, he replied that he meant to set on foot some scheme



Photograph by]

[Arthur Weston.

Sir William Treloar.

for the permanent benefit of London's crippled children, in whom he has long been deeply interested. I find also in this magazine an article by a young man on how he keeps his bachelor flat, a home of his own, and, it would seem, a comfortable one, on £1 a week—10s. for rent and another 10s. for food. This article might afford useful hints to many other young men, and young women, too. Anyone, in fact, wishing to avoid the dismalness of lodgings, and yet restricted to a very moderate expenditure, might profitably read it.

"THE DEMAND FOR PAIN."

UNDER this striking title Miss Constance Clyde contributes a paper of much originality to the *Independent Review*. She begins by referring to the common impression that the desire for happiness is unconquerable and bound to be ultimately victorious. Even psychologists forget that "there is another pursuit as primitive, as necessary and as ineradicable as the pursuit of pleasure—namely, the pursuit of pain." The most virile of savage races have felt the necessity. "No pilgrimages for pleasure have ever equalled in extent or duration the many and marvellous pilgrimages for pain." From the Spartans of ancient days to the Zulus of to-day there has been maintained an ideal of conduct essentially that of the ascetic, a dread of ease and pleasure.

THE LOVE OF PENANCE.

Penance is a deep-seated need. It expresses itself by way of dogma, but must find an outlet in rational as well as superstitious ages. Thus the Japanese "qualify their delicate joy in life by an ideal which enjoins them to quit it for a *punctilio*." Our English ancestors, says the writer, qualified "their robust and healthy animalism with an ideal of feebleness and disease," which long encouraged plagues, prevented vaccination, and objected to anaesthetics. Of to-day the writer says:—

Our ideal in fact is no longer the world a hospital, but the world a workhouse; it is the industrial struggle that we now guard with reverential formulae, the pilgrimage for work having acquired the sanctity formerly given the pilgrimage of pain. The common notion regarding this struggle as being essential to a strong national character has just as much superstition in it.

THE MODERN ASCETICISM.

She charges us with the error of supposing that if this special penance were removed, the age would not immediately, and almost mechanically, evolve another, perhaps of a better type, to take its place.

Utopias past and present seem to her to ignore this fundamental impulse, which qualifies ease by some organised suffering. Asceticism, the earliest instinct of humanity, is supposed in these dreamlands to have altogether perished. Mr. H. G. Wells, it is true, pictures his Samurai "mildly ascetic."

THE PENCE OF THE FUTURE.

The writer's own suggestion as to what this organised suffering should be is as follows:—

Thus wandering through a genuine Utopia of the To Be one might notice certain specially laborious or dreary forms of mining or factory work to which every citizen at periods would resort, less for the material good of the nation than for his own ethical needs. In this the individual would acquiesce as naturally as he now does—save when it is too prolonged—in industrial suffering—that is to say, he would acquiesce, not quite comprehending the rights of it, yet instinctively obeying a law which coincides with his own deep-seated instinct. The State itself will have taken a new departure, realising the concentrative and dynamic force of asceticism, and yet never forgetting how much that valuable force was wasted and rendered injurious when running at will through uncontrolled channels.

The paper is short, but goes far. An hour or two in a sewer or a coal-mine is a variant on the jagged crucifix, or hair-shirt which Utopians still remember.

THE MOTHER'S WAGE.

HOW SOCIALISTS WOULD DEAL WITH THE FAMILY.

IN the *Independent Review* for November Mr. H. G. Wells has a very interesting and suggestive article on "Modern Socialism and the Family." He declares the "gist of the Socialist attitude towards marriage is the repudiation of private ownership of women and children, and the payment of mothers." The straightforward payment of mothers, he thinks, is inevitable.

The State will pay for children born legitimately in the marriage it will sanction. A woman with healthy and successful offspring will draw a wage for each one of them from the State, so long as they go on well. It will be her wage. Under the State she will control her child's upbringing. How far her husband will share in the power of direction is a matter of detail upon which opinion may vary—and does vary widely among Socialists.

But promiscuous or random motherhood Socialism will not allow:—

People rear children for the State and the future. If they do that well they do the whole world a service, and deserve payment just as much as if they built a bridge or raised a crop of wheat. If they do it unpropitiously and ill, they have done the world an injury. The Socialist is prepared for an insistence upon intelligence and self-restraint quite beyond the current practice.

He thinks that the Socialist ideal is quite compatible with a marriage contract of far greater stringency than that recognised throughout Christendom to-day. Failing the realisation of the Socialist ideal, Mr. Wells only sees two alternatives:—

The first is to regard the present process as inevitable and moving towards the elimination of weak and gentle types, to clear one's mind of the prejudices of one's time, and to contemplate a disintegration of all the realities of the family into an epoch of Free Love, mitigated by mercantile necessities and a few transparent hypocrisies. Rich men will be free to live lives of irresponsible polygamy; poor men will do what they can; woman's life will be adventurous, the population will decline in numbers and perhaps in quality.

The second is a return to the simple old conception of the past, the patriarchal family of the Middle Ages:—

The rights of the parent will be insisted on and restored, and the parent means pretty distinctly the father. Subject to the influence of a powerful and well-organised Church, a rejuvenescent Church, he is to resume that control over wife and children of which the modern State has partially deprived him. I do not by any means regard this as an impossible programme; I believe that in many directions it is quite a practicable one; it is in harmony with great masses of feeling in the country, and with many natural instincts. It would not of course affect the educated wealthy and leisurely upper class in the community, who would be able and intelligent enough to impose their own private glosses upon its teaching, but it would "moralise" the general population, and reduce them to a state of prolific squalor.

Mr. Wells says:—

I do not think there is at present among English and American Socialists any representative figure at all counselling Free Love. The modern tendency is all towards an amount of control over the function of reproduction, if anything, in excess of that exercised by the State and public usage to-day.

Of our present system he says:—

It has the remains of a monogamic patriarchal system, in which a responsible man owned nearly absolutely wife and offspring. All its laws and sentiments alike are derived from the reduction and qualification of that.

WOMAN AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

BY A WOMAN.

"IGNOTA," a pseudonym that but thinly veils the personality of one of the ablest and most experienced advocates of woman's suffrage in England, contributes to the *Westminster Review* a masterly statement of the case for the citizenship of women. She says:—

We demand our immediate enfranchisement on the same terms as men :

(1) Because we have, by long and painful experience, proved the absolute impossibility of securing any further redress of the many legal wrongs from which we still suffer, and because we fully realise the great danger of further careless, mischievous, and unjust legislation, gravely imperilling the well-being of women.

(2) Because the equal citizenship of women is essential to the growth and development in men of the sense of social and political justice.

(3) Because the enfranchisement of the women of Great Britain and Ireland will hasten the enfranchisement of the women of all civilised nations, and will thus lead to the development of a higher social and political morality all the world over.

WRONGED BY MALE-MADE LAW.

"Ignota" then gives a brief summary of the salient facts of the woman movement in this country up to date, including therewith the restitution and extension of the local electoral rights of women, and their right to sit on local administrative bodies, and the efforts—some successful and many fruitless—to change some others of the exclusively man-made laws from whose injustice women have suffered or still suffer:—

The exclusively male electorate has, during the period of our working for Women's Suffrage, increased from seven hundred thousand to over seven millions. I write with deep feeling and no inconsiderable bitterness when I think of the hopelessly futile efforts I have myself made to secure the amendment of the iniquitous English Law of Divorce, the shameless law of intestacy, the miserable inadequacy of the law to secure to married women a just share of their husband's earnings for the support of the family, the outrageous English law of marriage, as expounded by thirteen judges in 1889, and many another legal iniquity, to explain which adequately would need an article far longer than the present one may be. I have come now to the conclusion that nothing more will be won for womanhood and justice in these islands until women are, equally with men, "makers of Parliament." The Parliamentary Franchise is our most sorely needed charter of liberty, our key of opportunity, and our weapon of defence against further reckless and unjust legislation. Should the present holders of office remain at the Home Office and the Local Government Board, we may expect the practical exclusion by law of married women from paid industry, whilst from other quarters we may expect a strenuous effort to secure the legal enactment of a "minimum wage," carefully differentiated so as to secure to a man, whether married or single, a wage adequate to the maintenance of himself, a wife and three children, whilst a woman is only to receive such a wage as is adequate to the maintenance of a single independent adult.

"Ignota" concludes her admirable statement of the woman's case, which ought at once to be reprinted and circulated broadcast over the land, by the following appeal:—

We decline to accept evasive excuses for perverse delay. What has to be done must be done now, and we appeal for the immediate help of all women of heart and honour, and of all just-minded men. Our course is clear and defined. We will that our sisters shall be politically free to work out their own economic and social salvation, and that of the race.

In the same number Mr. Fred Thoresby adds a temperate and earnest plea for the enfranchisement of woman from the point of view of a man.

PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

"Féminisme in France" is the subject of an interesting survey by Mr. Charles Dawbarn in the *Nineteenth Century*. He says:—

The woman's movement is characteristic of the times. Its influence is felt all over Europe, even in Conservative Turkey. In France and in England it has followed much the same course and exhibited much the same phenomena. Yet the differences in the two cases are essential. The most striking is due to the fact that in France there are no distinguished persons to head the movement. It springs from the middle and lower classes, and is the outcome of the efforts of a group of enlightened women who, having freed themselves from the prejudices that hedge about their sex, have crowned their emancipation by claiming the vote. The *femme du monde*, the woman of fashion, holds resolutely aloof. There are no aristocratic names associated, as in England, with the claim of women to political and social rights.

The woman's movement, he says, goes hand in hand with Socialism in France. The Labour movement is tinged with the most intense Conservatism towards woman. Nevertheless—

the woman's movement has made astonishing progress in practical directions. It is almost impossible to take up a journal, a review, or a novel without finding some reference to this new agitation. The narrow round of domestic life, though it may still satisfy the majority, is insufficient for an intellectual *élite*. Women plead at the bar, practise medicine, write and edit newspapers. The sex is conquering a new place for itself in the world of art; it has obtained amongst others the privilege of competing for the Prix de Rome. It is astonishing that, notwithstanding this great advance in education and opportunity, woman in a political sense is almost where she was in Roman times. Roman law is, of course, the basis of the Napoleonic code. . . . According to statistics, half the work of France is performed by women. Their advent, therefore, to the ballot-box would be fraught, surely, with surprising changes.

A CONVERT TO WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

"ALMOST A PARAMOUNT NECESSITY."

THE editor of the *North American Review*, in the number of October 5th, comes out emphatically in favour of woman's suffrage. He says:—

We are convinced that the time has arrived when the welfare of the nation would be most effectually conserved by conferring upon women the privilege of voting and holding political office. To-day we are satisfied that the intellectual equipment of the average American woman is quite equal to that of the medial man. Morally, it is admitted, she is his superior, and therein lies the basis of our conviction that as a matter, not of right, but of policy, she should be taken into full political partnership.

The three evils most menacing to the country to-day are (1) debasement of moral standards in politics and business, (2) absorption by a few, at unwarranted cost to the many, of the common wealth, and (3) unreasonable and violent expression of resentment by the multitude. With each of these perils the American woman is quite as competent to cope as the American man.

For the purposes, therefore, of purifying the ballot, of establishing and maintaining lofty standards as to the qualifications required of candidates for public office, of effecting an even distribution of earnings, of providing a heavier balance of disinterestedness and conservatism against greed and radicalism, we reiterate the expression of our firm belief that universal suffrage has now become not only desirable, but almost a paramount necessity.

IN PRAISE OF THE CONGO NERO!

THE *Dublin Review* contains at least one startling sensation. It publishes a paper in praise of King Leopold's government of the Congo Free State. John de Courcy MacDonnell is the name of the writer. He is an Irishman, resident in Belgium, who writes from Brussels. His subject is the Catholic missions in the Congo Free State. He is roused by the assertion of Professor Cattier, who denounces the Belgian missionaries, and declares that "posterity will say that the Catholic Church never more openly betrayed her mission and the morality of her Founder," and by the insinuation that by the bestowal of its favours the Congo Free State has "obtained the criminal complicity of its missionaries." Mr. MacDonnell replies that the attitude of the missionaries is due neither to ignorance nor to half knowledge. It is due to their full knowledge of the Congo. He says:—

The missionaries continue to praise the Sovereign of the Congo, although there are evils multiform and grievous in his State, because of the good he has done in the Congo, and of the good he plans to do by abolishing the evils remaining in the land, which are not inherent to the system of government, but are rather the remnants or outcome of the condition of barbarous and savage cruelty which that system was created to stamp out and is stamping out.

THE NEED OF "OBLIGATORY LABOUR."

Mr. MacDonnell does not mince matters. He says:—

In the Congo two armies are fighting, united, for two united causes: the armies of the Church and State are fighting for Christianity and civilisation. Those who represent the Church and those who represent the State are agreed that the native can only be led into the higher paths into which they desire to lead him by making him work. If the native is not employed in regular, that is in constant labour, contact with civilisation will still further debase him and accelerate his destruction.

Therefore, obligatory labour is, according to Mr. MacDonnell, a necessary step in the elevation of the native. From this premise he proceeds:—

Once it is admitted that the natives must be made to work, it seems impossible to deny that the system of a labour tax is the only one which can be justly and evenly applied.

"GREAT AMELIORATION" OF LATE.

No doubt the Commission has brought to light shocking evils, "but a great amelioration has been produced in recent times," and this the Catholic missions constantly realise, and for this, "actuated by true Christian spirit, they gave the State and its officials due praise." The charge of procuring abundant labour by recruiting children, though false in itself, is based on a true fact. They do, in their farm chapels, teach the children industry, and retain them, by the free consent of their chiefs, after school age, to continue their work. The writer's feeling in the matter is revealed by the remark: "King Leopold in appointing the Inquiry Commission made a concession to a public opinion which was not that of his own subjects."

HALF THE CONGOLESE CHRISTIANS!

The Inquiry Commission having suggested that, in place of the farm chapel system of the missionaries, there should be introduced a system of compulsory education into the Congo, with secular education only for any of those children whose savage parents wished them exempt from religious instruction, "King Leopold ignored these preposterous suggestions." He took the opportunity of emphasising the debt the Congo owes to our missionaries. He said, "Our duty is to assist them in the accomplishment of their noble task." Not merely noble, but amply successful, according to the writer. He says:—

Weighing all the evidence most carefully, it seems no exaggeration to say that at least one-half of the population of the Congo to-day believes in the God of the Christians and in the message of salvation, and would at once be baptised were it not that the missionaries insist that the adults demanding baptism must first give proof of their intention to live according to the Christian rule.

WHY "THE MISSIONARIES EXPLOIT THE NATIVES."

This extraordinary article ends with this extraordinary paragraph:—

It is, then, no falsehood and no libel to say that the Church and the State understand one another in the Congo, where the missionaries exploit the natives. Church and State understand one another and work with one another in the cause of civilisation, and the missionaries exploit the natives for their bodily welfare and their souls' salvation. Never did the Catholic Church prove herself more faithful to the mission which is given to her: never did she more nobly uphold the morality of her Founder.

If the Catholic Church never more nobly upheld the morality of her Founder than in praising King Leopold for his rule of the Congo, the morality of her Founder must, so far as she is concerned, be in a very bad way.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

In the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* Sir R. K. Douglas discusses China's attitude towards Japan and Russia. It is one continuous plea for distrust of Russia and trust of Japan. In the course of his discussion he points out the kinship of life between Japan and China, and then proceeds to indicate marked differences. He says:—

In the peace-loving philosophies of Confucius and Mencius there is no place, for example, for the "Bushido," of which we have heard so much lately. No amount of teaching will ever make this flower of chivalry take root and blossom in the very uncongenial soil of China. Thus, while the two nations have much to unite them, it would be practically impossible to unify them. During the whole stages of their histories they have followed divergent courses. The Japanese have from their earliest days been a fighting race, while the Chinese have as persistently followed the peaceful pursuits of literature and commerce.

Speaking of the batches of Chinese students sent recently to Japan for study, he remarks:—

It is easy to imagine the Chinese youths, straight from the self-seeking society of their fellow-countrymen, being struck dumb with amazement when they learned to realise that it was owing mainly to the absolute self-abnegation of the official classes that such a reform became possible.

The writer pronounces "selfish individualism" as the leading characteristic of the Chinaman.

HOW TO DEAL WITH NATIVES OF S. AFRICA.

— BY ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE.

DR. WALLACE, our most eminent Socialist, contributes to the *Independent Review* of November a brief but lucid and forcible paper on "The Native Problem in South Africa." He has never studied the Kaffir, but he has had considerable opportunity of observing natives. He says:—

Forty years ago I had the privilege of enjoying the friendship of Sir James Brooke, and, during more than a year's residence in Sarawak, of observing the mode and results of his beneficent and sympathetic rule over antagonistic native races. A little later I spent several months in North Celebes, in Java, and in East Sumatra, where I had full opportunity of noticing the effects of the judicious rule of the Dutch, almost wholly exerted through native chieftains. For nearly twelve years I travelled and lived mostly among uncivilised or completely savage races, and I became convinced that they all possessed good qualities, some of them in a very remarkable degree, and that in all the great characteristics of humanity they are wonderfully like ourselves.

His general principle is that where the natives largely outnumber the whites,—

We should always retain our guardianship of those natives in order to protect them from the oppression and cruelty which always occurs when a young, and mainly wealth-seeking community has absolute power over them.

But he is no negrophilist, nor does he claim that the black and white men should be treated as politically equals. He says:—

On a calm consideration of the whole problem it must be admitted that the former point of view—that of inherently superior and inferior races—of master and servant, ruler and ruled, is the most consistent with actual facts and perhaps not the less fitted to ensure the well-being, contentment, and ultimate civilisation of the inferior race. It is also by no means incompatible with a just treatment of the native, with sympathetic interest in his welfare, and with the grant of a considerable amount of self-government; and it is for the purpose of suggesting how this latter may be effected that I am venturing to make a slight contribution to this very thorny subject.

He would treat Zululand like Basutoland, and remove it from the control of Natal. But his most important suggestions relate to the Transvaal and Orange Free State:—

The first and most obvious thing to do is to give to the natives in every district of each Colony one or more chiefs or magistrates of their own race, chosen from the native clergy or schoolmasters or any other adequately qualified individuals. These native magistrates should sit with the ordinary magistrates, and in all cases, criminal or civil, where both natives and Europeans were concerned, would act as the official protector or advocate for the native in the interests of justice, and for the purpose of putting the native point of view before the European magistrate or judge, who would alone be responsible for the decision of the court.

In the case of disputes between or crimes by natives, in which no whites were concerned, the native magistrate would hear and decide the matter according to native law and custom, but modified where necessary in accordance with European law. Here too the Colonial magistrate would (at first) preside over the court, giving advice and suggestions to the native magistrate; but except in very difficult or important cases would allow the native magistrate to give the judgment of the court.

Another step of very great value and importance would be the introduction into all local authorities, such as education boards, district councils, town councils, etc., of one or more educated natives of each nationality (Kaffir or Indian) chosen to represent their fellow-countrymen, and to express their views

and wishes as to any bye-laws or regulations which they found to be oppressive and unjust.

Perhaps more important still would be the application of the same principle to the Colonial legislature itself in both chambers. The native representatives need be few in number—perhaps three or four in the lower and one or two in the upper house, the object being in no sense to place the coloured race on an equality with the white, but to provide each branch of the legislature with accurate and precise information as to how both existing and proposed laws affect the natives, how and why they feel themselves injured or oppressed by them, and thus enable modifications to be made which, though apparently of trifling importance, may make all the difference between a condition of constant irritation and one of cheerful acquiescence.

HENRIK IBSEN: BY ARTHUR SYMONS.

IN the *Quarterly Review* Mr. Arthur Symons has an admirable but much qualified tribute to Ibsen, whom he calls "a puritan of art," whose "hard, crabbed, formal, painfully-truthful letters" show better than anything else his narrow, precise and fanatical soul. Ibsen "sacrificed himself, his family, his friends, and his country to an artistic sense of duty only to be paralleled among those religious people whom he hated and resembled."

Mr. Symons is occasionally very severe on Ibsen. A Norwegian bookseller threatened to pirate one of his books, and Ibsen threatened, in return, to sever all ties with Norway and never set foot in it again:—

How petty, how like a hysterical woman that is. How, in its way of taking a possible trifling personal injustice as if it were a thing of vital and even national moment, he betrays what was always to remain narrow, as well as bitter, in the centre of his being!

It was with the publication of "Brand" that Ibsen became nationally and internationally famous. The verse of "Brand" has been compared with Browning's "Christmas-eve and Easter-day." Mr. Symons says:—

Browning deals with hard matter, and can be boisterous; but he is never, as Ibsen is always, pedestrian. The poet, though, like St. Michael, he carry a sword, must, like St. Michael, have wings. Ibsen has no wings.

Ibsen's strength, says his critic, lies in his delineation of character, and rather than summarise further a long article, I make two extracts, giving, I think, the gist of Mr. Symons' meaning:—

Ibsen's concern is with character; and no playwright has created a more probable gallery of characters with whom we can become so easily and so completely familiar. They live before us, and with apparently so unconscious a self-revelation that we speculate about them as we would about real people, and sometimes take sides with them against their creator. Ibsen, in a single stage direction, gives you more than you would find in a chapter of a novel. His characters, when they are most themselves, are modern, of the day or moment; they are average, and represent nothing which we have not met with, nothing which astonishes us because it is of a nobility, a heroism, a wildness beyond our acquaintance. It is for this that he has been most praised; and there is something marvellous in the precision of his measurements of just so much and no more of the soul.

Ibsen's genius for the invention of a situation has never been surpassed. More living characters than the characters of Ibsen have never moved on the stage. His women are at work now in the world, interpreting women to themselves, helping to make the women of the future. He has perceived a new world.

ARE WE BETTER THAN OUR FATHERS?

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. G. S. Street writes on the early Victorians and ourselves. He begins by saying there is a disposition to look down with complacent contempt upon the early Victorians as though their age were a common synonym for all that is unenlightened, narrowly conventional, and Philistine. He suggests that this complacency and contempt are ill-placed. He speaks of the forties and fifties and early sixties of the last century.

IN POLITICS.

The most characteristic note of that period was confidence and absence of misgiving and dubiety. Nowadays almost every Conservative admits reforms are necessary. The Liberals are only confident about Free Trade. "The old Liberal spirit animating a whole Party is dead." Reform on individualistic lines has reached its limit. Reform on Socialist lines is abhorrent to many authoritative and eminent Liberals. Liberals no longer applaud people struggling to be free, as did their fathers. Many even favour autocracy and pet the Tsar. The early Victorians looked on Australians and Americans as amusing and inferior people. Now the situations are reversed.

IN MORALS.

Then morality was narrow, conventional; chastity counted for everything among women. Now—when women can move about as beings with independent interests and tastes, either in an economically artificial society like the leisured and aristocratic classes, or in a society economically based on the individual, then sooner or later they are estimated, as are men, by their characters as a whole, and not by one phase of their characters.

We are, he grants, broader in our views, religiously, ethically, critically. "Æsthetically we are nicer." These advantages may, however, be rather the result of the energy and vitality of the past generation than to be placed to the credit of the many ordinary intelligences of to-day. The writer welcomes the partial disappearance of the prudery or false refinement of early Victorian conversation. But he is not sure that in the deeper things of taste, in the appreciation of simple and profound facts of beauty, we are further than our fathers.

IN LITERATURE.

He questions whether writers of a similar intellectual appeal to that of Carlyle or Browning would have been as widely and as heartily welcomed to-day. The newspapers and general conversation to-day suggest to the writer that there is strangely little interest at present in any abstract or intellectual subject whatever. Conversation had more meaning once than it has now. "If intelligence be not wanting to us, certainly zeal and energy are." Mr. Shaw, most brilliant of our playwrights, has a mind which seems altogether analytical and destructive. Mr. Chesterton, who shines with a thousand candles of

clever ideas, also is merely analytical. The writer concludes by hoping that we are in an ebbing of the spirit, and that the flow will come again:—

It may be that some fresh conception of life is about so to concentrate and uplift us that we shall talk and write with the zeal and self-forgetfulness of fifty years ago. Meanwhile, apathetic, analytical creatures that we are, we invite the humour of the gods if we look down on the early Victorians.

"THE LAND OF TO-MORROW."

MR. SECRETARY ROOT ON SOUTH AMERICA.

THERE is a very interesting article in the November *American Review of Reviews* on Secretary Root's recent visit to South America. The author, Mr. A. W. Dunn, says that the American statesman, the President's own plenipotentiary, has not only achieved a marvellous diplomatic and business success by his recent mission to the South American Republics, he has convinced himself that South America is the new wonderland of the world, the Land of To-morrow. Their resources and possibilities are so wonderful as to be little short of marvellous, and his one great object was to allay South American suspicion of North American ambitions so as to secure for North American capital new and profitable fields for investment in the southern continent. The following is a summary of Mr. Secretary Root's work at the Rio Conference:—

Secretary Root's proposition that force should not be used to collect debts received a ready and hearty response from the South American nations. To compel such nations to pay their debts by force, and to use force within such nations to collect claims, means that they will be the victims of disorder, revolution, and spoliation.

No question connected with South America has received more attention from Secretary Root than the construction of the Intercontinental Railway. This project, which is now under way, and which it is hoped within a few years will make it possible to journey from the United States to Argentina and Chile by rail, was encouraged by Secretary Root through the American delegates to the Pan American Conference.

The conference at Rio embodied in its resolutions the suggestions which were prepared under the direction of Secretary Root in regard to sanitation of the principal cities and ports in order to relieve many difficulties arising because of the spread of contagious diseases and the necessity of strict quarantine regulations during portions of the year, which greatly interrupt commerce and communication.

The conference also approved Secretary Root's recommendation on the subject of naturalisation, to be embodied in treaties, which will prevent a person from obtaining naturalisation in one country, returning to his native country to live, and exercising his naturalised rights for all time. It is now proposed that naturalisation shall lapse after a person has returned to his native country and resided there for two years.

A recommendation has been made for a better understanding of commerce, customs, and commercial relations. In this same connection there is a suggestion that information shall be collected relative to steamship lines that may form the basis of contracts between countries which will increase commerce.

Other recommendations which were covered in the program approved by Secretary Root included an international conference of jurists with the idea of formulating a code for the nations of America; to continue in force the pecuniary claims treaties; to formulate a system for the protection of patents, trademarks, and labels; and endorsing the system of arbitration.

THE KAISER'S VOICE—FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

THE APHORISMS OF THE ORACLE.

PROFESSOR E. W. SCRIPTURE, who with his phonograph is making a collection of voices of historical, literary, or otherwise interesting personages for preservation, has prevailed upon the Kaiser to give him, as a beginning, two records, one for preservation in Harvard University, and the other for the purposes of the Professor's scientific investigations.

In the *Century Magazine* for November the Professor describes the manufacture of these "records," and adds:—

In this manner the following material was obtained: (1) A metal matrix and positive of Record No. 1, deposited in the National Museum at Washington; (2) a similar set of Record No. 1, deposited in the Congressional Library at Washington; (3) A similar set of Record No. 2, deposited in Harvard University; (4) a complete set for both records (a metal matrix and a positive of each), which I presented to the Emperor; and (5) a reserve set of both. These are the only records of the German Emperor's voice which exist at the present time.

WHAT THE KAISER SAID.

For the first record the Kaiser wrote an original essay. In the Professor's translation it runs:—

Be brave in adversity. Do not strive for what is unattainable or worthless; be content with each day as it comes; look at the good side of everything; take pleasure in Nature and accept your fellow-men as you find them.

For a thousand bitter hours comfort yourself with a single happy one; in effort and deed always do your best, regardless of reward. He who can do this will be fortunate, free, and independent; the days of his life will always be happy ones.

He who is distrustful, does wrong to others and injures himself. It is our duty to consider every person good as long as he does not prove the contrary.

The world is so large, and we human beings so small, that everything cannot centre in us alone. Even when something injures us or something hurts us, who can know but that it is necessary for the benefit of the whole creation? Everything in the world, whether good or otherwise, is the work of the great, wise will of the Almighty and All-knowing Creator, though we petty creatures may not be able to understand it. Everything in the world is exactly as it must be; and whatever it may be, the good is always the will of the Creator.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISM.

A FRENCH VIEW.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of October 1st, Biard d'Aunet, late Consul-General of France to the Commonwealth of Australia, publishes a study of Socialism in Australia, and shows how the Australian Socialists differ in their aims and methods from French or European reformers.

AUSTRALIAN *versus* FRENCH METHODS.

First he notes that though the Australian and the European reformers have the same object, namely, the progressive suppression of private property, their mental attitude is totally different. The French Socialists separate themselves from the idea of their country, whereas in Australia the sentiment of patriotism is a great and universal force. With some it is imperial, with others strictly local, but it is always an ardent, if exclusive, patriotism.

A similar contrast exists in religious matters. The

hostile manifestations of the French Socialists against what they consider a mental aberration fill the contemporary history of France. In the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand no account is taken of religious opinions.

There is a third contrast even more remarkable. In France, respect of public order is in the eyes of the Socialists a secondary consideration; in Australia respect of persons and property is an absolute principle. It is necessary to go back to the years 1890-2 to find in the annals of the Australian trade unions any traces of serious disorder. Acts of violence or brutality during industrial disputes since that time are very rare, notwithstanding the frequency of these disputes. Obedience to the law has indeed served the cause of the Australian Socialist Movement well.

ISOLATION OF AUSTRALIA.

If French Socialism appeals to the sentiment of international solidarity, the Socialism of Australia avoids outside influences, believing that the geographical situation of the country will permit it to make its experiments as if in a closed vessel. After the Federation of the Colonies this idea became more marked. From 1901 to 1904 the immediate object of the Labour Party seemed to be the isolation of Australia. It is a curious fact that at the moment when this country began to organise itself to take its place among the nations, and when the attention of the world was drawn to it, its first act should be to isolate itself from the rest of the world.

WHY AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISM MAY FAIL.

In the last few years M. d'Aunet discerns three parallel Socialistic movements which stand out conspicuously. The first, directed against the principle of competition, is already very advanced; the second, directed against the principle of individual liberty, has advanced far enough to make the first a success; and the third, directed against private property or capital, is the institution and application of compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes, which the writer thinks will have only an ephemeral success.

The Australian character, concludes the writer, is eminently positive, and from the positive point of view the application of Socialist methods is disquieting. But Socialism cannot hope to attain its ends unless it becomes international, and at bottom the majority of Australians, according to this writer, have little confidence in the ultimate success of the political combinations of their Labour Party.

THE *Millgate Monthly*, a magazine of progress issued by the Co-operative Newspaper Society of Manchester, is an illustrated threepenny monthly which gives the reader very good value for his threepence. Besides the literary papers on Meredith and Browning, there are very interesting and suggestive social articles on "Infant Mortality and Municipal Milk," illustrated by the experience of Liverpool. Mr. C. E. Tomlinson contributes a most valuable paper on "The People's House," Brussels.

MARK TWAIN'S TRIBUTE TO HIS WIFE.

"THE MOST PERFECT CHARACTER I EVER MET."

In the *North American Review* for October 5th Mark Twain, writing on the thirty-sixth anniversary of his marriage-day, twenty months after his wife's death, puts on record an eloquent and pathetic tribute to Mrs. Clemens. All the world knew that he was passionately devoted to his wife. When she died, the shock was so severe as almost to destroy the balance of his mind. During her life, as he once told me, he had never been parted from her for twenty-four hours that he did not write to her, and when the mail crossed the Atlantic only twice a week it carried three or four of the letters which were still written every day.

MARK TWAIN'S COURTSHIP.

In the third instalment of his autobiography Mark Twain says:—

I saw her first in the form of an ivory miniature in her brother Charley's state-room in the steamer *Quaker City*, in the Bay of Smyrna, in the summer of 1867, when she was in her twenty-second year. I saw her in the flesh for the first time in New York in the following December. She was slender and beautiful and girlish—and she was both girl and woman. She remained both girl and woman to the last day of her life. Under a grave and gentle exterior burned inextinguishable fires of sympathy, energy, devotion, enthusiasm, and absolutely limitless affection. She was *always* frail in body, and she lived upon her spirit, whose hopefulness and courage were indestructible. Perfect truth, perfect honesty, perfect candor, were qualities of her character which were born with her. Her judgments of people and things were sure and accurate. Her intuitions almost never deceived her. In her judgments of the characters and acts of both friends and strangers there was always room for charity, and this charity never failed. I have compared and contrasted her with hundreds of persons, and my conviction remains that hers was the most perfect character I have ever met; and I may add that she was the most winningly dignified person I have ever known. Her character and disposition were of the sort that not only invites worship but commands it. No servant ever left her service who deserved to remain in it. And as she could choose with a glance of her eye, the servants she selected did in almost all cases deserve to remain, and they *did* remain. She was always cheerful, and she was always able to communicate her cheerfulness to others. During the nine years that we spent in poverty and debt she was always able to reason me out of my despair and find a bright side to the clouds, and make me see it. In all that time I never knew her to utter a word of regret concerning our altered circumstances, nor did I ever know her children to do the like; for she had taught them, and they drew their fortitude from her. The love which she bestowed upon those whom she loved took the form of worship, and in that form it was returned—returned by relatives, friends, and the servants of her household. It was a strange combination which wrought into one individual, so to speak, by marriage—her disposition and character and mine. She poured out her prodigal affections in kisses and caresses, and in a vocabulary of endearments whose profusion was always an astonishment to me. I was born *reserved* as to endearments of speech and caresses, and hers broke upon me as the summer waves break upon Gibraltar. I was reared in that atmosphere of reserve. As I have already said, in another chapter, I never knew a member of my father's family to kiss another member of it except once, and that at a death-bed. And our village was not a kissing community. The kissing and caressing ended with courtship—along with the deadly piano-playing of that day.

She had the heart-free laugh of a girl. It came seldom, but when it broke upon the ear it was as inspiring as music.

HIS BIOGRAPHER: AGE THIRTEEN.

In the *North American Review* of October 19th Mark Twain devotes most of his space to describing, with extracts, the biography that was written of him by his daughter Susy when she was thirteen years old. The narrative is very pathetic, for Susy has been long dead, and her father recalls her childish ways with tender pathos. He says that he has had no compliment, no praise, no tribute from any source that was so precious to him as this one was, and still is. "It is still a king's message to me." And he quotes passages from it just as they came in their grave simplicity out of her honest heart, which was the beautiful heart of a child. The spelling is frequently desperate, but it was Susy, and it shall stand. She began the biography in 1885, when he was in his fiftieth year and she just entering her fourteenth. She begins in this way:—

We are a very happy family. We consist of Papa, Mamma, Jean, Clara, and me. It is papa I am writing about, and I shall have no trouble in not knowing what to say about him, as he is a *very* striking character.

SUSY'S PEN-PORTRAIT OF HER FATHER.

Here is Susy's description of Mark Twain:—

Papa's appearance has been described many times, but very incorrectly. He has beautiful gray hair, not any too thick or any too long, but just right; a Roman nose, which greatly improves the beauty of his features; kind blue eyes and a small mustache. He has a wonderfully shaped head and profile. He has a very good figure—in short, he is an extraordinarily fine looking man. All his features are perfect, except that he hasn't extraordinary teeth. His complexion is very fair, and he doesn't wear a beard. He is a very good man and a very funny one. He has got a temper, but we all of us have in this family. He is the loveliest man I ever saw or ever hope to see—and oh, so absent-minded. He does tell perfectly delightful stories. Clara and I used to sit on each arm of his chair and listen while he told us stories about the pictures on the wall.

A propos of the story-telling days—he said that every now and then the children required him to construct an impromptu romance, and he had to work into that romance all the *bric-à-brac*.

Each ornament on the mantelpiece had to be introduced in its proper place; they were never allowed a peaceful day or restful Sabbath. In their lives there was no peace; they knew no existence but a monotonous career of violence and bloodshed. The children appear to have kept him continually going, making him tell them absolutely original and fresh stories. They supplied him with the subjects. Once his daughter required him to build a sudden tale out of a *boa-constrictor*.

ON SMOKING, WALKING AND TALKING.

Susy was a frank biographer and an honest one, and set down the truth exactly as she saw it. For instance, she writes:—

Papa's favourite game is billiards, and when he is tired and wishes to rest himself he stays up all night and plays billiards, it seems to rest his head. He smokes a great deal almost incessantly.

Another characteristic note of Mark Twain is set down as follows:—

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but most people do not; he always walks up and down the room while thinking and between each course at meals.

He admits the soft impeachment, and says that a distant relative who came to stay a week left after a day. The trouble was she could not stand his tramping up and down the room between meals. Susy mentions that her father was particularly fond of cats, and always wore grey clothes to match his hair and his eyes. The following two passages conclude the extracts:—

Papa uses very strong language, but I have an idea not nearly so strong as when he first married mamma. A lady acquaintance of his is rather apt to interrupt what one is saying, and papa told mamma that he thought he should say to the lady's husband "I am glad your wife wasn't present when the Deity said, 'Let there be light.'"

Papa said the other day, "I am a mugwump and a mugwump is pure from the marrow out." (Papa knows that I am writing this biography of him, and he said this for it.) He doesn't like to go to church at all, why I never understood, until just now, he told us the other day that he couldn't bear to hear any one talk but himself, but that he could listen to himself talk for hours without getting tired, of course he said this in joke, but I've no doubt it was founded on truth.

SUCCESS IN LITERATURE.

THE *Grand Magazine* has been puzzling a number of writers by asking them the secret of success in literature, without defining (as several point out) whether it means merely writing books or the *art* of literature. It evidently, however, means the former. Mr. Frankfort Moore admits in his answer that he is only referring "to the commercial side of the question, which seems to me the only side worth considering." The most important factor in success, he says, is making a hit—supplying an article which the public want and which has never before been supplied. Mr. Coulson Kernahan almost equally cynically admits that mere "getting on" requires few brains, much hard work, much perseverance, "and an unlimited amount of self-advertisement and 'push.'" "Q." says:—

I don't know what is meant by "success in literature." But good books are only written by those who start with ability and improve it by taking pains.

Other answers worth quoting are:—

"Imagination, sympathy with, and understanding of humanity, perseverance, sincerity, and fearlessness."—(Mr. Robert Hichens.)

"There is only one essential—good work."—(Mr. Arthur Morrison, who refers to the art of literature alone.)

"The qualities which I consider most conducive to success in literature are imagination, coupled with a great knowledge of the world, concentration, the willingness and ability to work hard, a considerable knowledge of business, and a firm determination to ignore the instructions of literary and other agents with regard to what the reading public may be supposed to require."—(The late Mrs. Craigie.)

In a note on Spelling Reform, the *New York Bookman* of October inquires why President Roosevelt and Professor Brander Matthews do not begin at home and simplify the spelling of their own names. The President is asked to write his name "Rosevelt" and the Professor "Mathews."

NEW YORK,

THE MOST FOREIGN CITY ON EARTH.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* Mr. Charles Whibley has an article on New York, "to a European the most foreign city on earth," from which I cannot forbear to quote a little. New York is a *parvenu*, but often a *parvenu* of taste, though the Riverside Drive palaces are mere "antics of wealth," "vast blocks of vulgarity." But for the sky-scraper the writer has a good word. It presents a new view of architecture. "It is original, characteristic, and beautiful." It suits its atmosphere and environment; but it would be intolerable in our grey and murky land. Patriotic Americans wishing to transplant it to England "merely prove that they do not appreciate the logic and beauty of their own architecture."

Movement, noisy and incessant, is a characteristic of New York, and the one which seems most to have struck Mr. Whibley. Everyone hurries and scurries to save time, but when they have saved their time they do not know what to do with it. They merely squander it again "in riotous movement and reckless transportation." They spend that they may save, and save that they may spend. Nowhere will you find a single man content to be merely alive and squander the leisure that God gave him:—

Young in years, New York possesses the rage and hardness of youth. In brief, it is a braggart city of mediæval courage and mediæval cruelty, combining the fierceness of an Italian republic with a perfect faith in mechanical contrivance and an ardent love of material progress.

Thus you carry away from New York a memory of a lively air, gigantic buildings, incessant movement, sporadic elegance, and ingenious patronage. But when you have separated your impressions, the most vivid and constant impression that remains is of a city where the means of life conquer life itself, whose citizens die hourly of the rage to live.

THE PARISIAN v. THE NEW YORKER.

MR. ALAN F. SANBORN, writing in the October issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, contrasts New York and Paris architecturally, artistically, intellectually, financially, etc.

The typical New Yorker is described as being always in such a hopeless hurry to make a fortune that he has no time to live a well-rounded life, while he looks down upon the Parisian who holds that work is for life, not life for work. Mr. Sanborn writes:—

The Parisian is as superior to the New Yorker in the ability to organise intelligently his individual existence as Paris is superior to New York in its ability to direct properly collective activities and growths. And the wonder and the glory of it are that this is quite as strikingly true of the Parisian labourer as of the Parisian man of means and culture.

Whatever his station in life, the Parisian possesses a fine sense of proportion, grounded partly in a highly developed social instinct, and partly in a wholesome social philosophy. It is this sense of proportion, this appreciation of what the French call *nuance*, which the New Yorker almost utterly lacks (because he has allowed all his faculties but his money-making faculty to atrophy through disuse), that explains the Parisian's well-rounded manner of living, and that renders Paris so much more democratic than New York, in every sense of the word democratic but the narrow political one.

LITERARY CRITICISM: OPPOSITE SCHOOLS.

In the *Edinburgh Review* appears an article entitled "Literary Criticism, Esthetic and Psychological," which brings into clear relief the different ideals of the most famous schools of criticism. Hazlitt pointed out that "criticism is an art that undergoes a great variety of changes and aims at different objects at different times."

THE LAMB SCHOOL—THE SYMPATHETIC.

In Lamb's time what may be called appreciatively sympathetic criticism was in vogue. "Lamb's criticism is reason dormant, sympathy incarnate"; his judgments came of irresistible intuitions:—

Theories, systems, formulas, broad considerations of the solidarity of intellectual, imaginative, and actual life, engrossing to moderns . . . are to him considerations of so little moment as to be practically of none. . . . His essays in criticism—in their narrow perfection—remain literally exclamations, conveying by force of contagion a fraction of his mental excitement to his readers.

Obviously such criticism as this must be super-excellent to be even tolerable. Another sympathetic critic was Sainte-Beuve; but whereas Lamb identified himself with the passions and sentiments of the personages created for him by the author, Sainte-Beuve identified himself with the authors, put himself at their point of view, tried to realise their whole environment. In each case it was a temporary obliteration of self. The book, not what the book was about, was the main preoccupation of each.

SCHERER AND BOURGET.

M. Edmond Scherer also would hold no side issues of any account. The art of literature—

is on a level far removed from the daily prose of common things. It exacts the choice of epithets, the search for the correct word, the word belonging to its own language, the word not shod but winged. Intellect, education, the sense of colour, form, pictorial association, the sense of sound, must all co-ordinate to the general effect. Except where the writer complies with these conditions, *ce n'est pas écrire, c'est chiffrer*. . . . To confuse the merit of the matter of the art and the art is as illogical as to confuse the architectural merit of the temple with the utilitarian merits of the religion.

Nevertheless it is indisputable that majorities interest themselves more in side issues of art than in art itself. Popular criticism deserts more and more the esthetic ideal, for a perfect example of which the reader is referred to Mr. Swinburne's article on D. G. Rossetti.

Bourget, a man the reviewer regards as (like Scherer) ineffaceably endowed with the literary temperament, "conveys to his readers an equal sense of the artistic worth of each author whose work he reviews." Yet he differs from Scherer in his greater tendency to psychological analysis. For instance, Baudelaire was for him a man without heart, mind, ideas, reason, fantasy or verve; he had merely created the esthetics of debauchery. And he descended to newspaper slang—which crowned all. But Flaubert, with whom Bourget found many faults, was yet an artist, for he did not take his language from the "miry ditch of journalism."

THE TAINE OR PHILOSOPHIC SCHOOL.

Now turning to Taine, Bourget and Scherer would hardly allow him to be a critic at all. He seems, as it were, a sort of bridge, albeit unconscious, between Scherer and Brandes. With Taine criticism was a philosophy:—

The esthetic element of criticism is not only minimised, it is subordinated to the unesthetic. Artistic excellence scarcely enhances, its absence scarcely detracts from, the intrinsic value of a book, be that book fiction, poetry, or drama. The book has become a mere piece of evidence.

BRANDES: THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

Turning, or rather advancing, to George Brandes, the science of literature is his province; all else he holds subsidiary. The divinations of sympathy are renounced. Dr. Brandes in his "Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature" shows that—his mind is concentrated, to the exclusion of all else, on the light thrown by literature upon certain moral and mental growths peculiar to a given period of European history. He defines his position clearly. Incidentally he may dwell on the beauty of some given quotation or pause to indicate the charm of a byway, but he has laid down a Roman road for his feet to tread and seldom indeed does he allow the Will o' the Wisp of esthetic wildfires to divert him from the path. His intention—over and over again he reiterates the statement—is to generalize, to treat each individual book and author in group-fashion; to regard each group merely as the expression of the direction of thought-currents.

The reviewer finds Dr. Brandes' scheme logically conceived and well executed. Books are not his sole study. His aim is what Scherer called "l'enchaînement des faits"—placing books against a background of passing events; setting every idea in a framework of actualities. An author failing to "penetrate to the essential in the human soul," however beautiful the literary form in which he clothes his ideas, is for Brandes nought. Conversely, what is nought for the esthetic critic is for Brandes matter of much moment. The set incoherence and lack of purpose, for instance, of certain German authors rivet his attention, whereas the esthetic school sees in them only defects.

These are the opposing schools of literary criticism. "To demand of one and the same critic that he shall have Brandes' faculty of scholarly research, Scherer's fastidious intellectual understanding, the sympathetic sense and eloquent enthusiasm of Swinburne, the intuitions and insight of Bourget, is to exact an ideal impossibility."

What Brandes has not done, thinks the reviewer, is "to allow sufficiently for a certain incalculable quantity in the human soul always liable to overset the scientist's deductions and bring to nought his assurances"—a quantity never overlooked by Scherer. Brandes, of all critics, is the one who stands most outside, apart from his authors. He is the extreme antithesis to Sainte-Beuve, "transforming himself, as it were, into his authors":—

No other critic could bring more knowledge, a clearer discernment of fine distinctions, a more discriminating and resolute grasp of characteristic qualities, a more many-sided intellectual culture to his task, or a more solidly unsympathetic moral aloofness from the individual ideals, sentiments, and emotions of the authors he reviews.

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THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

BY A JAPANESE OBSERVER.

MR. K. K. KAWAKAMI contributes to the *North American Review* of October 5th a very interesting and apparently well-informed article concerning the awakening of China. Mr. Kawakami says that the record of recent events resembles very closely the history of Japan forty years ago. The first landmark of the new era was the decree of July 16th, 1905, when the first mission was sent out to study the political institutions and administrative systems of civilised countries. In April, 1897, the Chinese Government first sent two students to Japan. There are at present nine thousand students in that country; every steamer brings at least a hundred new-comers, while three or four hundred are always waiting in Shanghai for an opportunity to sail. Of the eighteen provinces of China proper only one has so far failed to contribute to the total.

ACADEMIC RECIPROCITY.

These students incur great inconvenience in their ignorance of the Japanese language; but, nevertheless, the unity of political and economic interests between the two nations makes the Japanese all the more ardent and sympathetic in their efforts to reach the Chinese. The Japanese look upon China as their future political and economic ally. In the West the Chinaman is looked upon with repugnance and contempt; in Japan, on the contrary, he is welcomed with sympathy and deference.

The first decisive illustration of the educational influence of Japan upon China has been illustrated by an Imperial decree, freeing students in Japan from the provincial examinations, and declaring that diplomas conferred by Japanese schools and colleges should rank equally with certificates obtained from local examiners in China. Hitherto the competitive examinations for those who would be office-holders in China have consisted of committing to memory the canonical books and writing an infinitude of diversely formed characters, and composing essays setting forth the sayings of sages and savants. The departure from this abortive curriculum and the substitution of modern studies as the basis of competition will realise an intellectual revolution, the extent and results of which it will be difficult to foretell.

TWO PROGRESSIVE LEADERS.

The leader in this forward movement is Yuan Shih-kai, Viceroy of Chih-li, the ablest statesman of China since the death of Li Hung-Chang. He was formerly the bitter enemy of Japan, but is now their sincere friend; and it is mostly due to his influence that almost two hundred Japanese are now serving the central and provincial governments of China in various capacities. He is determined to reform the entire educational system on the most advanced principles of pedagogy. He is also an ardent advocate of military reform. The entire country is now divided into twenty military districts supervised by a general

staff, and in five years' time China will have 500,000 trained men ready for service in the field.

After Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Chih-tung, the viceroy of the two great southern provinces, Hu-peh and Hu-nan, is the most prominent figure in the present reform movement. He was the author of a book called "Chun Hioh Pien," setting forth the necessity of a change in the ancient ideas and institutions of China. This book was so advanced a manifesto in favour of Radical reform that had he not had at his command a powerful army with modern training he would probably have been sent to the scaffold. He is perhaps an even warmer friend of Japan than Yuan, and he has sent five hundred students from his province to study in Japan.

FOREIGN RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The following extract gives valuable information as to the extent of foreign railway concessions in China:—

It was but yesterday that Russia's grasping hand was frustrated in Southern Manchuria, her Eastern China Railway being ceded to Japan. Notwithstanding this, a thousand miles of the Trans-Siberian system still traverses the territory of China, and in addition Russia claims, as conceded, branches from the Belgian Hankow-Peking line, aggregating 653 miles. South from Tien-tsin and in the province of Shan-tung, the German influence is paramount, procuring a concession for a local system totalling some 375 miles, together with another concession for a portion of main line between Tien-tsin and Ching-kiang, reaching a mileage of 470. The trunk and branch lines approaching Shanghai belong to English syndicates, amounting to some 1,400 miles, besides which England has a preponderating share in the Peking Syndicate, an Anglo-Italian combination, possessing a concession for 125 miles in the provinces of Shan-si and Shen-si. Through the heart of China, from Peking on the north to Hankow, the metropolis of the interior, on the south, a Belgian syndicate has completed the construction of a trunk line extending over 700 miles, in which France and Russia are understood to have a large interest. From Hankow southward as far as Canton, the American China Development Company was to have built a line to a length of 918 miles, the concession for which has been cancelled by the Chinese Government. Finally, in the extreme south, France has a concession for 800 miles. By the side of this enormous mileage covered by foreign *concessionaires*, the Chinese Government holds but some 550 miles of railroad already constructed. Such a situation is both anomalous and threatening.

The Chinese are anxious to buy up these concessions and construct railways under their own control and with their own capital:—

The day when the Chinese Government, having bought a railroad, threw rails, cars and locomotives into the river, as happened in the case of the Wu-sung line in 1877, has passed, never to return, and the time seems really at hand when the actual system covering the Empire with its lacework of steel may not be projected on paper alone, but in actual process of construction.

In the *Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst* for October there is an interesting article on Burgos, by Alfred Demiani. Burgos, he says, is a city which played a brief but important part in history; to-day it is half-forgotten, but its monuments which remain bear the stamp of those days, and remind us of its short period of greatness. Many illustrations of the cathedral are given.

THE FOUR NATIONS IN FOOTBALL.

MR. ARTHUR J. GOULD, the "greatest living authority on Rugby," writes in *Fry's Magazine* on national style in that game. He tells how the four countries differ.

SCOTTISH.

The distinctive feature of Scottish football is, he says, the play of their "forwards," and the distinctive feature of their play is "dribbling." The average Scottish "forward" is much cleverer with his feet, and can control the ball and keep it close, and steer it through opponents better than his rivals. Scottish "backs" are greater as individualists than in combination. The individualism of Scottish "back" players is largely due to the national character. It may degenerate into selfishness or an unwise reluctance to trust a share of the responsibility to others.

IRISH.

Ireland's distinguishing feature also is "forward" playing. But "in place of the close and scientific dribbling of the Scots, the Irish practise the kick and rush style more." The Irish "backs," too, are chiefly individualists, and though occasionally their combination is excellent, their passing is not generally so accurate as it ought to be. The features of Irish football, therefore, he says, summing up, are the effective rushes, all-round capacity and adaptability of the "forwards," and the wonderful spoiling work of the "backs."

WELSH.

Of Welsh football the distinctive feature is the elevation of team combination to a fine art. "Each man is trained to look beyond himself to the possible opening for a fellow-player." No teams have ever attained such "effective all-round combination and such excellent results, with comparatively ordinary material." Mr. Gould himself puts these words in italics. He maintains that Welsh clubs have triumphed because of their combination more often than through the superiority of their individual players. There is a fine ethical principle involved in his statement that "fifteen average players with first-class combination are more effective than fifteen brilliant individuals without it." The judgment that the Welsh players have developed prevents unselfishness becoming defective in initiative. They have united in proper balance combination and individualism.

ENGLISH.

Of England Mr. Gould asks, Has she a distinctive style? and answers in the negative:—

There is no phase of play of which it can be said, "This is distinctively English." English football, at its best, is Welsh football; at its worst, it is Welsh and water, or Scotch and water. The influence of Wales has been felt in Scotland and Ireland; but especially has it been felt in England. This was inevitable. The Welsh teams obtained their first ideas of combination from England; those ideas they assimilated and improved upon; and for twenty years Wales has been the missionary, the exemplar.

Mr. Gould also maintains that there has of late years been a dearth of really good players in England,

compared with the past. He says England has suffered as much from ignorance as to available talent as from a lack of capable players. The hope of the future for England lies in "the patient and persevering effort to develop on the lines of Welsh football."

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealanders, according to Mr. Gould, won their matches, not because of their formation, but because they were individually great players. "Individually the fifteen New Zealanders were better men than the fifteen Welshmen, but Wales won through superior strategy, better tactics, and more accurate combination. What New Zealanders have taught us is a due appreciation of the value of sane individualism."

A CLIMBER'S VIRGIN PARADISE.

In the *Sunday at Home* Mr. Frank Veigh describes mountain climbing in the Canadian Alps, and discloses a store of superlative possibilities which must make an Alpine climber's mouth water. He says:—

Given a mountain land six hundred miles from east to west and a round thousand from south to north;—a land whose boundaries would include twenty-five Switzerlands;—a land in which only one peak out of every five thousand has been climbed, and where but a hundred summits of the multitude of mountains have been conquered by man;—a land with four great parallel ranges, Rockies, Selkirk, Gold and Coast mountains, forming the vertebrae of a continent,—given such a land and the ambitious Alpinist has discovered a world of delight.

Such is British Columbia. Edward Whymper has stated that if all the mountain climbers in the world to-day were to make a combined attempt to explore the Canadian Rockies, their task would not be completed within a century. There is therefore a sufficient supply of peaks in Western Canada to meet the demand of all the aspiring climbers for many a decade to come, with a virgin peak for each if they are fortunate enough to be pioneers in the high pursuit. Indeed, when it is remembered that only the southern part of the vast sea of hills that stretches from the international boundary to the Arctic Sea has been invaded by man, and that chiefly contiguous to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it will be seen that hundreds of square miles of mountainous country await the explorer.

Modern mountaineering in Canada, he says, dates from 1887, when the Dominion Government sent out surveying parties. One of these surveyors, Mr. MacArthur, in his official report of 1892 declares:—

My work of the year covered more than 400 square miles. I established thirteen triangulation stations and twenty camera stations, which, with the setting of signals, involved the climbing of thirty-eight mountains ranging from 7,000 to over 10,000 feet above the sea.

Mr. Wheeler in 1901-2 established triangulation and camera stations upon the summits of thirty additional peaks; three were over 11,000 feet, eight over 10,000 feet, and ten over 9,000 feet above sea level. Most striking photographs of mountains accompany the sketch.

DR. HANS DELBRÜCK is writing a history of the Art of War. The third volume, dealing with the Middle Ages, is just ready, and some fifty pages from it are printed in the October *Preussische Jahrbücher*, of which Dr. Delbrück is editor. The period covered is from Charles the Great to 1410.

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EFFECT OF GOLF ON ACTORS.

In *Fry's Magazine* Mr. Reginald Bacchus writes on the stage and athletics. Too frequently in the old days, he says, the actor spent the time off the stage either in the public-house or in bed. The game of golf and Mr. George Edwardes have changed all that; the latter by his whole-hearted encouragement of open-air exercises and sport. Mr. Benson was a pioneer sporting manager.

A MORAL TRANSFORMATION.

As a result we have no longer "the old pub crawl, the inferior billiards, the unnecessary flirtation, and the general slummucky life." The writer proceeds:—

And what a change in the performances. We should not see the agile young comedians of to-day, the clear-voiced good-looking singers, and the dapper young chorus men who look and behave like athletes and gentlemen, not the flotsam and jetsam of the Strand, but for the beneficent influence of golf.

A change, too, in the morals. Stage morality, or the lack of it, has always been a target for the arrows of the ultra-good. As a matter of fact stage immorality is an exaggerated bogie—Mr. J. B. Mulholland has justly replied to Canon Webb Peeploe's ill-considered remarks with statistics showing that the average of divorce in theatrical circles is considerably lower than in many professions, *but*, there was always the temptation. "Satan finds," etc.

The golf links have done away with all that. The girls play, too, some of them very well indeed, and add years to their lives, and commercial value to their complexions and figures as they tramp the course.

Golf is the prevailing sport with theatrical people and music-hall artists. It has added much to the attractions of the stage. Mr. Bacchus says:—

A comedy company *entirely* of golfing actors and actresses has gone on tour this summer. Their original object was to fill in the usual theatrical holiday with seaside golf, but the puzzle was what to do with their evenings. A genius of the number suggested, "Why not act?" And act they did, to the tune of a very pretty profit.

"A SON OF SATAN" IN THE MANSE.

A further gain is thus humorously described and illustrated:—

A vast number of the dour middle classes of Scotland regarded the actor as an intimate ally of Beelzebub. That he can meet them—and sometimes beat them—at their own game, is humiliating, but convincing—the actor who can go round St. Andrew's in 80 *must* be a man and a brother. The dourst of dour ministers was one day soundly taken down by an athletic young stranger on the links near Falkirk. Surprised that a Sassenach should have the impertinence to beat him on his native heath, but admiring the young man's skill, he asked him to the Manse for tea, where he found his guest polished, well read, and interesting. Half-past six brought the announcement that he "must be off to his work."

"And where will ye be working this time the day?"

"The theatre, of course. I act."

"Act! An actor! Tae think I hae harboured a son of Satan in the house of God." I think the worthy man expected to see a blue flame spring up, for he stepped back, hands upraised.

"Have ye ever been to a theatre?"

"The Lord forbid!"

"Then how can you know anything about it?"

The minister paused. "Weel, weel, if ye can act as weel as ye can gowf, ye canna be sic a bad man. I'm minded to come an' speir at ye—I suppose ye can gie me a free ticket?"

He did "come an' speir," and he has speired many times since, having enrolled himself irrevocably on the free list by the institution of a mission for back-sliding actors.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PLAY.

Mr. F. H. BRADLEY in *Mind* for October discusses "floating ideas and the imagination" in a negative sense. That is to say, he maintains that "every idea used as an idea must, so far, attach itself as an adjective to the real, and hence in the end there will be no such thing as an idea which merely floats." After arguing out this position he proceeds to contrast play with earnest. He defines play thus: "Play is any activity in life so far as that is agreeable, is unconstrained and is felt here and now not to matter." "It may be called necessary in the sense that without play human life is not fully realised, and hence we may speak of a general duty and obligation to play." Mr. Bradley insists:—

In principle every human activity, however serious and even sacred, admits of some play. Play is here the expression of certain conquest and of absolute mastery over detail. And this joyous aspect is wholly absent from work only where, as too often happens, the conditions are inhuman. The most serious aspects of human life admit of play in this sense. In religions, not on-sided, there is an element of merry-making and sport, such as comes naturally with a sense of full security and triumph. And the morality which ignores the charm of sportive well-doing, has lost sight of the full ideal of human goodness. To trifle with a principle, to make it the sport of mere self-will, is forbidden. It is another thing to be filled with an implicit sense of relative value, and in the service of a higher principle to enjoy its triumph over the fixed detail and limits of human duties. This is a gracious element seldom absent from the highest wisdom and love.

He emphatically denies that play contains essentially the presence of make-believe and illusion. Make-believe is present in some forms of play, but is not necessary to all.

The upshot of the whole argument is to prove that the division of our world into matter of fact and ideas, into imaginary and real, is erroneous, and that to sunder life into separate spheres of play and earnest is indefensible. He concludes, "The world of reality, we may say in a word, is the world of values, and values are not judged absolutely, but are everywhere measured by degree."

The Greatest Army Reform.

THE optics of rifle-shooting is the subject of a most suggestive paper in *Fry's Magazine*, by Mr. E. J. D. Newitt. He says:—

I am convinced that the nation which shall first appreciate the necessity of conforming its weapon to the physical capabilities of its user, and shall enlist the efforts of its opticians, riflemen, and other qualified experts towards equipping its war rifle with perfect aiming devices, will not only secure an immeasurable advantage, but will effect economy far in excess of anything promised by any measure of army reform yet mooted.

He shows at length the troubles that arise from the present V-shaped foresight, and proceeds:—

Ninety per cent. of the defects previously described are eliminated by adopting a back-sight consisting of a small hole instead of a V notch, and attaching it to the rifle by an adjustable stem close to the eye instead of half way up the barrel. The virtues of the aperture sight have been appreciated in America, all rifles used for sport and target-shooting being equipped with them, as is also the latest weapon adopted for the United States Army.

A MAN'S SPIRIT IN A WOMAN'S BODY.

QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN.

In the *Edinburgh Review* appears a character sketch, largely based on the works of Baron de Bildt, of one who may from most points of view be justifiably called a man's spirit in a woman's body—Christina, Queen of Sweden. She amused and amazed Europe in the seventeenth century. She will amuse and amaze the readers of this article. Baron de Bildt's object has been "to reconstruct Christina the 'woman,'" to pierce to her enigmatic soul. The reviewer's chief criticism seems to be that perhaps the Swedish Ambassador in London too readily assumes that her undoubted abnormality was due to physical causes—too easily labels her a neuropath, which is, after all, to discount the force of her personality. Her mother, Baron de Bildt insists, was neurasthenic, and Christina, both by heredity and upbringing, was foredoomed to neurosis. This view the *Edinburgh* writer does not share. Otherwise he has nothing but praise for M. de Bildt's work.

AN UNWANTED LITTLE GIRL.

Christina was an unwanted girl-baby. She should have been a boy. Gustavus Adolphus, like Henry VIII. when Elizabeth was born, was grievously disappointed over her birth in 1626. At six years of age her childhood proper was at an end; her little head wore a crown. Gustavus Adolphus had arranged that her education was to be simple and severe, "to include the attainments of a man, and exclude all the sentiments of her sex, except virtue and modesty." At seven years old she was giving audience on her throne to ambassadors from Muscovy, and, contrary to her expectation, she found these gentlemen, not herself, overawed by the interview. Brought up much more by men than by women, her mother seems often to have bored her. When very young she was studying six hours in the morning and as many more in the evening. Her attitude towards life was instinctively Spartan; she early accustomed herself to hunger and thirst by going for days without drink and hours without food. To cold, heat and fatigue she alike inured herself. Even at this early age she had marked religious tendencies, and was ever on the look-out for marks of Divine favour towards herself. Speaking of her tutors, she said (aged fourteen):—

"I knew all languages and everything they wished." She also admits that dancing, riding, and fencing came naturally to her "well-attuned disposition."

The tutors testified to the surprising amount of work she got through, and to her quick acquirement of French, German, Italian, English, Greek, Latin and Hebrew. Her worst faults she considers to have been swearing and unbelief.

CHRISTINA THE WOMAN.

At eighteen she came of age:—

In appearance she was a little woman, below middle height, with fair hair negligently dressed, rather prominent and widely opened blue eyes, an aquiline nose, a small mouth, good teeth, a beautiful complexion and very white throat and hands.

One shoulder was somewhat higher than the other, but she could hardly have been vain:—

She had her hair combed but once a week, and spent a quarter of an hour on week-days and half an hour on Sundays at her toilet. Often she appeared with ink on her sleeves, and when her courtiers remonstrated at her negligence, she answered, "Tidiness is only for the idle," and continued on her way.

Eating was to her as uninteresting as dressing, and she was never heard to profess a preference for any viand or to take any account of what she ate. In order to devote six hours a day to reading without encroachment on her public duties, she curtailed her sleep to four hours. Sick or well she attended Council, and discharged with the utmost conscientiousness the duties of her station. Her capacity and wisdom were the admiration of all foreign envoys to her Court. To ministers and advisers she put clear and impartial questions, never betraying her leaning till the end of the discussion, when her conclusions were so well put, and so just, as to be almost invariably adopted in the Council and Senate.

She would probably have agreed somewhat with one of Mr. Bernard Shaw's characters, that love is "a woman's device for wasting time." At eighteen, however, she "fancied herself" in love with a cousin; soon after she showed signs of caring more seriously for one Count Magnus de la Gardie, and there were various other favourites, showing that the man's heart in the woman's body had something also of the woman's heart about it. Like Queen Elizabeth, she was averse to marriage, but she was not a coquette. When the Swedish people tried to force her into marrying her cousin, she merely promised not to complicate the succession by marrying another person. "It required more courage to marry than to go to war."

One day in conversation with Whitelocke (the English Ambassador) the Queen asked whether "he had not a daughter of a good spirit averse to marriage?" Whitelocke replied that "his daughter had the honour of following Her Majesty's pattern and had refused some good offers of marriage."

She was evidently much too democratic in some ways for her nobles and advisers. "La carrière ouverte aux talents" was her motto, but not theirs. Idleness was for her the great vice. On the whole, however, her people loved her:—

She joined in all the sports of her countrymen, rode well, and shot straight. No physical exercise seemed to dull the keenness of her intellect, and her mental and bodily alertness continually amazed visitors to her Court. She had nothing in common with women, and therefore never talked to them if she could avoid it, unless, like Ninon de l'Enclos or Mademoiselle de Montpensier, they were distinguished by beauty or by wit. But for this exception her interest in persons and things was limitless.

She was a great collector of all beautiful and precious things, and absolutely regardless of their price. She loved the Humanities, and surrounded herself with learned men. She invited Descartes to her Court, and half killed him by the demands she made on his strength. The northern winter did the rest.

HER CONVERSION TO ROME.

In the midst of State business and all her other occupations she found time to study zealously the works of the Fathers of the Church, but not till the

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Portuguese Ambassador arrived at her Court, with his confessor, the Jesuit Antonio Macedo, did she take the turn leading to Roman Catholicism. Sweden was then uncompromisingly Protestant, and one way and another it was a crown and Protestantism, or Romanism and no crown. Christina chose the latter. It was the time of a great Catholic reaction, when many eminent persons rejoined the Roman Church. Through meditating on this, and on the attractions of Rome, Christina gradually found Sweden unacceptable and its winter intolerable. But—

in justice to her it is only fair to remark that amateurs of culture in the seventeenth century esteemed Scandinavia in much the same way as their successors to-day regard our Black Country and our industrial centres.

Whitelocke, when informed of her intention to retire into private life, replied: "I suppose that your Majesty is pleased only to droll with your humble servant." But Her Majesty was not drolling; she found that "the heavy cares of government do outweigh the glories and pleasures of it." Christina therefore abdicated, retaining, however, certain rights over certain provinces, chiefly for revenue purposes. All the Royal collections of jewels, pictures, and other treasures she treated as personal luggage; but since she was still Queen, the horrified Swedes could not prevent this.

A BYWORD FOR ECCENTRICITY.

Naturally her progress through the Continent set all tongues wagging, especially as she travelled, as usual, in male clothes. She became a byword for eccentricity; and, indeed, beside her most of our modern "new women" pale into utter insignificance. At Rome the Pope received her with cordiality, and requested her to make her ceremonial entry into Rome, which she did astride of a white horse, in white embroidered breeches and a long riding-coat, which did not appear to the clergy as the most suitable or modest of costumes for the occasion. She disappointed the Pope. Instead of a pious, intensely zealous convert, he found an independent, thinking woman, who would not use the rosary he gave her nor obey his commands when they conflicted with those of her conscience. Moreover, she had formed a strong friendship with Cardinal Azzolino, and, consequently, took interest, and effectual interest, in Vatican politics.

CARDINAL AZZOLINO.

This was the man whom Christina loved, if she ever really loved any man. "Discerning instinctively in Azzolino her complementary self, she plunged into an intimacy with him which cheered and lightened the long years of middle age, and ended only with her death." Azzolino put some order into her affairs, and found her a suite of honest gentlemen.

A FINELY TEMPERED SPIRIT.

It is on her letters to Azzolino that Baron de Bildt was mostly based his memoirs of her. At least she loved him enough to sob when she left him and

Rome. It is indeed regrettable that, though she began her autobiography, she only wrote a little of it. To the end she lived plainly, and would have been buried plainly had her instructions been carried out. Her idealism was immeasurable. "No low ends or unhandsome purposes were ever marked by her deeds":—

Erudite beyond the dreams of modern women, the equal intellectually of the famous men of her epoch, stateswoman, Christian, connoisseur, author, scholar, philosopher and sportswoman, we must feel with Descartes the greatness of her capacity, and apply to her failings one of those aphorisms which she bequeathed to posterity, "We should pardon all in those who have a great soul and a great heart, for to have a great soul and heart is to have merit."

FRANKLIN'S MAGIC SQUARES.

THE *Monist*, discussing the Franklin squares, reproduces the letter from Benjamin Franklin to Peter Collinson, in which he gives his "magical squares." One of these may be lifted here bodily:—

52	61	4	13	20	29	36	45
14	3	62	51	46	35	30	19
53	60	5	12	21	28	37	44
11	6	59	54	43	38	27	22
55	58	7	10	23	26	39	42
9	8	57	56	41	40	25	24
50	63	2	15	18	31	34	47
16	1	64	49	48	33	32	17

Franklin 8 × 8 Square.

Its properties are, he said:—

1. That every straight row (horizontal or vertical) of eight numbers added together, makes 260, and half of each row, half of 260.

2. That the bent row of eight numbers ascending and descending diagonally, viz., from 16 ascending to 10 and from 23 descending to 17 and every one of its parallel bent rows of eight numbers make 260, etc., etc. And lastly the four corner numbers with the four middle numbers make 260. So this magical square seems perfect in its kind, but these are not all its properties, there are 5 other curious ones which at some time I will explain to you.

The letter also contains a magical square of 16 which Franklin describes by saying that besides having all the properties of the foregoing square of 8, that is, it would make 2,056 in all the same rows and diagonals, "had this added, that a four-square hole being cut in a piece of paper of such a size as to take in and show through it just 16 of the little squares, when laid on the greater square, the sum of the sixteen numbers so appearing through the hole, wherever it was placed on the greater square should likewise make 2,056." Franklin ends by saying, "You will readily allow the square of 16 to be the most magically magical of any magic square ever made by any magician."

OXFORD.

BY W. DEAN HOWELLS.

IN the *North American Review* for October 5th Mr. W. Dean Howells fills nineteen pages with an eloquent and beautiful description of Oxford as he saw it last spring. It is an article which the Rhodes Trustees would do well to reprint in the text-book which they are, or ought to be at this moment, preparing for circulation among all those students in the Colonies or the United States who are thinking of competing for the Rhodes Scholarships. Mr. Howells first visited Oxford twenty years ago, but he remembers only the glory which nothing but the superior radiance of being there again in May could eclipse.

THE MILKY WAY OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

He went on the river, he dined in the hall, he wandered through the quadrangles, and he finds language altogether fail him to express the charm of this outgrowth of the patient centuries, blossoming at last in a flower from whose luminous chalice the students can drink the hoarded wisdom of the past :—

The thousand years of English glory stretch across the English sky from 900 to 1900 in a luminous tract where the stars are sown in multitudes outnumbering those of all the other heavens; and in Oxford above other places one needs a telescope to distinguish them. The logic of any commemoration of the mighty dead is that they will animate the living to noble endeavour for like remembrance. But where the mighty dead are in such multitude perhaps it is not so. Perhaps in the presence of their records the desire of distinction fails, and it is the will to do great things for the things' sake rather than the doer's which remains. The hypothesis might account for the prevailing impersonality of Oxford, the incandescent mass from which nevertheless from time to time a name detaches itself and flames a separate star in the zenith.

ITS IMPERSONALITY.

He is much impressed with the impersonality of Oxford :—

As in the political frame of things the powerful English individualities pronounce themselves strongest by their abnegation to a patriotic ideal, so in this finer and higher England, this England of the mind, what chiefly impresses the stranger is that mighty accord, that impersonal potency, which is the sum of the powerful wills, intellects, spirits severally lost in its collectivity. The master of this college, the president of that, the dean of the other, they all unite in effacing themselves, and letting the University, which is their composite personality, stand for them.

The love of learning is lapped in the soft warm things of privilege in the immortal home of study of Oxford :—

It is there so fitly housed, so properly served, so respectfully fed, so decorously clad, so beautifully environed, that it might almost dream itself a type of what should always and everywhere be an emanation of the literature to which it shall return after its earthly avatar, and rest, a blessed ghost, between the leaves of some fortunate book on an unvisited shelf of a vast silent and oblivious library.

Mr. Howells revels even in the crumbling stone of which the colleges are built. Newness in any part would seem upstart and vulgar, but every part looks alike, whether it is of the last year or the first year. He delights in the city as well as in the University.

COMMEMORATION DAY.

Oxford reminds him more of Harvard than any other American University, and Commemoration Day fills him with enthusiasm :—

If it were possible so to abolish space that Harvard and Yale and Princeton, say, and Columbia could locally unite and be severally the colleges of one University and assemble their best in architecture for its embodiment, something might be imaginable of their collectivity like what involuntarily, inevitably happens at Oxford on Commemoration Day. Then the dinners in hall on the eve and in the evening, the lunches in the college gardens immediately following the academical events of the Sheldonian Theatre, the architectural beauty and grandeur forming the avenue for the progress of the Chancellor and all his train of diverse doctors, actual and potential, might be courageously emulated, but never could be equalled or approached. Our emulation would want the colour of the line which at Oxford comes out of the past in the bravery of the scarlets and crimson and violets and purples which men used to wear, and before which the iridescent fashions of the feminine spectators paled their ineffectual hues.

There is so much passive erudition, hived from the flowers of a thousand summers in such a place of learning, that I felt the chances were that if the stranger came there conscious of some of his own little treasure of honey, he would find it a few thin drops beside the rich stores of any first apiarist to whom he opened it. In that long, long quiet, that illimitable opportunity, that generously defended leisure, the scholarship is not only deep, but it is so wide that it may well include the special learning of the comer, and he may hear that this or that different don who is known for a master in a certain kind has made it his recreation to surpass in provinces where the comers' field shrinks to parochial measure.

A WAY OUT FOR THE FRENCH CHURCH.

In the *Dublin Review* a writer on the Church of France and the French people suggests that the Pope's verdict upon the *Associations cultuelles* may rouse the people to realise whether they have been led by leaders who have won their allegiance on other than irreligious grounds. Perhaps the most important contribution in the paper is the suggestion of a way out for the French Catholics. The writer says :—

The Act of Disestablishment itself lays down freedom of worship as a first principle; the right of meeting is secured by statute; the penalties against persons who should lend their houses for the purposes of worship no longer exist. If, therefore, the French Episcopate should decide that it is expedient to abandon the churches voluntarily—and the contingency of forcible expulsion need not be seriously considered—nothing but a new law could hinder the organisation of religious worship in buildings lent or leased by private owners. But the Law, which restores the churches (failing the establishment of the Associations) to the Communes, does not forbid the Communes to grant their use, gratuitously or at a nominal rent, to the representatives of the faithful. It seems most probable at the date at which we write this article, that, in at least a very great number of parishes, the difficulty will provisionally be solved in this way. Public worship, protected by the common law, will thus continue, subject to the formality of giving notice of each service to the local authority—from which the Associations would have been dispensed. That the advantage would be immense goes without saying.

A WRITER in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* of October describes a recent performance at Berlin of Shakespeare's "A Winter's Tale," with incidental music by Engelbert Humperdinck. The writer says the last scene was more beautiful than any picture Shakespeare could ever have imagined of it.

EVOLUTION OF THE "CABINET."

A STUDY IN STUART TIMES.

In the *English Historical Review* Mr. E. I. Carlyle sheds much light on the Committees of Council under the earlier Stuarts. He says:—

During the later years of Elizabeth the general administration was concentrated in the hands of the Privy Council. This body actually accomplished most of the work of the executive. This body bore some resemblance in its composition to a modern cabinet, but its duties were essentially different. It was occupied almost entirely with work relegated at the present day to the departments of state. The cabinet's primary business is to settle the policy of the government in matters of first importance. In Elizabeth's reign the decision still lay with the queen herself.

Under the Stuarts the increase in the business and the numbers of the Council led to a further development:—

While the pressure of home, colonial, and foreign affairs rendered division of labour expedient, the rise in the number of members to thirty or forty made the Council less fitted for the speedy despatch of business. These difficulties were met by the increased use of committees to lighten the burden which fell on the full council. Deliberative committees were not unknown in Tudor times, particularly under Henry VIII., but they were not very important nor very frequent. Under the Stuarts they became a marked feature of the administration. They were no longer employed merely to prepare business for the Council, but began to be entrusted with considerable executive powers. In the time of James I. they were generally temporary in character, but at the close of his reign those permanent committees began to appear which formed the peculiar characteristic of the rule of his successor.

Down to 1640 Mr. Carlyle traces five permanent administrative Committees for Foreign Affairs, Trade, Ireland, Ordnance and War. Two other Committees came into existence in 1638-9 for Scottish Affairs. Clarendon mentions the names of those who formed the second Scottish Committee, and describes them as in September, 1640, bearing the bulk and burden of State affairs. He adds: "These persons made up the committee of State (which was reproachfully after called the *junto*, and enviously then in Court the Cabinet Council)." Mr. Carlyle remarks of Clarendon:—

It is also worthy of remark that on three occasions when it is definitely certain that he is referring to the Scottish Committee he describes it as the "committee of the council which used to be consulted in secret affairs," as "the Committee of State, which they called the Cabinet Council," and as the "Cabinet Council." It is probable, therefore, that, while he is undoubtedly correct in ascribing to the six members of the Scottish Committee an especial share of the king's confidence, he attributes too definite a form to their authority when he describes them as a committee of state, a *junto*, or a cabinet (*i.e.* secret) council. As their deliberations were private and as in the case of the Scottish Committee the subject under discussion was unknown even in court circles, politicians of the parliamentary party may well have ascribed to them considerably more extended powers than they actually possessed.

Mr. Carlyle concludes:—

His Committee of State resembles more nearly the *junto* of six created by the king in the autumn of 1643, in which Clarendon himself was included, or the Foreign Committee called into being after the Restoration, than any administrative body existing prior to 1640.

PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE AND THE PUBLIC.

THE writer of "Musings Without Method" in *Blackwood's Magazine* is exceedingly severe on the *Times* for the part it has been playing in its dispute with the publishers. He has nothing too severe to say of the "outbursts of philanthropic eloquence with which it delights to obfuscate the world"; of the "determined attitude of one about to lead a forlorn hope" which it assumed when announcing that it would supply its readers with the books they wanted at all costs or none; and of the system or "adroit puffery" with which it managed to sell the ninth edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica," and which it has adopted to launch the *Times* Book Club. As for the Publishers' Association, they could hardly have acted otherwise. To the *Times*, bent on increased circulation, "books are no more than the eleemosynary teapots and the speculative pensions wherewith humbler tradesmen tempt their clients."

As for the "service of mankind" plea now put forward in the justification of its action by the *Times*, the writer will have none of it:—

"Cheap books!" was and is its cry, though, to be sure, the cry sounds oddly insincere in Printing-House Square. The *Times* costs six times as much as most of our daily papers, and three times as much as the others. When it undertook to publish "A History of the Boer War" it was not above charging a guinea net a volume for the privilege of possessing this master-piece. It cares nought for cheap literature, but much for being able to undersell its competitors and gain a vast monopoly.

From the point of view of the *Times* there is much to be said for such a monopoly. The headquarters of literature would be compact and accessible. The emperor of Printing-House Square would be ready to produce, to advertise, to puff, and to review all the books which he wished to sell. There is no process in the distribution of books which it could not undertake. It would accommodate all the interests. Under one roof the author and the critic, the sheep and the wolf, would lie down in amity. Everybody would subscribe to the *Times*, because against those who refused all the avenues of literature would be closed. And as there would be no competition—not even of the infamous publisher—books might be as dear as the *Times* wished, and no questions asked.

A "pleasant dream of autocracy and wealth" which *Blackwood* thinks will certainly never be realised. One class of author alone would find profit in the *Times* scheme—the author of big circulations and a big drum which the *Times* would beat for him when he himself could beat it no longer. Even if the newspaper could achieve all that it promises, the writer would still oppose any such scheme, on the principle that books are not quite like pounds of tea or boxes of pills, and have other uses than to make money. A newspaper is not fitted to be our sole arbiter in the matter of literature, and these "sad episodes" in the career of our most honoured newspaper afford the best possible proof thereof.

BEYOND Mr. F. H. Bradley's study in the philosophy of play, quoted separately elsewhere, *Mind* contains little that is accessible to the intelligence of the non-expert reader. G. Vailati's study of "Platonic Terminology"; Dr. H. Foston's "Constitution of Thought"; and Hugh MacColl's "Paradoxes of Symbolic Reasoning" by their very titles warn off the *profanum vulgus*.

FROM THE OCCULT MAGAZINES.

Broad Views, edited by Mr. A. P. Sinnett, will appear for the last time this month, unless some person interested in the study of the occult world on the lines so diligently prosecuted by the editor will come to the rescue. *Broad Views* is unique. There is no other occult journal that will take its place if it should perish. If, therefore, any one has £500 to spare, and is interested in theosophical research, let him send it at once to Mr. Sinnett, Ladbroke Grove, W.

The *Annals of Psychical Science* for October contains Professor Richet's address delivered at the inaugural meeting of the Psychological Congress in Rome. It is an earnest and strenuous plea for the study of the so-called supernatural:—

Our science—the science of which we are so proud—has not yet furnished us with an explanation of the things that it claims to know.

M. Camille Flammarion reproduces with his own comments the story told by the Rev. Dr. Tweedale in the *English Mechanic and World of Science* of July 20th, 1906, of an apparition of a dead person seen one hour forty-five minutes after death by three independent witnesses.

Dr. Candargy tells a curious story of a stolen fur. This fur had been lost. The table at a séance said it had been stolen, and directed the inquirer to the place where it could be found in a green box. They found the green box in the place indicated, and a stolen fur of the same kind and the same value as the fur that was lost—but it was not the same fur!

Mr. Wilkinson, superintendent of the Blind Asylum at Old Trafford, records that while at the West Cragmillar Blind Asylum he taught a blind and deaf mute by means of telepathy. He says:—

I obtained a bright boy in possession of all his faculties to be David's companion in work and play. Here was a boy without apparently any avenue to his brain, but by getting the intelligent lad to put one hand on the blind and deaf boy's head, and fix his mind on the work to be done, they were able to teach him how to read, write, and do simple sums of addition and subtraction, use typewriting and sewing machines, and make articles in bead and wire work, etc.

The *Occult Review* for November contains many interesting papers. Edith Wheeler's "Charms and Cures for the Sick as Practised in Ireland" contains a mass of curious prescriptions for the cure of disease. Dr. Hartmann tells some gruesome stories as to the suffering experienced by the dead when they are cremated or dissected too soon. The ethereal form of a person dying prematurely or by violence finds it difficult to extricate itself from the dead body until some time after death. In such cases cremation should be deferred, otherwise the person experiences the horror of being burnt alive. Mr. R. B. Span continues his marvellous "Glimpses of the Unseen." He says that suicides suffer terribly in the next world. They wake up as earth-bound spirits confined by invisible barriers to one small spot—the place where they died. Dr. Hartmann says:—

The dream bodies of suicides, executed criminals, or such as die during a fit of passion, are very enduring, and they con-

tinually perform and repeat the scenes which took place shortly before their death. The man who shoots himself repeats his act in his *post-mortem* dream-state.

In the *Bulletin de l'Institut Général Psychologique* for April-June there are several papers devoted to the discussion of the psychic individuality of spiders, worms, etc.

THE GHOST WITH A FLAMING TORCH.

A WEIRD TALE FROM INDIA.

MR. H. MAYNE YOUNG contributes to the *Occult Review* for November a narrative told him by a friend who experienced the adventure when out in India.

Sixteen years ago the narrator while on a shooting excursion in India was warned by a fakir not to touch the water of a tank in which a murderer had committed suicide. Disregarding this warning, he bathed in the water, and suffered in consequence—as the sequel shows.

Riding early next morning across a wide stretch of cotton fields, he saw approaching him a moving light which was soon seen to be a flaming torch. His attendants exclaimed, "It is an evil spirit," and fled for their lives. His horse jibbed and refused to advance. He dismounted, and the horse galloped off. Grasping his rifle, he aimed at the rapidly advancing torch, which it was now evident was held by the figure of a man. He threatened to fire. "Stand still or I fire at you!" he exclaimed.

Hardly had I uttered the words, when I was horrified to see that the figure, which seemed to fly along, and was now only some few yards distant, was no human being at all. All that was visible was a grinning, bony skull and eye-sockets, with long lank hair, and a fleshless arm holding a flaming torch; the rest of the figure being a mere trail of grey mist.

As I stood there, unflinching, with my finger on the trigger, the apparition, which was now only ten or fifteen feet distant, suddenly diverged from me, and rapidly sank into the ground, some twenty feet past me, so that I had a good view of it. I rushed up to the spot where it had disappeared, but no trace of it was to be found. I stamped upon the ground, but the only proof of the apparition was a sprinkling of red hot embers, which a moment before had formed the flaming torch. To reassure myself of the reality of what I had just witnessed, I stooped down and picked up some of these embers, which, however, I had hastily to throw down, as I discovered they were too hot to handle.

The natives begged him not to go shooting in the neighbourhood. An engineer who had also seen the evil spirit was next night killed by a panther in his tent. A native who had drunk of the water was found dead with a burnt gash in his head. Laughing at their warnings, the narrator went on with his sport, and a fortnight after he was nearly killed by a bear. He broke his arm, dislocated his elbow, and was badly gashed in the cheek. He lay several days in great pain and high fever before he recovered. He says that he is perfectly sure that if he had shown any trace of fear when face to face with the evil spirit, or had its eye looked closely into his, and if it had touched him, he would have died.

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THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

PROMINENT in the November number are three personal articles. Of probably the widest interest is Mr. A. W. Dunn's sketch of Secretary Root's recent tour through the South American Republics. Mr. Root's speech is given in full, and a fine declaration of brotherly goodwill it is.

Mr. Charles Hughes, Republican candidate for Governor of New York, comes in for a warm eulogy by Ervin Wardman. He is declared to be a subtle suggestion of Roosevelt, earnestness personified. He was chosen to unmask the Gas Trust and to bring the insurance iniquities to light.

Professor Seligman gives a small sketch of Dr. Schumacher, who is the first incumbent of the Kaiser Wilhelm Professorship of German History and Institutions at Columbia University. He is an economist and a disciple of Schmoller. At the same time the United States is sending to Berlin University, as the first Theodore Roosevelt Professor, Dean Burgess, to expound the principles of American constitutional liberty. Dr. Schumacher, who spent his boyhood in New York, is complete master of English. President Butler, of Columbia University, writes concerning the expected visit of British teachers under Mr. Mosely's guidance.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

THE November number contains the first of Canon Beeching's lectures on Shakespeare, delivered at the Royal Institution. It deals with Shakespeare's life only, and while showing what were the outward conditions under which the poet flourished, submits that the facts of his life present him to us as a good friend and a man of honour.

THE SHAKESPEAREAN IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD.

Referring to Shakespeare's mother, Canon Beeching reminds us that she prided herself on being a gentlewoman by family, and he thinks, therefore, that Shakespeare's home could not have been a bad nursery for one who was "to hold up to the English people the highest ideal of womanhood ever presented to them by any of their great writers."

In speaking of the Bacon heresy, Canon Beeching gives what he regards as conclusive evidence that the Shakespearean plays could not have been written by a gentleman amateur like Bacon.

THE LIBRARY OF JOHN STUART MILL.

Rose Sidgwick has an article on the Library of John Stuart Mill, presented to Somerville College at Oxford by Miss Helen Taylor. Some of the books, examples of early printing, are perhaps more interesting to the collector than to the general reader; many others, however, are interesting from the point of view of Mill's personal history. In addition to works on his own subject, they include volumes of history; classical and modern literature, especially French literature; the older English novelists, a fair amount of poetry, works on music, gardening, etc. Then there are books commemorating Mill's friendships, such as the books given to him by Carlyle. In Carlyle's "John Sterling," Mill has made marginal notes in pencil. Where Carlyle says that Sterling did not yet denounce the Utilitarian theory of human things, with the damatory vehemence we were used to in him at a later period, Mill wrote, "Yes, he did!"

THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

THE November number is a first-class production. Any magazine that could boast in a single issue contributions like Mr. H. G. Wells's "Socialism and the Family"; Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace's "Native Problem in South Africa and Elsewhere"; Miss Constance Clyde's "Demand for Pain"; Mr. Brougham Villiers's "Fiscal Policy for Labour" may count itself indeed distinguished.

ARE CONSUMPTIVES BOYCOTTED?

Mr. W. K. McClure insists that they are. The motive which erects sanatoria in hospitals to-day has, he says, less in it of kindly emotion towards the suffering than a desire to safeguard the healthy. This latter feeling is, he maintains, leading hotel keepers in the warm and sunny winter climates to refuse accommodation to consumptives. "Practically the entire Riviera is barred to those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis." In Algiers a similar boycott exists. He expects before long they will also be refused in Egypt, Madeira, and the Canary Islands. There is "a growing feeling against the consumptive, which tends to approximate to the attitude adopted by mediaeval society towards the leper." He quotes an American periodical's suggestion that the consumptives in Colorado should be compelled to wear bells round their necks! The fear of infection is strongest amongst the German tourists. Another motive very active with English visitors is the dislike of being reminded of the existence of suffering. The presence of consumptives is "so depressing."

THE "TIMES" BOOK TRUST.

Mr. R. F. Cholmeley heads his animadversions on the *Times* Book Club, "Latting in the Jungle." We are shocked at Chicago; we are cajoled by the *Times*—by its cheap prices and taking advertisements. He says:—

It is clever, without doubt. The quantity of brains employed in this country seven days a week, with the sole aim of getting A to buy from C what he has hitherto bought from B, probably exceeds the intellectual capital of any two of the learned professions. It is not an aim that attracts quite the best brains; because it is immoral, and the best brains of all are not immoral, at any rate in that way; but it attracts more and more of the second best, and that is a serious danger to the community. There will probably be an Advertisement Tripos at Cambridge in a few years; and the University will be able to boast that it has achieved the combination of humanistic education with a training for the business of life.

If the *Times* is not hindered, we shall, Mr. Cholmeley avers, "presently see in full working order a monopoly as destructive of good work and honest trade and as degrading to everybody concerned as any sausage-making syndicate in the world."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. T. M. Kettle, M.P., warmly controverts the position that in Ireland clericalism is the enemy. He says there is no such thing in Ireland as clericalism. There are individual priests, and Irishmen discriminate. Mr. Arthur Llewelyn Davies defends the Trade Disputes Bill on the ground that what has actually prevailed for thirty years before the Taff Vale decision cannot, if reintroduced, be the introduction of anarchy and anarchic privileges. Mr. Algar Thorold describes Fontenelle at length as the Father of French Rationalism. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, while strongly eulogising Lord Acton's lectures and his high ethical judgment, points out that he does not discuss the relativity of the moral standard.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the *National Review* there is not an article of first importance, though there are several of much interest. "Compatriot," writing on the Fiscal Problem, urges that the net result of recent experience is to confirm and emphasise the general accuracy of Mr. Chamberlain's diagnosis and the need for strong action.

THE CONGO ON ITS DEFENCE.

The Governor-General of the Congo, writing on "The True Situation on the Congo," repudiates the "extravagant and impassioned opinions" held about the Congo by a number of English people, and, trusting to our readiness to hear the other side, gives the results of his fifteen years' experience as head of the Congo State. Naturally his experiences are directly contrary to most of the "revelations" made in the English Press as to the Congo State, and he makes out such a wonderfully good case for himself that it will be interesting to see what the anti-Congo party say in reply. He quotes in support of his statements, at any rate as to one province of the Congo, the letter of the Rev. Mr. Milman, a Baptist missionary. The chief cause for the natives decreasing is not maltreatment, but their detestably dirty habits and utter ignorance of the elements of hygiene. This ignorance the Government are endeavouring to remedy as fast and as best they can. If the Government were so foolish as to destroy the black race, where would they get the labour that is absolutely necessary for developing the State?

THE COMING SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

The advent of Socialism, of course, peaceable but rapid, to the danger of which the Government has waked up far too late,—such is the theme of Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne's long article, in which are many references to the state of things in New Zealand. The writer's conclusion is:—

Capital may be a hard taskmaster, but it has some bowels of compassion; the State has none, and if it had it would be brought to book by the workers, for whom it would only be a bare trustee. In my view, we may be whipped with whips by the capitalist, but we should be scourged with scorpions by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Major Ronald Ross sketches "The Story of Malaria," from the first mention of it in the writings of Hippocrates, about 400 B.C. We have, he thinks, been most remiss in thoroughly investigating the nature of a disease which must, he supposes, destroy every year a population equal to that of London.

"Dalni Vostok" criticises Japan's government of her "appanage"—Korea. From his article I infer that Japan has still a good deal to learn about colonising, and especially that she is inclined to be too dictatorial in small matters. It is obvious to travellers in the Far East that Japan since her victories has not been popular there; and popularity to her is of the utmost importance.

Mr. George Hookham, writing on "Free Meals for School Children," strongly supports the giving of breakfast rather than dinner, as more needed by the children, as favoured by many most competent judges, and because Canon Barnett thinks that giving dinner would increase the number of mothers who go out to work—a most important consideration. The result of an experiment made by the writer in Birmingham was that the parents, as soon as they have grasped the fact that they are made liable for the cost, will not allow the children to come.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE November number contents are not specially distinguished. Mr. Strong's "Before Socialism" has claimed separate mention.

BIMETALLISM REDIVIVUS.

Mr. Moreton Frewen makes a valiant attempt to raise the question of reopening the Indian mints for the free coining of silver. He confesses that he returns to the silver question with much reluctance. He was instigated thereto by "an American friend, Mr. Bryan, here staying with me recently in Sussex," asking him to write on the adoption of the gold standard by the Government of India. He both writes an article and adds to it a memorandum and a letter to Mr. John Morley. He points out that owing to the fact that the production of the world's gold-mines doubled from 1886 to 1896, and again between 1896 and 1906, there has been an undoubted depreciation of gold, showing itself in an extraordinary rise in prices, a rise of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. in the last ten years. An addition of three thousand million sterling of gold is expected during the next twenty years. One half of that addition would double all prices and wages. He asks if rupee prices are rising as our gold prices rise. If not, then he concludes that India's balance of trade is being interfered with by the shut mints.

THE WALKING PARSON IN SWEDEN.

Rev. A. N. Cooper reports of the wayside in Sweden that he never trod viler roads. He remarks on the general level of the people and the utter absence of the wealthy class. "There is no sign of a class with sufficient leisure even to read." He never saw such a well-behaved people. Even the boys are scrupulously polite. He never saw notices answering to our "Trespassers Beware" or "No Road This Way." The fewness of travellers and consequent paucity of inns have led the Government to make the villagers in turn throw open their houses as guest-houses. Cleanliness is carried to a fine art. At the infant schools children are taught to scrub one another in the baths to the accompaniment of music. He saw waterfalls as fine as any in Europe. Swedish cookery leaves nothing to be desired—when they have anything to cook. The people are so healthy that doctors are strictly limited in number. Doctors and dentists periodically examine the schools and nip in the bud every incipient disease.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Mona Caird continues her onslaught on the "ridiculous God" of Positivism, and pleads for an individual life for the individual, with hopes of continued existence after death. Mr. W. H. Mallock continues his criticism of "Unto This Last" as the intellectual pabulum of the Labour Party. Basil Tozer describes the delights of riding to hounds. Mr. Street recalls the story of Clarendon House and Devonshire House under the romantic title of "Ghosts of Piccadilly." Two pages of verse by L. Studdiford McChesney describe the pathetic maternal yearnings of the nun before the Christ-child.

AN abridged shilling edition of the half-crown *Burlington Magazine* has been begun in October. The first number contains, besides the photogravure reproduction of the nation's new Raphael, "The Madonna of the Tower," the editorial article on English Provincial Museums; the article on the National Gallery of Ireland, by Ellen Duncan; and the article on the Saint-Cloud Porcelain, by M. L. Solon.

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THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for November opens with an article on "The End of the Bismarck Dynasty," written by the author of "The Bismarck Dynasty," which seventeen years ago created so great a sensation. The article, done with the aid of Prince Hohenlohe's Memoirs, tells the story of the end of the dynasty, the moral of which is still more emphasised by Dr. Dillon in his *chronique* of foreign affairs.

DISARMAMENT AT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Lord Eversley, a name which disguises the identity of the late Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, writes on his favourite subject, "Naval Scares." He supports Captain Mahan's proposal that the Powers should enter into an international agreement to limit the size of war-ships. But the most important thing in the essay is his statement that the British Government have promised to make a definite proposal in favour of a mutual reduction of the present programmes of shipbuilding. Lord Eversley says, "We may assume that it will be in the nature of a suggestion that the three Powers should reduce their programmes of battleships, to be spread over the next fourteen years, by one-third. This would be an admirable commencement." Lord Eversley admits the proposal had not been received with any cordiality in Imperial quarters in Germany, but he hopes that the democracies of France and Germany are equally persuaded of the necessity for action in this direction.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert writes on the above subject. His paper is a useful *précis* of the various recommendations that have been made by select committees. He lays great stress upon the importance of substituting standing committees for a committee of the whole House. This is recommended by Sir Henry Fowler's committee, and Sir C. Ilbert maintains that it is in conformity with the practice of other deliberative assemblies.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

One of the most topical of the less important articles in the *Contemporary Review* deals with M. Clemenceau, the upshot of which is that M. Clemenceau is interesting merely because he is M. Clemenceau. He has "an arresting personality. He can always, when he pleases, strike the public imagination, and he pleases often." The writer, Mr. Laurence Jerrold, recalls Clemenceau's Lucifer-like fall thirteen years ago, and the amount of mud thrown at him then. He disappeared from public sight for a time, and retired to a Paris suburb and to his Greek. Presently the world awoke to the fact that he was an admirable stylist, and looked daily for his leaders, and on the fame of his leaders he rose to power again. Like Gambetta, he has been one of the few public men whose phrases have stuck.

THE FRENCH CATHOLICS' APPEAL TO THE POPE.

Writing on the Religious Crisis in France, M. Paul Sabatier says how entirely the Pope by his encyclical *Gravissimo* (August 10th last) has cut himself off from the majority of the French Episcopate, from the "intellectual Catholic elite," in fact from most of the French citizens who returned to the Chamber of Deputies those who had voted for the Separation Law. The separation of Pope and the section of French Catholics may be far more serious than the separation of Church and State. M. Sabatier is very severe on the Bishops for their abject submission. "The prestige of the Apostolic See would

not be lessened if one could see it surrounded with more sons and fewer slaves." People adhering to one view to-day and to an opposite view to-morrow "are perhaps saints, but they are not men." The reason for the comparative failure of the *Associations culturelles*, he says, is that the present crisis in France concerns not the "somewhat political and transitory institutions of the Church," but the very bases of intellectual, moral and religious life. This is recognised by many French Catholics, those who feel the crisis the most acutely—Catholics nowise unbelieving or indifferent, but "growing in expectation and preparation for a religious future more beautiful, more true, more Catholic."

THE ENGLISH RELIGIOUS CRISIS.

Canon Hensley Henson, in an article entitled "Letters of Business," explains exactly what the Convocations are. It is recommended by the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline that they should be called by "Letters of Business" to consider the preparation of a new rubric and to frame modifications in the existing law, giving rather more liberty with regard to ornaments and fittings of the churches. Convocation will meet this month, and Canon Henson asks whether it can be expected to do so with really useful results. I gather that he thinks it hardly can, because it has not the indispensable support of the national will. The nation demands some security that the Christianity it intends to preserve is really that taught by the clergy. In the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury there are twenty-seven Bishops; one only can be considered Low Church; there are perhaps seven who can fairly be described as Broad Churchmen; and the remaining nineteen are in varying degrees undoubted High Churchmen. In the Lower House the Canon estimates that out of 175 members there are 135 High Churchmen. These figures sufficiently show the discrepancy between the Convocational and the National points of view. However, Canon Henson thinks "If only the nation would be patient, the National Church will right itself."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Dowden devotes a long critical article to Ibsen and his plays. Dr. Münsterberg, President of the Berlin Public Poor Law Board, criticises Miss Edith Sellers's statements in a former number of the *Contemporary* as to the pitiable lot of Berlin's aged poor. All her information on this head, he says, giving reasons for his statement, is either incomplete or untrue. Her other observations, he admits, were correct. But it may be remembered that the treatment of the aged poor was the only head on which Miss Sellers found any serious fault with the Berlin administration.

THE *Financial Review of Reviews* for November has a very interesting paper by Mr. George Wreford, late Senior Official Receiver in Bankruptcy High Court of Justice, on speculation as a cause of insolvency. He observes that in only about two per cent. of the bankrupts had insolvency arisen from circumstances beyond the control of the debtor or from the fraud or failure of others; while 14 per cent. are attributable to betting, gambling, operations on the Stock Exchange, and other speculative ventures on credit. His earnest advice to all persons possessing sufficient capital to enable them to live upon its interest if invested in sound securities paying, it may be, three or four or even five per cent. is to let well alone and leave speculative investments to those capitalists who can afford to lose what they invest in them.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

A GOOD average is maintained in the November number, without any papers of the first rank of importance. Some half-dozen topical articles have been noticed on other pages.

ARM! ARM! YE BRITISH BRAVE!

The number opens with fierce clangour of the military tocsin. Mr. J. Ellis Barker, writing on the future of Great Britain, displays in vivid rhetoric a panorama of succeeding Empires, their rise, culmination and fall. Then he declares that in the case of Great Britain the eleventh hour has arrived. He says:—

The history of three thousand years teaches us that all the good things of this world, land and riches, commerce and shipping, are not to the peaceful and to the feeble, but to the warlike and to the strong. The greatest states of all times have perished because they have not acted in accordance with the spirit of the times. Unless Great Britain reforms herself, adapts herself to modern conditions, abandons her insane and pseudo-liberal policy of drift, neglect, and mammonism, mis-called non-interference, individualism, and free trade; unless she husbands and develops her resources and increases her rapidly-ebbing national strength by reconstituting her agriculture and making the population warlike and prepared for war; and unless the British Empire is unified—for only the united and organised strength of the whole of the Empire can suffice to defend it—Great Britain, and with her the British Empire, may, by the inexorable law of History and of Nature, follow the way which Phœnicia, Carthage, Athens, Rome, Constantinople, the Arab Empire, Amalfi, Pisa, Genoa, Venice, and the Dutch Empire have gone in the past.

A COLD DOUCHE FOR THE NAVY SCARE.

To reassure us comes an article on the Government and the Navy by Mr. Archibald Hurd, which is a masterly survey of the naval policy continuously pursued under the last and present Governments. In two years the late Government, he says, effected an economy of more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, and no reproach was hurled at it. The present Government has made reductions of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, to be spread over three years, and they are promptly denounced by the Jingo Press as traitors to the country. He lays great stress on the new era introduced by the *Dreadnought*. The foreign Powers are awaiting the result of this colossal experiment, and consequently in the past twelve months no battleship has been laid down for any European fleet. The older battleships are completely out-classed. To build ships like the *Dreadnought* will take us two years, Germany three years, France from five to six. Our greater speed in shipbuilding thus enables us to decide on the number of ships to be built after foreign nations have started building, and to launch before foreign rivals are finished. During the twelve months in which no battleship has been laid down for any European fleet we have completed the *Dreadnought*, made good progress with three swift *Dreadnoughts*, and the Government is pledged to lay down in the next eighteen months six more *Dreadnoughts*, or five if the Hague Conference agrees to a limitation of armaments. Meantime the new distribution of our fleet has provided us with a veritable home fleet, with a reserve able to mobilise in nine hours. We have before us, he says, approximately, in 1910 and onwards, a serious struggle for our naval supremacy. Meantime "the nation may remain calm."

"NATURAL SELECTION" DISCREDITED.

Rev. Prof. G. Henslow opens his paper on the true Darwinism with the round assertion that "not a single variety or species of any wild animal or plant has ever

been *proved* to have had its origin by means of natural selection." Darwin made the fundamental mistake of adding minute variations of structure to Malthus' causes of the maintenance of life or death. Nine years after the "Origin of Species" appeared, Darwin had begun to realise the vast importance of the direct action of the environment on the species. In 1876 Darwin confessed that the greatest mistake he made was that he did not attach sufficient weight to the direct influence of food, climate, etc., quite independently of natural selection. This direct influence is the true Darwinism. The writer concludes:—

A strong consensus of opinion already exists, from which Darwinians will assuredly discover ere long that the theory of "the origin of species by means of natural selection" will disappear before "adaptation to the conditions of life by means of the direct response of the organism."

LAND REFORM.

Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P., writing on object and method in land legislation, pleads for the establishment of a commission for the three countries, with powers of compulsory purchase, valuation of rents, and granting of loans. He says: "It is to the State that we have in the main to look for an extension of sylviculture, to the local authority for urban land reform, and to the individual, aided by an efficient department, for agricultural progress." He says that three or four million acres of British woodlands are now worked at a dead loss. The State could buy up these areas, and plant one hundred thousand acres annually for the next eighty years: "Barren lands would become centres of the timber trade, and if Scotland were afforested like Southern Germany the saw would support as many as the plough, and the State would have a timber revenue from this country alone of four or five millions a year."

Sir Robert Gresley utters a shrill cry of alarm about public confidence and the Land Tenure Bill, which grants the tenant compensation for damage wrought by landlord's game. By curtailing the rights of landowners and diminishing the amenities of the possession of land, this legislation, he says, will depreciate its value from 25 to 30 per cent.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Hylton Dale contributes a fascinating paper on the Frenchwomen of the Salons. The success of these Frenchwomen during the 250 years when the Salon was dominant is attributed to the fact that "they were the most superb hostesses the world has ever known," and "they inspired men." Their distinction was the quality that Shenstone described as "intellectual irritation." "A Frenchwoman will draw wit out of a fool." Amer Ali welcomes Lord Minto's address to the Mohammedan Deputation as the dawn of a new policy in India. Mr. Teasdale Buckell gives interesting information about the Scotch deer forests, and suggests that to improve the breed of deer the Caucasian stag might be introduced. It is supposed to be the ancestral type.

THE REV. W. C. Hall, who has already given us interesting essays on George Herbert and Richard Crashaw, now gives us as the natural companion and literary sequel of these a paper on Nicholas Ferrar and the community at Little Gidding in the October issue of the *Manchester Quarterly*. When Little Gidding was sacked by the Parliamentary soldiers in 1646, nine years after the death of Ferrar, much of Ferrar's written work perished, but Mr. Hall discusses the Translations, the Story-Books, and the Harmonies which remain.

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THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE principal papers in the November number are those by Dr. Dillon on the Russian problem, Mr. H. G. Wells on Socialism and its appeal to the middle classes, and Mr. G. S. Street on the early Victorian times and our own. All these have been separately mentioned. The rest of the contents strike a high average, but do not demand separate notice.

THE CHARM OF INDIA.

Flora Annie Steel writes a characteristic paper on picturesque India. She says India is unfavoured by Nature. Except in its mountainous regions, it is an ugly country. So also judged the mountain-bred Emperor Baber six hundred years ago. Yet "India has its inexpressible charm":—

The spell is there. In what does it lie? Surely in what may be called the religiosity which underlies the simplest fact of Indian life. Here is small appeal to the present, no appeal to the future of man, but an unending one to the mysterious Past; a ceaseless effort to see in the "great grey, shapeless mist which surrounds the world of creation" some hint of what was in the Beginning.

What is the great Secret? How may it be found?

These two questions cry aloud from one end of India to another, differentiating it absolutely from the West, giving even to the most trivial scene that touch of imagination without which picturesqueness is not.

RHAPSODY ON THE SUNDIAL.

Maurice Maeterlinck writes, on the measure of the hours, a prose poem. It touches the nerve of literary curiosity to note how he, in flaming prose, describes the watch, the clock, the hourglass and the sundial. The latter he selects for a paroxysm of enthusiasm, of which only a few lines may be taken:—

The sundial alone is worthy to measure the splendour of the months of green and gold. Like profound happiness, it speaks no word. Time marches over it in silence, as it passes in silence over the spheres of space; but the church of the neighbouring village lends it at moments its bronze voice, and nothing is so harmonious as the sound of the bell that strikes a chord with the dumb gesture of time's shadow marking noon amid the sea of blue. The sundial gives a centre and successive names to scattered and nameless joys.

ENGLISHMEN AND FOREIGN SERVICE.

Under this title Mr. Minto F. Johnston sets to work to contradict the alleged decadence of the British race. He says:—

A brief survey of the official classes in the various countries scattered abroad throughout the world reveals the fact that the services of Englishmen, or rather "Britishers," are greatly in demand everywhere; indeed, so much so, that one is tempted to wonder whether the rest of the world could possibly get on without them.

WHAT THE LABOUR PARTY MEANS.

Mr. H. Morgan-Browne expounds, over against Mr. W. H. Mallock's criticism, the true inwardness of the Labour Party. It aims, he says, not at dealing with Labour questions only, but with whatever affects the whole community of which Labour forms the major part. "The Labour representative of to-day claims with growing confidence born of experience to represent the under-world in the community." By its control of the power of the national purse the Labour Party will achieve progress, as did the Progressive Parties before it. Mr. William Cohen argues against the total immunity of Trade Union funds as proposed by the Government Bill, which he maintains asserts the principle that the Trade Union can do no wrong.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. C. F. Keary, conveying some thoughts on the technique of poetry, declares that out of one hundred persons ninety consider poetry a mere virtuosity, a pleasant pastime surviving from the past, or nine look upon prose and verse much as you may look upon a song and its setting. The folk who read Shakespeare often are in reality one man picked out of, say, 500. Mr. Henry James describes his impressions on visiting Richmond, Virginia, the chief charm of the place being its sadness, an air of brooding over causes that were not merely lost, but that could never have been won. Mr. W. L. Wilson flings in dramatic form the enthusiasm with which the French soldiers greeted the return of Napoleon.

The Empire Review.

IN the *Empire Review* Mr. Richard Arthur, President of the Immigration League of Australia, points out the perils to the Empire of leaving Australia, as at present, only sparsely inhabited, and pleads for the Mother Country to spend one-tenth of the sum she spent in retaining South Africa, in order to promote the transference to Australia of the surplus population of the United Kingdom. He urges that the Australian Government should contribute an equal sum, so that five millions a year for ten years might be available for the purpose. Mr. C. Stuart-Linton argues that the time is come when the Colonies must take a share in the common defence of the Empire. He welcomes the signs that show our kin beyond the sea are beginning to realise their duty in this respect. A robust national self-consciousness speaks in the paper by Mr. Kenneth Beaton on Great Britain and Northern China. He notes everywhere with pleasure the predominance of the British people. He maintains that our countrymen abroad stand out amongst men of other countries for all those qualities which make a nation great. The writer has no patience with Englishmen who are announcing the doom of our supremacy.

The English Historical Review.

THE *English Historical Review* for October contains much of interest to the non-expert reader. Mr. E. I. Carlyle's account of the beginnings of the Cabinet in English government claims separate notice. Mr. E. M. Powicke begins his study of the Angevin Administration of Normandy. He calls attention to the large and comprehensive work of Henry II. The main principles of his administration never disappeared from Normandy. Mr. C. Brinkmann explores the relations existing between Charles II. and the Bishop of Münster, who was his subsidised ally in the war against the Dutch in 1665-6. The precise meaning to be attached to the burgesses that are mentioned in Domesday forms the subject of a discussion by Mr. A. Ballard and Miss Mary Bateson. Mr. Maurice Wilkinson disinters from the archives of the Vivans family, of date 1578 to 1592, facts of piquant interest concerning the wars of religion in the Périgord. The judicial chaos and the lack of faith exhibited by both sides, together with the incessant hostilities, suggest memories that might well make the name of religion malodorous. J. A. J. Housden recalls the peculiar institution of the Merchant Strangers' Post. It appears that when Henry VIII. and his Ministers favoured foreign traders and encouraged them to settle in London, merchant strangers were allowed to set up a post of their own and to despatch and receive letters freely, and apparently without interference on the part of the Government.

THE WORLD'S WORK AND PLAY.

WITH the November number Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., ends his active editorship, being compelled to retire by increasing public engagements. The magazine will in future abandon the definite political character which Mr. Norman's Liberal principles stamped upon it. He still retains, however, a share in the proprietorship, and will write from time to time on automobilism. In bidding farewell, he promises his readers that the magazine will go on under "highly competent and enthusiastic management."

THE VIRTUAL ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Mr. F. U. Adams, writing on Cuba's condition and outlook, calmly says that full soon the Cuban trouble breeder will be relegated to a status no more important than that of the American Indian. The majority of the people were in no way interested in the recent outbreak. He doubts whether the Cubans are capable of self-government. Americans have already invested from thirty to forty millions sterling in Cuba. In a few years the bulk of the land will be bought by American investors and resold to American settlers. With a population of less than 1,700,000 it can support and will attract ten times that number. They will come from the United States, just as hundreds of thousands of farmers have gone to North-Western Canada. The completion of the Panama Canal will still further increase the value of Cuba. Within a few years there will not be a spot in the island more than twenty miles removed from steam or electric rail. Once sugar and tobacco were almost the sole products. Before long its prolific tropical soil will yield an immense variety of produce for American markets.

CAPE TO CAIRO TELEGRAPH.

Mr. F. A. Talbot describes the progress of this great scheme of Mr. Rhodes. When completed the wire from end to end of the continent will be over 5,600 miles in length. Only 500 miles remain to be covered. Between Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika to Port Victoria on Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 450 miles of very difficult country, it is proposed to employ wireless telegraphy. Several thousand natives, under one hundred English engineers, have been at work. The telegraph-poles are made of steel, and occasionally come to grief when an elephant or rhinoceros uses them as scratching poles. The Zambesi was crossed by a single span of wire. Where the wire goes through forests and scrub, a road of 50 to 100 feet wide has been cut. When communication is complete, the cost of telegraphing from London to Cape Colony will, it is expected, be one shilling a word.

LAVENDER FARMS IN DORSETSHIRE.

An interesting experiment in the revival of agriculture at home is described by M. Adeline Cooke. Four hundred acres of poor common heath-land have been laid out as a lavender farm in southern Dorset. The near proximity to the sea and plentiful sunshine are said to impart an excellence to the aroma of lavender-oil entirely lacking when distilled from inland flowers. There are two crops in the year—the first in June or July, the second about September. There are a laboratory and workshop at the village a mile away, where lavender and other essential-oil-bearing plants are distilled. Neighbouring land-owners are much interested in this experiment of converting valueless land into a productive industry. The managers specially desire the co-operation of small farmers and cottagers living in the district. It is hoped that in time every holding and cottage-garden will culti-

vate its patch of lavender blossom, to be sent in yearly to the central distillery.

TO CANADA WITHOUT CAPITAL.

"Home Counties" tells, from letters received, how two Londoners went to Canada. They were both clerks. They roughed it, and managed to get on. Both are intending to settle on the land. One of them writes, "Thanks very much for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It keeps me in touch with things. I cannot deny that I would rather be walking down the Strand than working hard in a strange land. Everybody out here would, and does, say the same thing. They only came to make money."

THE COST OF BALLOONING.

"Aero" pronounces ballooning no longer dangerous or expensive. A really serviceable balloon may be purchased for £150, or, if of pure silk, £200. This would be capable of outlasting some two hundred ascents. The cost of gas would be under £5, expert's fee for inflation five guineas. The average cost per voyage in a balloon would work out at about £12 or £13. Mr. Spencer says that in all his experiences he never met a person whose nervousness did not completely vanish before he or she had been up in the air a quarter of an hour. The pastime is becoming quite a society pursuit. Mrs. Gould is said to be the first lady to go aloft. Mrs. Longworth, having found something go wrong with the balloon on her first ascent, ascends no longer.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is quite a plethora of interesting and suggestive papers. Mr. M. G. Cunliffe gives a sketch of Mr. Gardner F. Williams, "master of the diamond mines," whose marvellous successes in South Africa inspired Mr. Mosely with his idea of teaching Englishmen American methods. Mr. Percy Collins urges the prosecution of natural history in the schools. Germany is far ahead of us in this respect. Mr. H. E. Binstead reminds the public that the Act making Secret Commissions a criminal offence comes into operation next New Year's Day. E. M. Bunting describes how a week in Paris can be had for 50s. Mr. Edward Brown recounts the progress of poultry farming in this country. There is now one fowl per acre in England. There could be quite profitably, and without interfering with other produce, two fowls per acre of arable land and four fowls per acre of pasture land. The sixteen million fowls in 1885 would in twelve months produce more than half a million tons of manure, worth one million sterling to the farmer. In the building department photographs are shown of three seaside villas built at a cost of £300 each. Mr. R. H. Bretherton treats of the commercial motor, in which "Great Britain leads the nations." There are about three thousand vehicles registered in this country apart from motor-cars. Mr. James Douglas shows how the local bookseller and the author are both interested in the struggle of the publishers with the *Times* Book Trust.

In the *Positivists Review* for October Mr. Swinny expresses his dislike of the Puritans, and lectures the Anti-Puritans upon being the mere negation of a negation. He exults, however, in the belief that there are strong forces working for the ruin of Puritanism. Mr. Henry Ellis tells us that it is no use talking of a reduction of armaments unless we go in for a reduction of Empire, and recommends us to begin by giving up Gibraltar. Mr. Frederic Harrison enthusiastically reviews Alfred W. Benn's "History of English Rationalism in the Nineteenth Century."

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

IN the November number the editor indulges in scathing invective against Lord Milner, and declares that the South African Memorial to Lord Milner really consists of a pyramid of skulls, rising ghostlike from the blood-soaked veldt. He goes on to advise the Churches to study Henry George, that they may be saved from the tendency towards State Socialism. He urges on Mr. Lloyd-George that there is no need "to save up" and to wait "many years" for Old Age Pensions, since the necessary funds can be readily obtained in next year's Budget. Mr. Harry Hodgson argues that the doctrine of securing peace by preparing for war is a selfish scheme of dominancy, resulting in a national rivalry in armaments which will be disastrous to all, besides engendering hostility.

The anti-Papal fever has rarely had a patient more distraught than Mr. F. W. Tugman, who writes an open letter to Father Vaughan, in which he says the Victorian era will figure prominently amongst the "scandal pages" of history, "most of which will be traced to the great cancer growing and maturing in the nation, of which the Order of Jesus, or Society of Jesuits, is the root." The late Tory Government came completely "under the sway of the conversion of England party." He finds "evidence" that when the *Victoria* was rammed by the *Camperdown* "it was a wanton, deliberate act, not to destroy one, but all of the ships." That King Edward's birthday is celebrated on St. Peter's Day, and his accession or anniversary is celebrated on the same day as that of the Pope, are other signs of the Black peril. He declares that "the German Emperor is selling his country to the sway and influence of the Black Pope."

Mr. C. D. Broad compares the philosophy of Omar Khayyam and that of Schopenhauer. Omar was, he says, a realist; Schopenhauer a transcendental idealist. Had Schopenhauer not lived before Kant and Hegel, he would have been another Omar; had Omar known Kant and Hegel he would have been another Schopenhauer. Mr. Maurice L. Johnson undertakes to prove that George Eliot owed her profound penetration and insight into the workings of human character largely to the phrenological philosophy of George Combe, the explicit educator of her genius.

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE.

THE article on Art in *Cassell's Magazine* for November deals with the work of Mr. John Charlton, who painted one of the pictures of the Jubilee Procession in 1897 and another of Queen Victoria's funeral. But he is best known by his war and sport pictures, and Mr. John de Walton writes an interesting article on these. In the *Romance of the Orchid*, Mr. John Trist tells us of the wonderful variety of species in Mr. Sander's collection at St. Albans. There millions of plants in all stages of development may be seen under the four and a half acres of glass, in some cases mere cabbage-stalks to look at, to become in due time things of marvellous beauty. In a symposium Sir Hiram Maxim and others give their opinions as to the best rules of success in business, Sir Hiram recommending hard work and economy, with originality; Mr. Andrew Carnegie, honesty and industry, push and forcefulness; and Sir Thomas Lipton, temperance, civility and punctuality. Mr. J. Storrs Fry, who believes that every man who has strength and character and industrious habits may attain success, is the only writer who says that the accumulation of riches and the possession of wealth are not evidence of success.

UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

THIS year's French manœuvres are the subject of some interesting notes by Howard Hensman in the *United Service Magazine*. The infantry was the chief concern of the French staff. He mentions the *Rafale* fire, or the firing in successive bursts with intervening pauses, by the advancing infantry. He also says that every check and halt is used by the officers to explain the meaning of their movement to the men. The cavalry were better mounted than that of any other army in the world. The mobility of the French artillery was marvellous, but reckless. Commissariat and billeting were perfect. Signalling was the weakest spot. Cyclist or horseman was used rather than telephone or heliograph. He declares the French army never was so well trained and prepared to take the field as it is to-day. It is a "well-nigh perfect fighting machine." Lieutenant Hordern advises the Admiralty to consult with the oversea Colonies as to the best method of making the Navy an Imperial force. The tendency seems to make it an alliance of separate navies, which our own Admiralty disapproves. Frank consultation might obviate many difficulties. Major R. J. Preston suggests that rifle-shooting might be made a national pastime if cups, prizes and badges were offered for competition. He quotes as example the silver buttons given by the United States War Department to be worn by every man who qualifies as a national marksman, by which a million riflemen will be, it is hoped, secured. He would disfranchise every man who refused to qualify at the rifle-range. There are some very interesting historical papers, and a long sketch of the history of Mauritius by Major C. Bridge.

THE LADY'S REALM.

IT is almost superfluous to insist on the good illustrations of this magazine, which has long been among our best illustrated periodicals. The November number opens with the first chapter of a serial by Mr. Rider Haggard, "Fair Margaret," its scene being the time of Henry VII. Two housewifely articles deal, the one with the art of pastry-making, the other with that of furnishing.

"MAJOR BARBARAS" IN REAL LIFE.

Of these there seem to have been quite a number, and the criticism that Major Barbara would not have done what Mr. Shaw makes her do is evidently pointless. A daughter of Lord St. Leonards has found happiness and absorbing occupation in Army work. The Dowager Countess of Seafield often attends the meetings of the Chelsea Corps. Two daughters of Mr. Onslow, formerly M.P. for Guildford, and connections of Lord Onslow, are both engaged in Army work, one in the West Indies, the other among the Zulus, and are both married to Army Officers. Of course there was Miss Van Norden, the millionaire-banker's daughter, recently killed. A few Army officers have even come from Newnham and Girton. Mrs. Booth-Tucker is a daughter of an Acting-Governor of Bombay. Several Dutch ladies of high birth have married Salvationists, and Princess Ouchtomsky, a Russian lady whose name is well known, is in the Army's ranks at Vevey; her daughter is also a Salvationist. A great many other cases are cited, and the writer concludes that the Salvation Army, in spite of all worldly titles being dropped within its ranks, "bids fair to become one of the most aristocratic, as it is already one of the most democratic, bodies in the world." Very interesting portraits accompany this article.

C. B. FRY'S.

THE November number is so full of outdoor interest as to make the town dweller in the fog feel that its perusal is, as good as a walk in the open country. The marvellous moral and physical effect of golf on actors, the distinctive characteristics of the four nations in football, and the importance of optics in rifle-shooting have claimed separate notice. Mr. Montague Holbein extols walking as the absolute groundwork of every sport. He mentions incidentally that country innkeepers report that walkers have greatly increased their numbers "now that the main roads are in many cases impossible for cyclists." The cyclist has apparently been driven from the main roads by the motor-car. The footpath is still left for the pedestrian. Mr. Holbein gives many valuable and sensible hints as to styles of walking. He insists that the best is the easiest. He makes the curious statement that to increase your pace for a mile or two you should hold a folded coat at arm's length. Mr. J. J. Bentley inquires, "Do professional footballers play only for money?" and replies emphatically in the negative. He says, "The professional footballer, once on the field with the scent of the ball, practically forgets that he is playing for so much per annum." Anyone, he adds, who can play football as an expert must love the game as game. Was it Carlyle who said that the rat-catcher was the only relic of the aristocracy whose function it was to keep down wolves and other beasts of prey? "A gamekeeper" here describes this aristocratic sport. He says that the dog is the greatest essential in good ratting. He mentions the fact that ferrets can show themselves affectionate pets, and that dogs, who are sworn foes, bury the hatchet when ratting, and work together admirably for the common cause. Mr. C. E. Benson describes cliff-climbing in Yorkshire, and Eustace E. White insists on ladies improving their hockey. Girls are said to show lack of intelligence and knowledge of rules, and a perverse passion for aimless slogging. Mr. E. T. Cook gives some beautifully illustrated advice on improving the garden in autumn.

THE TREASURY.

IN the November *Treasury* Miss C. A. Barnicoat tells of what the City Churches are doing for some of the people, mostly girls, who travel from the suburbs up to the City by the early morning trains in order to be able to avail themselves of the cheap fares, and so they have a couple of hours to spend before their day's work begins.

Five minutes past seven for trains reaching Liverpool Street is the latest time allowed for workmen's trains, and the late Rector of All Hallows, London Wall, Rev. S. J. Stone, was the first to open his church, in 1899, every morning as a shelter for the women and girls having one or two hours to fill up before work. The church is warmed and lighted, books are provided, and it is permitted to do needlework. An organist plays during part of the time, and there is a short service at eight. About 250 attend every morning. Similar shelters have been organised in the churches of All Hallows, Barking, and St. Katherine Coleman. All Hallows, London Wall, has also put up a hall for men; at All Hallows, Barking, men, as well as women, attend the services.

Mr. W. H. Hutton contributes a charming article on Warwickshire, "the heart of England," which he thinks every one must like best after his own county. "It seems touched by no foreign influence; here Englishmen are at rest with themselves, with the spirits of their ancestors, with the traditions of the past."

THE NEW PUTNAM.

THE first number of the revived *Putnam's Monthly*, which has absorbed the *Critic*, duly made its appearance in October, and it promises to be an interesting addition to the American monthlies.

It opens appropriately with a history of the old *Putnam's* by M. S. As has already been stated, the old magazine numbered among its contributors Longfellow and James Russell Lowell. But contributions in those days were anonymous, except perhaps in the case of a serial, when the name of the novelist was considered an "asset"; and it is only since the poems or essays have been reprinted that the names of the real authors have been made known. Yet Lowell contributed a poem of some thousands of lines, a poem as long probably as the "Fable for Critics," to the magazine in April, May, and June, 1853, which has not been republished. Though the last words of it were "To be continued," it was not resumed till April, 1854, when "Our Own" was transformed into the prose "Fireside Travels." The writer thinks it was a humorous imitation of the "Amours de Voyage" by Arthur Clough, except that in Lowell's chronicle there were no amours.

A very interesting article in the present number is that on Franklin's Social Life in France, by Professor Albert H. Smyth, the well-known editor of Franklin's works. Very few of Franklin's letters of the time he spent in Paris are to be found, but several written by Madame Brillon to Franklin are quoted.

Maurice Maeterlinck's short article on the Latin and Teuton races, in which he says that there are few nations so profoundly Teuton as the French, is another noteworthy article; and there are several interesting literary items, such as "Three Undelivered Addresses" by John Hay, and R. H. Stoddard's "Last Poem," which are now printed for the first time.

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW.

IN the October issue Mr. W. M. J. Williams writes on the control of public expenditure by Parliament, and finds it as at present conducted in the highest degree unsatisfactory. He proposes that there should be four Committees appointed at the opening of each session, to examine the estimates—one for the Customs and Inland Revenue Department, the second for the Civil Service, the third for the Army, and the fourth for the Navy. He then goes so far as to suggest that if the Government were to propose that one whole session be given to the overhauling of the administrative departments in relation to expenditure, the result would be worth the experiment. Mr. A. Hook urges, as a contribution towards the solution of the rating problem: (1) a rate upon occupiers on existing lines; (2) a rate upon site-owners based upon the realised unearned increment; (3) full powers to the municipality to acquire land. He thinks this is a better system than forcing land into the hands of the builder while it remains in private ownership. Mr. F. M. Burnett pleads the cause of Tariff Reform. Professor Sanday, writing on the social teaching of the Bible, contrasts the New Testament with the Old. The Gospel was addressed to the individual because it was universal. The revelation ceased to be political, and ceased also to be, in a strict sense, social. A new spirit, rather than new institutions, was the gift of Christian religion to the world. Possibly the most valuable half of the magazine is that which contains the notes, memoranda, reviews and synopses.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

SINCE the *North American Review* came out twice a month it has been a very much more interesting magazine than before, although it always maintained a very high standard. In the October numbers are the third and fourth instalments of Mark Twain's autobiography, from which I quote his affectionate tribute to the memory of his wife on another page. I also notice at some length Mr. W. Dean Howells's delightful paper on Oxford. The new feature in the Review, "The Editor's Diary," is one of the most interesting of its sections. I quote from this the Editor's emphatic declaration in favour of Women's Suffrage.

THE NEW WORLD AT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Mr. G. W. Scott, writing on "International Law and the Drage Doctrine," discusses the decision arrived at in Rio de Janeiro as to the question which the New World wishes to have discussed at the great World Parliament, which is to meet next year at the Hague. He says:—

What the Conference did do was formally "to recommend to the Governments represented therein that they consider the point of inviting the Second Peace Conference at the Hague to consider the question of the compulsory collection of public debts; and, in general, means tending to diminish between nations conflicts having an exclusively pecuniary origin."

EDUCATIONAL RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Charles F. Beach, Professor of American Law and Institutions in the University of Paris, describes the interesting movement that has been set on foot to secure an interchange of teaching in the Universities of America, Germany and France. It began by "l'Alliance Française," which in 1904 inaugurated an annual course of lectures in English at the Sorbonne by a Harvard Professor. Baron de Coubertin is described as the father of this internationalisation of educational faculties. In 1904 Mr. Beach, Junr., lectured in France before the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris on American law. He repeated this course last year, not only at Paris, but also at Lille, and next year he will extend his lecture to Bordeaux and Toulouse. In Germany, Mr. James Speyer has founded a Theodore Roosevelt Chair of American Institutions at the University of Berlin, and at Columbia College, New York, there has been established by the Prussian Ministry of Education a Chair of German History and Institutions, known as the Kaiser Wilhelm Chair, which is filled each year by some eminent German scholar. An arrangement has been made this year by which Italian professors are to lecture at the Universities of Chicago and Pennsylvania, and American professors are to give courses in several of the chief Universities of Italy. The Ministers of Public Instruction in France and Germany have this year arranged for an exchange between the public schools of those two countries of their respective teachers of language. Mr. Beach also notices another step in this direction—the educational pilgrimage for English grammar school teachers, organised by Mr. Alfred Mosely, who is taking five hundred British teachers to the United States this winter. Mr. Beach, in concluding his article, expresses his surprise that the advantages of Paris as a centre of University education are so little appreciated in the United States. There are in Paris twice as many University students as in any German University, three times as many students as at any American University, six or seven times as many as at Oxford, and ten times as many as at Cambridge. Class-rooms swarm with students from all countries in Europe; even Bulgaria sends ten students, when America sends only one.

DOWN ON THE L.C.C.

In the number of October 19th Mr. Ernest E. Williams describes how London loses by municipal ownership. He attributes the Progressive majority in the Council to the Fabian Society. He said that the salaries under the Metropolitan Board of Works were £40,000 a year. Last year the L.C.C. spent upon establishment £285,000. The administrative services have risen from £354,000 to £760,000. The debt has increased from seventeen millions in 1886 to thirty-six millions in 1906. Mr. Williams maintains that the municipal ownership of London's tramways is a most expensive failure, and the steamboat service last winter cost £13 for every £1 received. And so forth, and so forth.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AMERICAN MISSIONS.

Dr. Barton tells the story of the origin and growth of American Foreign Missions. The mission movement began in a mission prayer meeting held in a severe shower of rain under a haystack at Williamstown, Massachusetts. There were only five college students present, one of whom thought nothing could be done, but the others said "we can if we will." That was in 1806. Four years later the American Board of foreign missions was established; it sent out the first foreign missionaries in 1812. They have now twenty missions, with eighteen colleges, and seventy-six hospitals; they issue publications in twenty languages, have seven hundred churches, and over forty thousand trained teachers.

SOUTH POLAR EXPLORATIONS.

Mr. Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, describes the work of that expedition. He gives a very vivid picture of three previous explorers. After their ship sank they had to live for months on seals and penguins. The change in their diet was penguins' eggs, which were only laid in November. They are as large as goose eggs, and the men usually ate twenty at a meal; one sailor ate thirty-six at a sitting, a weight of ten pounds. The things they missed most of all were sugar, salt, and tobacco. For tobacco they used coffee-grounds and tea-leaves sprinkled with snuff.

A PRECEDENT FOR DISARMAMENT.

Mr. Ernest Crosby suggests that the arrangement of 1817 between the United States and Great Britain, limiting their naval forces to be maintained upon the American Lakes to four armed vessels not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, might serve as a hint for the Hague Conference:—

Even a short step in advance along this line would be a notable departure. Some other sea can be selected for the reduction of armaments. The Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Japan Sea, could be made the scenes of a similar experiment, which is indeed an experiment no longer. In time, the principle could be extended to the Atlantic or the Pacific, and finally to navies as a whole. Nor is there anything to prevent its application to land forces. It may be easier to enforce such an arrangement in the Great Lakes than in more open seas, but the principle is always the same. Canada has natural access for war-vessels from the sea into Lake Ontario and by canal into the other Lakes, but that has not made the arrangement less fruitful.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Roman correspondent condenses into six pages a very interesting narrative of the recent history of the Society of Jesus. The "notes" discuss with alarm the prospects of Mr. Hearst's success. The editor has the audacity to say that the American girl, if the blunt truth be spoken, is an intolerable bore, self-conscious, ignorant, and concerned chiefly with matrimonial aspirations.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

FIRST place is given to an article upon engaged girls, by twenty young matrons. The editor asked these ladies a series of questions about what a girl should know before she was engaged. The answers give splendid practical advice. One and all of the twenty agree that girls, no matter what their station in life may be, should learn to cook and housekeep before they are engaged, and not attempt to make good deficiencies in this respect during the crowded months just before marriage. One says :—

I recently heard of a mother who, when visiting her married daughter, reproached her for the way her household affairs were conducted. "I really should think, Marjory," she said, "that you might keep things in better order." Whereupon spoke up Son-in-law: "The fault is yours," he said. "You never taught your daughters to keep house; how can you expect them to know now?"

Some extracts from President Roosevelt's speeches upon a man's duty to his home and country are worth careful study. He says :—

Every one of us slip on some occasion; shame to his fellow who then refuses to stretch out the hand that should always be ready to help the man who stumbles. It is our duty to lift him up; but it is also our duty to remember that there is no earthly use in trying to carry him. If a man will submit to being carried, that is sufficient to show that he is not worth carrying. In the long run, the only kind of help that really avails is the help which teaches a man to help himself.

The well-known humorist, Tom Masson, contributes an intensely amusing account of how a "Mothers' Club," composed of single ladies, attempts to care for a baby left with its president by the absent mother. The second of a series of Red-Indian fairy-tales tells the fable of the "Buffalo and the Field-Mouse." We reproduce one of the charming illustrations.

In "Lovers of Poetry" Mrs. Goodwin makes an earnest plea for the systematic training of the natural love of poetry existing in even the youngest children.

Malcolm Jamieson gives some wise advice to parents upon the punishment of children, and an article upon "Fathers and Daughters" is well worthy of consideration. Writing upon "Choosing my Daughter-in-law," Mrs. Herrick says :—

I fully appreciate the fact that it is going to be very hard for me not to be jealous of the woman my son marries. He has been mine always, and although she may think she understands

him I shall know better. It is going to be still harder to know that he agrees with her in believing he was never really understood until she appeared upon the scene.

The "Discoveries" form as interesting a feature as ever, and apparently readers are quite able to keep these pages filled with novel and useful hints. The Garden, Photography and Needlework all are dealt with in a practical manner. As usual the many recipes are good and novel. In fact the Table section improves each month. There are many practical articles, amongst others, Wash Day, Baby's Bath, the Washing of Laces, and Ptomaine Poisoning.

The November number maintains in every way the high level of its predecessors. From cover to cover it keeps its character as a friend of the family, and there can hardly exist a home in the kingdom in which it would not be hailed as a most welcome visitor. It deals in a most practical manner with the whole of family life and the working of the household.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for November opens with an article, by Mr. Cyrus Cuneo, on Whistler's Academy of Painting at Paris, opened in 1898. It is interesting to learn that Whistler considered the girl students the stronger class; but then they were the more ardent followers. The writer, who was one of the pupils in the men's class, has illustrated the article with a number of interesting sketches of the master. The same article is published by the November *Century Magazine*.

An article on Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gladstone at Home, by Emmie Avery Keddell, gives an interesting description of No. 11, Downing Street, usually the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A Bank Clerk, who contributes an article on the Life of a Five-Pound Note, describes the various departments through which a Bank of England note has to pass, from its first emerging in the form of a blank piece of paper from the mills, to the furnace where it is eventually destroyed. When the notes are returned to the Bank of England and the signatures of the chief cashier are torn off, they are placed in boxes and stored in vaults for five years before they are finally burnt. A day's signatures thus detached sometimes weigh twenty pounds, and the number of notes consigned to the flames sometimes reaches 70,000 for one day. The stock of paid notes for five years is something like ninety-one millions in number, yet under the present system the officials can give full particulars of any note and produce it, if necessary, in two minutes.

THE *London Bookman* begins its thirty-first half-yearly volume with the October issue, a special double Keats number. Mr. H. Buxton Forman contributes an interesting paper on Keats, and in addition we have not only a number of Keats portraits reproduced, but what lends exceptional value to the number—reproductions of many pictures on Keats subjects, such as "Love never Dies," by Henrietta Rae; "The Eve of St. Agnes," by Daniel Maclise; "Lorenzo," by Joseph E. Southall; "La Belle Dame sans Merci," by H. M. Rheam and Walter Crane; "Endymion," by G. F. Watts and Sir Edward Poynter, etc., etc.



One of the clever illustrations to the "Red-Indian Fairy-tales."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

OF the articles in the *Quarterly Review* not separately noticed one deals with Recent Antarctic Exploration, but it is not a paper which lends itself to summary; and others with County Families—a review of Northamptonshire Families in the Victoria County Histories and of Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain"; and with the Natural History Department of the British Museum, containing various suggestions for its working with the maximum of general usefulness and the minimum of cost. The latest information on Cheap Cottages will be found in another article by "Home Counties."

The article on Henry Sidgwick is also one of those excellent *Quarterly* papers which do not lend themselves to summary. The writer, Mr. J. Ellis McTaggart, holds that Sidgwick was an "ethical hedonist"; that is, he maintained not that we can only aim at pleasure, but that we ought not to aim at anything unless by so doing we produce more pleasure than by any other course open to us. Sidgwick's character the writer holds to have been "so noble and so inspiring that to have known him is a great responsibility."

AN ELECT LADY.

So evidently the writer, on her art-work, considers Lady Dilke. She was one of the small band of Englishwomen who, by their writings, "have proved that feminine intellect, in its highest development, is on a par with that of man." But this small band have had one feature in common—"the less extended the area in which they have worked the greater the excellence of their achievement." Jane Austen and Charlotte Brontë are cited as proofs of this, and George Eliot's "lower level" is another proof of it—of a different kind. Though Lady Dilke's art-work was incomplete, it is a remarkable monument. Her fame rests on her mastery of the positive facts and tendencies of history. It was not that of the mere art critic. Her reputation, great in England, was great also in France, and she had a mastery of the French tongue rare indeed in an Englishwoman. The most eminent men of her day in France recognised her more and more as a great authority on French art. A most interesting sketch of Lady Dilke's life precedes the criticism of her work, and shows how heavily handicapped in some ways she was. Yet she left a legacy of work which the reviewer can qualify as "splendid" and as "absolutely unique as coming from the hand and the brain of a woman."

REGULATION OF MOTOR-CARS.

In a very fairly and temperately written article the work of the Royal Commission on Motor-cars is criticised by a writer who says that the issue between motorists and the public will never be satisfactorily settled by the Legislature "if terms of abuse are to take the place of arguments, and catch-phrases to be substituted for truthful description." He severely reprehends the conduct of some motoring publications during the last election:—

Every Member of Parliament who had taken an active part in the protection of the interests of the public was blacklisted; and a determined attempt was made to prevent him from regaining his seat. No motor-cars were to be lent to him for the purposes of his election, and a system of boycott was to be introduced.

As for using the taxes raised on motor-cars to defray in part the extra cost of roads, the writer says it is a mere drop in the ocean. The Commission gives no help in regard to the serious dust nuisance, so far borne with remarkable patience by those afflicted. In a few years, however, it must be resolutely tackled, and the present

let-things-slide policy must be put an end to. The writer also strongly favours a speed limit. The disquieting fact is quoted that between 1902 and 1905 the cost of maintaining Nottinghamshire roads has gone up £10 a mile, which seems enormous, and this is apparently solely due to increased locomotive and motor traffic. And Nottinghamshire is not the only county where the ratepayer has been groaning. One other unpleasant fact also attributable to heavy motor traffic is insisted upon—that during the first half of this year the rates in South Kensington have decreased by £5,000.

The article on "The Naval Situation" is, on the whole, reassuring. The writer deprecates a pessimistic spirit as calculated to undermine the sturdy common sense of the British people. He tells the story of the recent events which led to the adoption of a policy of concentration. He maintains that at present, at least, the British Fleet is well up to the two-Power standard, and our preponderant position is amply secure. While we have seventeen ships more or less fully representing war's last word upon naval force, France and Germany have not laid down a single vessel of the new type. Nevertheless, although the stern struggle for the maintenance of an invincible British Fleet has not yet come, it is assuredly coming.

PROGRESS.

Progress, the organ of the British Institute of Social Service, contains in its October number a storehouse of implements of social reform. Miss Rosa M. Barrett pleads for special children's courts and the detention of children in remand homes. She hopes the time will come when no child will be regarded as a criminal. She quotes statistics to prove that the number of juvenile criminals is in England two and a half times greater and in Scotland three times greater than in Ireland. Dublin, Belfast and Cork were the first in Great Britain to start separate trials for children. It was in South Australia that the holding of children's courts originated. She hopes that some such measure as that introduced by Sir Howard Vincent, legalising separate children courts, will soon pass into law. Canon Morley Stevenson, under the title of "The City Beautiful," tells how Warrington and Manchester are striving to promote tree-planting, window-gardening, flower culture, etc. Mr. Raymond Robins, of the Chicago Municipal Lodging-house, describes that model institution. He says that the Chicago system provides food, lodging, baths, and distribution for a maximum of 200 lodgers daily at an annual cost to the municipality of 10,000 dollars. Miss Frances A. Bardwell tells how, out of every hundred consumptive working men treated in sanatoria, some forty are permanently restored to health. She describes one case where the open air cure is followed, after the simplest possible fashion, in a couple of semi-detached modern villas, where at most ten patients are treated, staying each on an average sixteen weeks. The complete cost of treatment for each patient, including board, lodging and attendance, does not exceed 18s. a week. The late Mr. Budgett Meakin, to whose memory a kindly tribute is paid by Dr. Paton, describes social service in Russia, notably the People's House at Kharkof, erected at a cost of £20,000, containing a theatre, dining-room, reading-room, library and other halls—a sort of People's Palace. The Varoslav cotton mills, with 14,000 hands, possess a magnificent reading-room, with stage for lantern lectures, concerts and amateur theatricals, as also special hospitals, free medical attendance and free baths.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE articles not separately noticed in the *Edinburgh Review*, which is a particularly interesting number, deal with Border Ballads and the reasons why this is not an age of ballad-poetry; with the origin of landscape, in which the writer says that the older writers attributed too much importance to direct subterranean movements and not enough to subaerial denudation; and with the German stage, which is naturally largely devoted to Sudermann and Hauptmann, and the writer of which regrets that the German stage is not more known in this country, for German contemporary drama "shows every sign of vitality." "It is a more real part of European literature than is (for the moment) the French novel or French drama; more vital probably than either novel or drama is with us."

SWINBURNE'S POETRY.

An excellent critical article deals with the "Characteristics of Mr. Swinburne's Poetry." I make one quotation:—

Mr. Swinburne is never feeble; he combines technical excellence with the power of vehement, often much too violent, expression. His character may be defined by the French word *entier*; he is uncompromising in praise or blame. He insists (to quote his own words) that "the worship of beauty, though beauty be itself transformed and incarnate in shapes diverse without end, must be simple and absolute"; nor will he tolerate reserve or veiled intimations of a poet's inmost thought.

SIGHT AS A STANDARD IN ART.

Another paper deals with Greek Art and Modern Craftsmanship. The writer contends that the present revived interest in crafts must in the end depend on "a knowledge of what excellence in matters of art consist in." Is there any such widespread knowledge, judging from results, he asks, and replies that he finds none. Thereupon he argues that Greek art, "the art of all time," is certain alike of theory and practice. It is not vague and tentative as much of our art at present. It was based, the reviewer says, on sight, on the laws of sight, on sight as a standard. Take then, he suggests, sight as a standard now. Turn the laws of sight into laws of art. Prove that the arrangement of the Parthenon is merely an adaptation of such laws.

THE MONIST.

THE *Monist* for October is principally concerned with discussions of pragmatism. Giovanni Vailati points out the resemblance between pragmatism and mathematical logic. Mr. C. S. S. Peirce gives prolegomena to an apology for pragmatism, which is a weird combination of colloquial English, new terms lifted bodily from the Greek, mathematics and diagrams entirely bewildering to the lay reader. Mr. S. S. Colvin, writing on "Pragmatism, Old and New," thinks that pragmatism has by no means escaped the charge of subjectivism or pluralism, or empiricism or utilitarianism, and far from being new is but a restatement of points of view centuries old. He concludes:—

The pragmatist, if he is consistent, is obliged to posit for intellectual satisfaction an absolute, while on the other hand the absolutist, in asserting the reality of the transcendent, has no other warrant than that of the pragmatist, its practical necessity for thought.

There is also much subtle theorising on the Chinese and Central American calendars.

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE most important feature of the October number is its endorsement of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. It also advances a series of suggestions for the reform of Trinity College, Dublin, but deprecates any diminution of its resources. There is the first instalment of a defence of the pastoral Epistles against the "critical" theories of their "spurious" origin. There is a historical disquisition on the beginnings of Britain and Gaul, which concludes that the religion of the Gauls had little humanity about it. There is a sketch of Gregory the Great, who is extolled rather as a man of action than as a saint. Some light is shed on the character of Thomas à Kempis by the studiously impersonal letters he wrote concerning his chiefs in the Brotherhood of the Common Life. In a notice of the English Hymnal the Review declares that it is not desired that this should become "our one and only hymn book," but "it represents a laudable attempt to serve and educate the Church in England, and deserves a grateful welcome."

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THE October contents show this Catholic quarterly advancing more and more to a position of distinct prominence in current periodical literature. Rev. R. H. Benson's critique of the Ritual Commission, Mr. MacDonnell's astounding eulogy of the King of the Congo Inferno, and a paper on the ecclesiastical *impasse* in France claim separate notice. A paper by Hilaire Belloc, M.P., on the fiscal question will give politicians "furiously to think." While regarding the taxation of food and the attempt to stimulate manufacture by Protection as demonstrably unsuited to Great Britain, he administers hard knocks to the assumptions of the self-satisfied Free Traders which are of a kind to rouse them from their dogmatic slumber. The danger he discerns in the near future is that the wealthy governing classes, refusing to impoverish themselves to provide the wherewithal for requisite reforms, will find a tariff on manufactures an easy way of providing the needed revenue.

Under the provocative title, "Is Socialism Right After All?" Mr. C. S. Devas argues that Socialism is unhistorical. He puts his argument thus baldly: "To find private ownership and service, and family incomes of great variety, from penury to abundance, as the inseparable companions of civilisation through six thousand years is sufficient ground to declare such companionship a necessity, and Socialism, therefore, an illusion." The same argument might be used in defence of slavery and war and sin! He goes on to say that "Individualism and Socialism are the two vicious extremes. The golden mean of organisation lies between them." The existing order will, he avers, find its true defence, not in modern philosophy, but in the Catholic Church. In it "the Socialists recognise their unconquerable foe."

Mrs. Maxwell Scott gives an interesting sketch of Fénelon in exile, and Mgr. Barnes eulogises Winchester as the Mother of Schools. An unsigned article headed "For Truth or for Life" urges that the results of modern criticism require a two-fold preparation—a realisation of the philosophy of traditional Christianity, and secondly, a gradual and thorough entrance into critical study, not a mere accumulation of startling results. The writer claims the great Anglican critics as "our close allies." He mentions Lightfoot, Westcott, and Hort, and says the greatest of these is Hort.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

In the *Revue de Paris* of October 1 and 15, Michel Salomon concludes his article on the Salon of Madame Charles Nodier at the Arsenal, begun in September. At this famous *salon* were to be seen Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Dumas, and practically all the French literary celebrities of the day.

THE RENAISSANCE OF CROATIA.

The Renaissance of Croatia is the subject of an article in the first October number by Charles Loiseau. As the Croats are the immediate neighbours of Islam, he says, they could not fail to be utilised by the House of Habsburg as a sort of permanent guard against Turkey. Even when they were not mixed up in the wars against Turkey they were the sentinels both of the Empire and of Christianity. Thus subjected early to special military organisation, they have retained to this day the characteristics of a soldier-people and have been unable to serve any apprenticeship to parliamentary life. Quite recently, however, there have been symptoms of an awakening since the compromise with Hungary last year. In less than a year the political situation in Croatia has been wonderfully changed; in fact, in this little nation which had been exploited for centuries political and parliamentary life has just been born.

DIVORCE IN FRANCE—STARTLING FIGURES.

Ambroise Colin discusses in the same number the Law of Divorce in France. The results of the law of 1884, he says, have deceived all hopes. The reform was to be a panacea for all social ills, and especially it was to bring about a great reduction in the number of illegitimate unions and natural children. Instead of this, we are told that the number of prosecutions for adultery, which was, prior to 1884, 824 in four years, rose to 2,214 in the last four years dealt with by the Minister of Justice; and while the crime of adultery has been almost trebled since the law was introduced, the proportion of illegitimate children has also greatly increased. In 1885 there were, in round numbers, 4,000 cases of divorce; in 1902 there were nearly 11,000.

THE CORRESPONDANT.

WRITING on the Evolution of German Socialism in the *Correspondant* of October 10th, Maurice Lair says the Socialist-Anarchists are in a minority in Germany, but they are always making their influence more and more felt. Every year the disputes between capital and labour increase. In 1901 there were no fewer than 1,056 strikes in Germany, 1,060 in 1902, 1,374 in 1903, 1,870 in 1904, and 2,403 in 1905; and in these five years the number of strikers rose from 55,000 to 408,000.

Pierre de Nolhac contributes an article on Fragonard *à propos* of the centenary commemoration of the artist's death. In his youth Fragonard, says the writer, was one of the most industrious and docile of the pupils of the Academy of France in Rome. He prepared himself zealously for his sojourn in Italy, and he fulfilled all his obligations conscientiously, but it would be impossible for any one to show that this discipline harmed in any way his native gifts or took away anything from his art. On the contrary, it added science, force, and suppleness. He was twenty-three when he went to Rome, and he seems to have worked in Italy about five years. It is this part of his life with which the writer deals in his article.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Blackwood's this month is really excellent. Separate mention has been made of the plain-spoken article on the issue between the *Times*, the Public and the Publisher, and that dealing with New York.

As usual, there are some pleasantly-written travel and sport papers. Mr. Andrew Balfour records "A Peep at Corsica," with delicious descriptions of the wild flowers there; the Voyage of the *Scotia* to the Antarctic Ocean is favourably reviewed, and there is a paper on "A Day's Fishing in Wyoming." A most amusing paper of the real *Blackwoodian* type, now almost extinct alas! is "Our Friend the Mule," the point of which is that if the mule is given a chance, "he is not only one of the most honest and honourable of beings, but one of the most attractive and sympathetic." There is also a literary paper of much more than ordinary interest on Dean Swift as Dean of St. Patrick's, by the present Dean of St. Patrick's. The writer devotes several pages to the discussion of whether Swift was married or not to Stella, and adduces much evidence to support his own belief that this was really so, though he admits that they never lived together in the usual way. In reviewing Mr. Bram Stoker's Life of Sir Henry Irving, *Blackwood* remarks that a great opportunity has been lost. The book is a failure in many ways.

A WINTER AT THE AMIR'S COURT IN KABUL.

The opening paper is a most entertaining account by Mr. A. H. Grant, political assistant to the Dane Mission to Kabul, sent nearly two years ago, of the winter which that mission spent at the Court of the Amir of Afghanistan. The article has, he points out, a certain topical interest now, as the Amir's capital is little known, and he himself might possibly soon pay a state visit to the Viceroy in India. The Amir received his guests with the utmost courtesy, and neglected no opportunity of affording them pleasure. Whenever one of the mission went out, an officer with six or seven men (infantry or cavalry) went after him, but this seems to have been only common prudence, the Amir himself never going out alone. The members of the mission made great friends with many of the officers, who admitted that the unwonted amount of physical exercise they had trailing after the active Englishmen did them a great deal of good. The winter was terribly severe, unusually so, the record temperature being twenty-one degrees below zero, and for two months the thermometer rarely rose much above zero, while a cutting wind blew every day. It is not surprising that in winter the Afghans rise very late.

Science Progress.

Science Progress is, as it describes itself, "a quarterly journal of scientific thought." The second number is just out. Naturally it is of a technical nature, more suited to the reader with some scientific knowledge and training than to the ordinary reader. One article, for instance (very clearly written, though somewhat technical), deals with "Science in Medicine," or recent advances in our knowledge of the rôle played by the blood in bacterial infections; another with "Some World's Weather Problems"; and the opening paper with "The Physical Basis of Life." The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Ceylon writes of the Progress of Agricultural and Botanical Science in Ceylon, especially of the work done by the experiment stations in finding out suitable plants for introduction, most of Ceylon's best paying crops being non-indigenous.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* of October 1st opens with an article on Trusts by A. Raffalovich, who bases his remarks on Mr. T. W. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance" and Miss Ida Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company."

THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Another writer, discussing the Religious Crisis in France, says the Christian Church can live anywhere. There were times when the Papacy did not exist, and yet Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, and Constantinople had Patriarchs and enjoyed autonomy as churches, and it was in the shadow of great pagan Rome that the Roman bishops succeeded in establishing their supremacy. An autonomy of the Church of France is not a Utopia impossible of realisation, nor is it heresy from the point of view of belief. It is becoming more and more an absolute necessity for the faithful who feel it a duty to remain French and Christian. Will the faith be less worthy with an independent French Patriarch at Paris, assisted by a synod composed of a certain number of clergy—a sort of permanent council, whose duty it should be to administer the ecclesiastical affairs of France?

WORKING AT HIGH TEMPERATURES.

Léon Maurice Bonneff has an article on the Glass Industry, in which he draws attention to the condition of the workers in such extreme temperatures as the manufacture of glass requires. It is a terrible picture which he gives of the life of a glass-worker. He enumerates the diseases caused by the intense heat, and mentions instances of workers who have died over their work. It is not surprising to learn that there is no old age in this industry. The writer says that if pensions were to be given to workmen at the age of sixty-five, 94 per cent. of the glass-workers would not benefit by them. After the age of sixty there are practically no deaths in this industry, for the simple reason that a glass-worker very rarely reaches any such age. Sixty-six per cent. die under fifty years of age.

LA REVUE.

THE editor of *La Revue* is proud to be able to publish in the two October issues of his review the text of the paper on the Limitation of Armaments read, by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, at the recent Inter-parliamentary Conference in London.

THE WEEKLY DAY OF REST.

In the second October number there is a symposium on the Weekly Day of Rest, edited by Paul Gsell. As a result of the inquiry among employers and employed, the writer, while agreeing that some such law was necessary, thinks it is a mistake to apply it at once to every occupation. He says there are certain cases where distinctions should be made. In other countries where the weekly day of rest is a custom, it is religion rather than the necessity for rest which has established it. The most important point of all has not been settled by the French law. What is a day of rest which is not paid for? At present wages are reckoned as for seven days, and if the seventh day is not to be paid for there will soon be violent disputes.

A VIOLINIST'S REMINISCENCES.

Paul Viardot continues his "Souvenirs" in both October numbers. Gounod, with whom he was intimately associated, was, he tells us, like his music—spiritual, impassioned, mystical. The king of charmers, he wished to please simply from a desire to please and to be liked, and not from any interested motives.

His praise was rare, but precious and sincere. Another friend of Paul Viardot's was Nicolas Rubinstein, the brother of the famous Anton, and the Director of the Conservatoire at Moscow. Like his brother, Nicolas was an excellent pianist, but he said, "There must not be two Rubinsteins," and so we hear less of him than of Anton. The writer, who has given many concerts in Germany, affirms that the taste of the general German public is far from being so good as is usually supposed. Their love of music still exists, but it is rather that of the glutton than that of the gourmet.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE first October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an interesting article by the editor, F. Brunetière, on Oriental Subjects in French Literature.

ORIENTAL INFLUENCES IN FRENCH LITERATURE.

Based on a book, "The Orient in French Literature in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," by Pierre Martino, the article of M. Brunetière begins with the Thousand and One Nights, translated by Antoine Galland in 1704, and the Thousand and One Days, translated in 1707, by Pétis de la Croix and retouched by Lesage. With the appearance of these works in French dates the beginning of Oriental influences in French literature. M. Brunetière refers us to the "Lettres Persanes" of Montesquieu, certain stories by Voltaire, and other works which followed the Oriental translations, not as imitations of the "Nights" or "Days," but as the first books endeavouring to reproduce the true Oriental colour. The "Lettres Chinoises" of the Marquis d'Argens were not published till 1754, about twenty-five years after the "Lettres Persanes." Under the disguise of Oriental manners, the writers managed to introduce a good deal of satire into these works. But more important than all the influences of the Orient on French literature, concludes M. Brunetière, was the contact of the French mind with things Oriental, especially in the last two centuries.

RURAL BANKS.

In the same number there is an article by Victor Du Bled on Agricultural Credit or Loan Banks, and Associations, in which the writer deals with such institutions in Germany, Italy, Belgium and France. The Schultze-Delitzsch Associations and the Raiffeisen Banks of Germany are well known, the former established in large cities and industrial centres, the latter in rural districts. Founded nearly fifty years ago, the Raiffeisen Banks in 1898 numbered 8,575. In Italy Professor Leo Wollenborg has founded rural banks on the Raiffeisen model, while Luzzatti established people's banks; in Belgium the initiative is due to the Catholic Church. In the French Agricultural Banks animals may be borrowed as well as money.

RENAN AND GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

Writing, in the second October number, on German Imperialism in the works of Ernest Renan before 1870, Ernest Seillière says that Renan when he accepted the insidious pantheism of his masters beyond the Rhine, also accepted some of their imperialist disposition and pride of race. The feudal organisation which the Germanic race conceived to assure their conquests, and the instinctive fidelity with which they were attached to the principle of hereditary government, created the modern nations, and this is the theory developed and illustrated in a striking manner in the writings of Renan before 1870.

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THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

BOTH *Onze Eeuw* and *Vragen des Tijds* contain articles dealing with the early career of Hendrik Hamelberg, who was a well-known figure in the Orange Free State during the fifties and sixties. The last-named review gives a sketch of Hamelberg's life up to 1856, when he arrived at Bloemfontein. This, for British readers, is not so interesting as the contribution to *Onze Eeuw*, which takes up the story at that point, and commences with a description of Bloemfontein which is amusing.

The Government House was a curious and undignified structure in the market square. It served not only as a Parliament House, but was in itself a whole Whitehall of Government Departments, including the Post Office. A bell was suspended between two posts in the front of the edifice; that was to ring in the members of the Volksraad when a sitting was about to commence.

The town was "defended" by a small fort on which three cannons were mounted. The national flag was hoisted over this stronghold on Sundays.

Turning again to *Onze Eeuw*, we find a short and interesting account of Goethe in Rome, and a long article on the lethargy shown by the officers of the army. In the time of Napoleon I. his officers were so busy that he considered it advisable to frown upon marriage among them, as a good financial position and domestic comforts were not conducive to the proper fulfilment of their duties; having a family and money made them disinclined to be as active as the conditions of their service demanded. It almost seems now as if officers were growing lethargic because they have too little to do.

Vragen des Tijds devotes an article to the navy, which is far from being efficient, so that apparently both services in Holland need overhauling. A contribution on the means of travelling between towns and villages in Belgium and Holland is also of interest to us; the Belgians have the best of it with their local trains as compared with the steam tramways of Holland. On the whole, there is probably better means of conveyance from village to village and from village to town in both countries than we have here in England.

Elsevier has several good articles well illustrated. The one on coins and tokens struck in commemoration of marriages and deaths in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is the most likely to attract attention. The tokens are round, square, and diamond-shaped; some have merely the effigy of the person or persons on them, according to whether they commemorate death or marriage, but others have strange designs.

De Gids has a short review of Dr. Leyds' book on the first annexation of the Transvaal, which, as the writer says, is for the British public and the people of South Africa rather than for the Dutch. Among the other contents of the present issue is a contribution on the history of what older people used to call play-acting. Plays give a better idea of the tastes, manners and customs of the time than does the literature of the same period; in the latter we have little more than the ideas of a few of the better educated of the inhabitants, whereas the plays show the ways of the people as a whole. Hence the interest and importance of old-time dramas and comedies. The author of the article then gives an idea of some of the earliest of European plays; religious subjects form the basis in many cases, and some of the incidents are so extraordinary that it is impossible to believe that any mechanical effects could cope with the situations. There must have been a good deal of imagination on the part of the audience.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE interesting series of articles on Italian influence on England comes to a close in the October *Nuova Antologia* with an account of the Italian influx during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. We gain a pleasant glimpse of Henry VIII. as an art patron, together with Cardinal Wolsey, who imported many Italian artists for the decoration of Hampton Court Palace. It was only by an accident that Benvenuto Cellini himself was not of the number. It was in great measure, thanks to Italian architects, that Gothic architecture gave place to Renaissance buildings. Italian doctors, too, were much in vogue with our Tudor kings and queens. Of Italian bankers there continued to be many, while musicians, fencers, dancing-masters and gardeners were much sought after by the English nobility, among whom a knowledge of the Italian language was a wide-spread accomplishment. It was the triumph of Protestantism that brought about the decline of Italian influence, though for a time Italian apostates, such as Giordano Bruno, found a warm welcome at the Elizabethan Court. In Puritan times the reaction was so strong that scarce an Italian was to be found in the kingdom. An article on Ibsen dwells specially on the hard struggle of his early years, and the felicitous influence of his sojourn in Italy on the development of his talents. In the mid-October number a recent visitor to St. Petersburg describes, with the help of his kodak, his experiences, pleasant and unpleasant, at the hands of gendarmes and Cossacks. A biographical sketch of Marcelle Tinayre, "rebel and pagan," perhaps the most brilliant of the younger women-novelists of France, is written in a somewhat hyperbolic strain, but contains interesting details of her various novels, more especially of "*Maison du Pêche*," published in 1902, which definitely established her reputation.

Emporium, in addition to its always admirable articles on art, prints a series of photographs illustrative of the improved hygienic conditions of factory labour both in England and the United States. Bournville supplies not a few of the most attractive illustrations.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* (Oct. 1st) prints an address recently delivered by Bishop Bonomelli of Cremona, whose words carry much weight throughout Italy, in Milan Cathedral. He dwelt on the great material progress of our day as exemplified by the International Exhibition at Milan, and praised in it much that was admirable, but he asked his audience whether our moral progress were equally marked. He feared there was a great disproportion between the two, a disproportion that could only lead to social disaster.

Discussing the religious situation in France the *Civiltà Cattolica* expresses warm satisfaction at the vision of Catholic Unity presented by the French episcopate on the recent Papal Encyclical refusing to sanction the *Associations cultuelles*. The Jesuit organ also explains the various points on which the German law relative to the administration of Church property is far more favourable to the Church than the new French law, and, as might be expected, it scoffs at those who profess to see in the election of a German General of the Society of Jesus proof of a deep-laid conspiracy for the benefit of the German Emperor.

To the *Rivista di Psicologia* a woman doctor, Maria di Vestea, contributes a well-reasoned plea for greater candour concerning the facts of life in the education of our boys and girls. G. Ferrari argues in favour of the principle of corporal punishment for children, to be administered, however, with extreme caution.

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING.

THE Scholars' International Correspondence is now again in full working order after the lull during the holidays. One of the English headmasters writes that last year he had some twenty-one boys in correspondence; but this year he is making it a privilege, only to be gained by those who deserve it and who intend to write regularly, keeping up a careful correspondence, with due regard to the corrections of their friends' letters. He thinks that many boys simply exchange a few postcards, and then do not go on. For this reason, in some schools the theme of the letter is given by the schoolmaster himself, and as each scholar sends a letter to a different school, this, of course, is wholly a good plan; for the trouble with many boys is that having only a short time for writing, the question "What shall I write about?" wastes some of that time. Letters from French masters are much the same in effect.

As some time has now elapsed since the change in the arrangement for the scholars' correspondence, it is perhaps as well to reiterate that the correspondence is now in the hands of teachers themselves, our part in it being chiefly to arrange the list of English teachers interested in the correspondence, and see that they are printed in France, collecting also the lists of foreign teachers, which are printed in "Modern Language Teaching."

As regards the foreign correspondence itself, the plan which experience has proved the wisest is for teachers to send a reply-paid postcard to five or six of the foreign professors in the list, mentioning the age and school standing of the pupil for whom they desire an exchange, and asking for a correspondent exactly suitable, or for the name and age of one older or younger; thus he or she will get five or six correspondents, and can then write for others, for the pupils not already arranged for. The plan of sending a large list to one school—for example, a school in Nice corresponding only with a school in Burnley—is unadvisable, as it lacks variety. It is also unwise to pick out chiefly schools in the best-known towns; naturally the teachers in such towns are overwhelmed with applications, and at length cease to answer them, whilst teachers in the smaller towns get no applications for correspondents at all.

Adult applicants are asked to send one shilling towards the cost of search, and to give particulars as to age, occupation, etc., with name in full.

Many lady teachers in Germany desire to arrange for correspondence with their girl students.

An Indian scholar is desirous of correspondents in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

ESPERANTO.

IN the description in last month's issue of the Congress of Geneva scarcely a mention was made of Dr. Zamenhof's splendid opening speech. Some had feared that the discussions at Geneva would turn more upon the rights of man than the Esperanto language, consequently there had been a cry "Esperanto is only a language." With the extraordinary wisdom which always distinguishes Dr. Zamenhof, he and the conveners of the Congress decided that the official meetings are always for language questions only; but private meetings for the promotion of all kinds of social, scientific, and other questions can always be arranged for unofficially. Dr. Zamenhof, in his speech, after alluding to the terrible scenes which have been going on lately in his

native town and in many other parts of Russia, went on—"People say, 'Esperanto is only a language; avoid uniting it with any ideal, because if you do this you will be sure to displease some people who have different ideals.' Alas, what words are these! For fear that we possibly shall not please all those people who themselves wish to use Esperanto only for their business concerns, must we all tear from our hearts that part of Esperantism which is the gravest and most holy, that ideal which is the chief aim of our work, which is the star which must always continue to guide those of us who are fighting for Esperanto? No, No, Never! If we, the first fighters for Esperanto, are compelled to avoid in our actions everything which is ideal, we indignantly will tear up and burn everything we have written for Esperanto, we will turn with sorrow from the labour and sacrifice of our whole lives, we will throw far from us the green star which we wear, and we will cry with horror, Away with that Esperanto which is to serve exclusively as an aid to commerce, with that we will have nothing to do!" "For," he continued, "our ideal is and always has been to promote brotherhood and justice amongst the people; it is for this sacrifices have been made such as that of the poor and sick teacher, who spared from the money she needed for food her contribution to our propaganda."

Space fails us to give the Esperanto of this, or even the English of the whole speech; it is, however, given in full in *La Revuo*, the new monthly literary magazine, the first issue of which appeared last September. This magazine is intended as a guide to style; it is edited by Monsieur Bourlet of the Beaux Arts, Paris, and Dr. Zamenhof himself is the chief co-worker. The first number contains amongst other things Act I. of a Russian play translated by Dr. Zamenhof; the visit of the Esperantists of the French Universities to the British Esperantists (contributed by the Rector of Dijon), poems and several other interesting papers. The second number relates chiefly to the Geneva Congress, and has amongst other articles one on "The Gods and Miracles of Greece." The subscription to *La Revuo* is 6s. per annum, payable at the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Esperanto is making rapid strides in these days. The London County Council have arranged for lessons to be given in four London localities; and at the Peterborough School, Fulham, where Mr. Fooks is headmaster. At the prize-giving presided over by one of the members of the London County Council, the "God Save the King" was sung in Esperanto by two hundred boys. That this does not hinder proficiency in other things the register will show, whilst the percentage of attendances is 95.5, the highest under the County Council. In Liverpool a most interesting controversy has been carried on for two or three weeks in the *Liverpool Courier*, even Sir William Ramsey joining in the fray. He has always been rather of the idea that English should be the international language of the future, and said so, whereupon storms of replies came from all parts, written for the most part by Esperantists who had been at the Congress and had proved there the practical value of Esperanto. One of the results was an overflow meeting, followed by the initiation of several new classes.

In Japan the movement is making rapid strides. Since the publication of the *Japanese Esperanto Gazette*, the promoters can hardly keep up with the demands for information, formation of classes, etc.

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THE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

INSTEAD of reading the books of the month, a large portion of the public has been absorbed in following in more or less bewilderment the varying fortunes of the furious conflict waged between the publishers, the booksellers and the *Times* Book Club. It would require another Swift to do adequate justice to the battle of the books that has raged throughout the month. Whole rivers of ink have flowed, and that malignant liquor has produced a very considerable amount of heat, but extremely little illumination. The public has looked on in amazement while the combatants have exchanged taunts and defiance in language which it erroneously imagined had been banished from modern controversy. Happily the quarrel is at length being conducted in a somewhat cooler spirit, but at one time it seemed that no one would be qualified to take a part in the dispute unless he first lost control of his temper and proceeded to call his opponent a liar and a scoundrel in good round terms.

The dispute has arisen over the exact date at which a net book may be sold as second-hand. The *Times* contends that after being issued to two subscribers it is second-hand, and may be sold as such. The publishers, on the other hand, at the bidding of the booksellers, wish to enforce the rule that a net book should not be sold at less than its published price until six months after its publication. It is essentially a

trade dispute, but all manner of irrelevant side issues have been introduced. A heated discussion has ranged over the whole field of the writing, production and distribution of books. Authors, publishers, booksellers and managers of newspapers and book-clubs have joined in the fray. The appeal is ostensibly to the public, but all parties place their reliance in the persuasive power of the boycott. Boycott has been met by boycott, and the end is not yet. It is a ruinous game, and an unedifying spectacle. If carried much further it will end by disgusting the public with all parties concerned. Only one prediction can safely be made. We have by no means said the last word in the distribution of books, and no body of men, however powerful, can hope to stereotype the present condition of affairs. The book trade, like every other trade, is subject to the influence of the economic forces of the age.

The books of the month have been used by both

parties to the dispute as legitimate weapons of offence. But to the reading public their interest is of a more tranquil and peaceful nature. In the following pages I have endeavoured to bring together under three or four general heads the more important and interesting books published during the month.

I.—NOTABLE LIVES.

Fiction held the first place in September. Last month all the most noteworthy books were biographies, autobiographies, and collections of letters. The list of new portraits added to the portrait gallery of literature was a very extensive one. It included statesmen, soldiers, explorers, philanthropists, artists and poets, and many besides.

THE LETTERS OF LORD LYTTON.

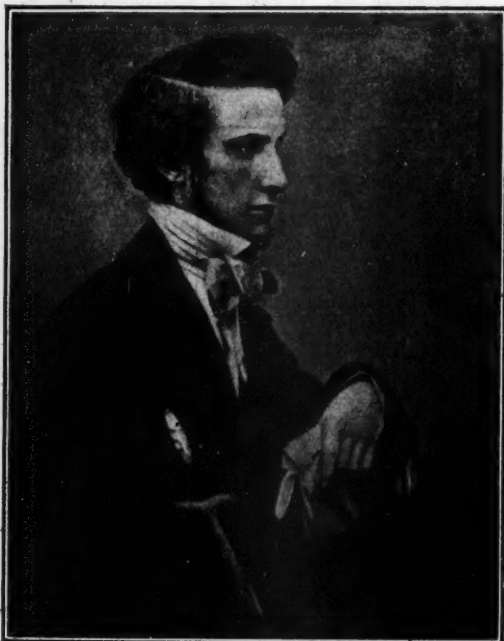
Upon Lord Lytton's record as Viceroy of India opinion at the time and subsequently was sharply divided. But there was another Lord Lytton whom his daughter, Lady Betty Balfour, has introduced to the wider public by the publication of the *Personal and Literary Letters of the Earl of Lytton* (Longmans. 2 vols. 796 pp. Illustrated. 21s. net). These private letters, written to intimate friends and expressing the real personality of the writer, will enable the general reader to disassociate the man from the states-



The "Times" Book Club : a Corner of the Bookshop.

man. These two volumes of collected letters will be a far more enduring memorial to the memory of Lord Lytton than his achievements as Viceroy. They possess in a high degree the quality of literary charm which defies the influence of time. For, as Mr. John Morley once wrote him, they are real letters, and not the "shabby scraps in which we moderns hail one another," and they are written in the language of a poet, philosopher, and man of common sense. They deal with all manner of subjects—poetry, literature, religion, politics—and are written to many of the leading men and women of the day. Among his correspondents he numbered John Forster, the Brownings, his father the novelist, John Morley, Queen Victoria, Lord and Lady Salisbury, and many others. He wrote from the fulness of his heart and with a charm of literary style which, as he suspected, depends more upon the writer's character than on his intellect; though in

Lord Lytton's case character and intellect were very fairly matched. His self-portrayal is complete and leaves upon the reader something of the impression of that fascination which had so great an attraction for his friends. A considerable portion of the second volume is taken up with his Indian letters, though the policy he pursued there brought him into political conflict with many of his close friends. A man highly sensitive to praise or blame, he had fallen under the spell of Lord Beaconsfield, whom in earlier days he had severely criticised in his private correspondence. Describing a speech of Disraeli's in a Reform Bill debate he wrote: "When he first spoke he was a windbag with no wind in it, and when he last spoke a windbag with nothing but wind in it." That Lord Lytton had the personal support of the Queen in his



Robert Lytton at the age of 18.

Reproduced from the "Personal and Literary Letters of the Earl of Lytton."

Indian policy is evident from the published correspondence, but it is well known that she too had fallen under the Disraelian spell.

A VINDICATION OF LORD DURHAM.

Mr. Stuart Reid, writing from the fulness of knowledge derived from private papers and letters, and after years of careful preparation, has rescued the memory and reputation of Lord Durham from the semi-oblivion which appeared to have been decreed by fate as his lot. In two well-filled volumes Mr. Reid has placed before us a life and career that well deserved to be preserved. For Lord Durham was a remarkable man and a picturesque personality, who played a considerable part in English politics at the critical period of the Reform Bill, and who left his mark on our colonial policy by his action in Canada. The latter is still remembered,

the former largely forgotten. Mr. Reid does full justice to both, and also to the part he played as ambassador at St. Petersburg. His impulsive temperament, however, was a fatal obstacle in the path of his ambition, and destroyed a career that otherwise probably would have found a natural consummation in a great premiership. This lack of balanced judgment was ingrained in his nature. It led him to enter the army against the wishes of his family, to make a runaway marriage at Gretna Green, to quarrel with or offend most of his political colleagues. But he was a man of remarkable gifts and of strong personality. His memorable report on Canadian discontent will remain his chief memorial in the history of this country. Mr. Reid shows that he was in reality its author—a fact that has sometimes been questioned. It was the last act of a brief and stormy career. Mr. Reid has done a good service in placing it on permanent record (Longmans. 2 vols. 818 pp. Illus. 36s. net).

RECOLLECTIONS OF HENRY IRVING.

Among the many excellent biographies of the month none is more readable than Mr. Bram Stoker's *Personal Recollections of Henry Irving* (Heinemann. 2 vols. 760 pp. 25s. net). Every great man owes it to the reading public to have his Boswell, and in this respect Henry Irving has been fortunate. What Boswell was to Johnson, and Busch to Bismarck, Mr. Bram Stoker was to Irving. He in no way lags behind his predecessors in his fervent and whole-hearted admiration of his hero. The two volumes are one long glorification and eulogy of the actor and the man. One seems to hear throughout the refrain, "There is but one actor, and Bram Stoker is his prophet." But this devotion is not unpleasing, even when it induces the prophet to magnify his calling and inform the public about himself as well as his hero. A popular theatre, Mr. Bram Stoker truly remarks, is the centre of great curiosity. Everyone wants to know all about it. No one can better satisfy that curiosity than Mr. Stoker, Irving's friend and manager for thirty years. And he does in reality lift the veil that conceals from the public eye the inner workings of the stage. We are given in detail the whole history of the enormous business undertaking carried on by Irving. The takings for his own playing between the time of beginning management, December 30th, 1878, and the day of his death, October 13th, 1905, we are informed, amounted to the amazing total of over two million pounds sterling. Of this aspect of modern drama Mr. Stoker says:—

Only those who have experience of the working of a great theatre can have any idea of the vast expenditure necessary to hold success. A play may be a success or a failure, and its life must have a natural termination; but a theatre has to go on at almost equal pressure and expense through bad times and good alike. It is necessary for the management to have a large reserve of strength ready to be used if need arises. This implies ceaseless expenditure; a portion of which never can be repaid, because the plays which involve it have to be abandoned. It is really too much work for one man to have to think of the policy of the future and of carrying it into effect, whilst at the same time he has to work as an artist in the running play. No monetary reward would atone for such labour; only ambition can give the spur. Things, therefore, are so constituted in the theatrical world that the ambitious artist *must* be his own manager. And only those strong enough to be both artist and man of business can win through. The strain of ceaseless debt must always be the portion of anyone who endeavours to uphold serious drama in a country where subsidy is not a custom.

It is on this aspect of Irving's career that Mr. Stoker

throws much fresh light, and he enables us to appreciate at its right value the nature of his achievements as an actor-manager. The greater portion of the volumes, however, is devoted to a description of Irving's ministration of the duties of hospitality and the remarkable position he won for his theatre in the social life of the Victorian era. Mr. Stoker's chapters simply teem with good stories of the notabilities who found a common meeting ground on the Lyceum stage. He prints a thousand names of those who used to be invited behind the scenes, and they include every name of note in all ranks of life. He passes in review the statesmen, artists, poets, novelists, dramatists, musicians and actors who enjoyed Irving's friendship, and he takes toll of them all as they pass in the shape of a good story or an amusing episode. It would be impossible to do justice to the interest of these chapters by quotation. The reader must turn to them for himself. He will find them a treasure-house of good things. Here is a solitary sample. Irving, recalling a conversation with Randolph Churchill on Mr. Gladstone, records that he remarked, "The fact is we are all afraid of him!" "How is that, and why?" asked Irving. "Well, you see, he is a first-class man, and the rest of us are only second-class—at best!" The last chapters in which Mr. Stoker describes the turn in the tide of success and the final struggle against misfortune are pathetic reading. The book as a whole is a loving tribute by a devoted friend. It is a book to enjoy rather than to criticise.

FROM MIDSHPMAN TO FIELD-MARSHAL.

Another book of biography with a liberal garnishing of good stories is Sir Evelyn Wood's Autobiography. (Methuen. 2 vols. 621 pp. Illustrated. 25s. net). He wields the pen of a ready writer, and has the experience of fifty years to draw upon, aided by carefully kept diaries, and he has produced an eminently readable narrative. As a boy he saw active service in the Crimea, and distinguished himself. He was the only survivor of the sailors who carried the ladders at the ill-fated assault upon the Redan. He did not escape unscathed, being severely wounded in the arm, from which he subsequently extracted unaided a large number of bone splinters. He fought in India during the last months of the Mutiny, and won his Victoria Cross. He saw active service in Zululand, and succeeded the ill-fated Colley after Majuba. He fought under Wolseley in Egypt, and as first Sirdar reformed the Egyptian Army. Sir Evelyn throws some interesting sidelights on history. We learn, for instance, that Sir Bartle Frere's declaration of war against the Zulus had an important effect on the European situation at the time. Recording a conversation with Lord Beaconsfield, Sir Evelyn writes:—

We all knew in December that the Government had refused General Thesiger the reinforcements he had asked, as the Cabinet wished to avoid war, but the High Commissioner and the General were of opinion that matters had then gone too far to avoid it. Lord Beaconsfield asked me: "Will you please tell me whether, in your opinion, the war could have been postponed for six months?" "No, sir." "For three months?" "I think possibly." "For one month?" "Certainly." "Well, even a fortnight would have made all the difference to me, for at that time we were negotiating with Russia at San Stefano, and the fact of our having to send out more troops stiffened the Russian terms." "But, Sir," I said, "you surely do not mean to say the sending out of four or five battalions, and two cavalry regiments altered our military position in Europe?" He said, "Perhaps not; but it did in the opinion of the Russians, who imagined we were sending an

Army corps." He then went on to say, "You are young; some day you may be abroad, and let me urge you to carry out, not only the letter of the Cabinet's orders, but also the spirit of its instructions." Two years later, after Majuba, I had to ponder often on this admonition.

THE MAN COLUMBUS.

Surprised at the ignorance of many well-informed people concerning Columbus, Mr. Filon Young has undertaken the task of relating his life and achievements, which he has very successfully accomplished in two handsome volumes (Richards. 2 vols. 622 pp. Illustrated. 25s. net). He disclaims any attempt at original research; that task has been performed by other hands. His function has been to assimilate the vast stores of raw material and produce therefrom a readable and well-informed narrative. Certainly, after accomplishing the pleasant duty of reading Mr. Young's pages, my knowledge of Columbus no longer consists of the rather scanty information which he declares he has found to be the rule among well-informed people. The character of the man is made to stand forth in bold relief. In the following recapitulation of the course of his narrative Mr. Young sums up his estimate of the great explorer's character and career:—

We have seen dimly what his youth was; that he came of poor people who were of no importance to the world at large; that he earned his living as a working man; that he became possessed of an Idea; that he fought manfully and diligently until he had realised it; and that then he found himself in a position beyond his powers to deal with, not being a strong enough swimmer to hold his own in the rapid tide of events which he himself had set flowing; and we have seen him sinking at last in that tide, weighed down by the very things for which he had bargained and stipulated. . . . He continually told lies about himself, and misrepresented facts when the truth proved inconvenient to him; he was vain and boastful to a degree that can only excite our compassion. He was naturally and sincerely pious, and drew from his religion much strength and spiritual nourishment; but he was also capable of hypocrisy, and of using the self-same religion as a cloak for his greed and cruelty.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Mrs. Bishop will always hold a high place among the women of the nineteenth century. She was one of the very small band of women explorers who proved that woman, alone and unaided, is quite capable of enduring the fatigues and encountering the dangers of solitary travel in dangerous lands. She explored by herself Japan, Korea, China, Persia and Morocco, and recorded her impressions in some of the most readable of travel books. All of us know her from her writings, some few were privileged to meet her, and now Miss Anna M. Stoddart has placed us in possession of her life story. It is a narrative that will be read with interest, not unmixed with surprise at the character unfolded, so different is it to the usual conception of an adventurous disposition. "Mrs. Bishop," said one who met her in China, "is a retiring, soft-voiced woman, whose silver hair is a passport to respect. When she begins to talk, selecting her words with the nicest discrimination, she at once exercises a sort of spell over her listener, making him feel the power of her intellect and the acuteness of her observing powers. Then we recognise that Mrs. Bishop is a wonderful woman, possessing an unsuspected force with which to overcome the most forbidding obstacles." That is precisely the impression left on the mind of the reader of her life. She took pride in her work, as indicating the right of a woman to do anything that she can do well. That, too, was characteristic, for she was essentially a woman; and we find her

shocked at the hasty assumption of a reviewer that the Hawaiian riding-dress used by her was a male garment. (Murray. 416 pp. Illustrated. 18s. net.)

A REVOLUTIONARY PRINCESS.

An extraordinary woman of a very different type of character is described by Mr. H. R. Whitehouse under the title of *A Revolutionary Princess* (Unwin.



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Mrs. Bishop in Mauchu Dress.

306 pp. Illustrated. 10s. 6d. net.) Christina Belgiojoso-Trivulzio certainly had a most romantic career. She sacrificed her rather frail life—she was subject to epilepsy—to freeing Italy from foreign domination. She had previously made her own country too hot to hold her, and had fled to Paris. There she held a famous *salon*, where Alfred de Musset was “for a week between her velvet paws,” as he put it, and where her Saturdays were attended by Thiers (a faithful friend), George Sand, Hugo, Dumas

the Elder, Gauthier, and many less well-known people. Balzac somehow did not like her. She and George Sand understood each other remarkably well, but in reputation the Princess nowise resembled the novelist. She was very well born, and had made when barely sixteen the most ill-assorted of matches. She had one daughter, who does not seem to have played much part in her life. She had extraordinarily lustrous dark eyes, dark hair, and a face of almost ghost-like pallor. She was the protectress of Heine, and exercised great influence over him. Liszt at one time was always with her, but in a scandalous age she kept her name very clean. She loved ideas and ideals more than men. Her enthusiasm was for abstract principles and political theories. In the Austro-Italian war she chartered a steamer and formed a regiment of volunteers. She kept her followers in check by means of her personal charm and patriotic exaltation. Later on we find her supervising the hospitals for the wounded, nursing sick soldiers, and reading Dickens! She wrote many articles and political pamphlets. She also founded the *Nuova Antologia*. Naturally she advocated women's rights but temperately.

THE ROSSETTI CIRCLE.

One cannot help feeling attracted by the last portrait of William Michael Rossetti, but his *Reminiscences* fill the two most “talky-talky” volumes I ever remember to have read. Like the brook, they seem to go on for ever. There is a great deal of repetition, and much might have been curtailed and omitted with advantage. Mr. W. M. Rossetti tells us in his preface that he forgets conversations, even their purport. Naturally, therefore, his 566 pages are rarely broken by recorded conversations. But they are broken by a multitude of trite and self-evident platitudes which at times become rather trying. He seems so much afraid of wounding living people, or the relatives of the dead, that he rarely tells us anything of value or importance. And yet he met so many persons, literary and artistic, of remarkable personality and interest. However, by digging in these two volumes one will find a good deal about Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Christina and her two unhappy love-stories; naturally, also, a good deal about the Pre-Raphaelites; and something about Swinburne, Ruskin, Tennyson, George Eliot, Whistler, and, of course, Ford Madox Brown. There is a little about Hogarth, a little about Lewis Carroll, and rather more about Browning and his wife and George Meredith; but so little is of any value, everything being rather in the nature of gossip or vague recollection, the gist of which we can get elsewhere. Just when we think we are coming on something new, Mr. Rossetti's memory plays him false. There is an immense deal of personal reminiscence in the book, which may or may not interest the reader. The index and illustrations are good. (Brown, Langham. 42s. net.)

THE FOUNDER OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Only a certain type of man could have succeeded with a *Life of Sir George Williams* (Hodder. 347 pp. Illus. 6s), founder of the Young Men's Christian Association; but Mr. J. E. Hodder-Williams is certainly that type, for he has produced an interesting and brightly written book. George Williams was the son of a West-country farmer, and when quite young came to London and applied for a situation at the firm in St. Paul's Churchyard still bearing his name. One thinks of him as a Nonconformist, but he was a staunch churchman, Conservative in tendency, and to a certain extent narrow. He was a man of the highest principle, of immense

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powers of work and endurance, absolutely unsparing of himself, taking no exercise and no recreation. His Christianity was of a simple, highly practical type. In this volume the history of the Y. M. C. A., from its inception at the prayer-meeting in George Williams' bedroom, to its Jubilee in 1894, and the American branch's Jubilee a few years later, is carefully traced. Sir George Williams was buried in St. Paul's, it may be remembered, on November 14th last. His life is inspiring and inspiring reading, and in a quiet way one cannot but feel that it was a wonderfully perfect one, with many difficulties but few troubles, and crowned with extraordinary success. Another book of the same type bears the title of *Not Saints, but Men* (Kelly. 318 pp. 3s. 6d. net). In it Bertha and Lilian Goadby tell the story of the Goadby ministers. The narrative, as Dr. Clifford says in his introduction, forms an important chapter in Baptist history, and is interesting to non-Baptists as showing the difficulties of the Nonconformists a century and more ago. The Goadby family were made of sterling stuff, and accomplished an immense deal for good in the face of poverty and great odds. Fortunately they chose wives made of equally sterling stuff, or they could never have done so much.

THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.

Miss Jane T. Stoddart's *Life of the Empress Eugénie* does not belong to the documented order of biography, though the writer has evidently read up her subject carefully. It is quite of the popular type, and apologetic rather than absolutely impartial, slightly sentimental at times, slightly commonplace also. It is, of course, a most romantic story. Of Eugénie's surpassing beauty there seems no doubt; of her part in bringing about the Franco-Prussian war there is much more. That she meddled too much in politics there is hardly any question. One feels somehow that, without judging her hardly, she was yet a much more faulty woman than she is made out to be. A contemporary writer remarked that perhaps one ought to have been born a royalty to play perfectly the part of a queen or regent. Eugénie evidently was far from playing it perfectly. It is not a book of remarkable merit, but its human interest will gain it many readers. (Hodder. Illus. 300 pp. 10s. 6d. net.)

II.—TRAVELLERS' TALES.

We are gradually getting the world presented in such a fashion as to make it comprehensible to the man in the street. The era of exploration is being followed by one of investigation. That, as Mr. Wells has recently pointed out, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. The world as a whole is beginning to observe and to think. The curiosity of the awakening mind is immense. The old wondering delight in travellers' tales has given place to a more sober desire to understand and to investigate. Trained observers swarm over every land, and attempt not only to describe but to interpret to us the meaning of what they have seen. This month, for instance, some half-dozen volumes have been added to what may be called the literature of interpretation.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

Mr. Wells went to the United States to "question the certitude of progress," and has now recorded in a most interesting volume his impressions and conclusions. His confidence in the future of that great continent waxes and wanes, the balance of his mind finally tilting steadily to a belief in a continuing and accelerating progress in human affairs. And it seems to him that in America, by sheer virtue of its size, its free traditions, and the habit

of initiative in its people, the leadership of progress must ultimately rest. Had Mr. Wells been able to penetrate beyond the great cities of America and seen something of life in the rural and smaller urban districts, his faith in the democracy of the New World would have been even stronger. The following passage gives in a sentence Mr. Wells's view of the United States:—

I have tried to present (he says in describing his book) the first exhilaration produced by the sheer growth of it, the morning time hopefulness of spacious and magnificent opportunity, the optimism of successful, swift, progressive effort in material things. And from that I have passed to my sense of the chaotic condition of the American will, and that first confidence has darkened more and more towards doubt again. I came to America questioning the certitude of progress. For a time I forgot my questionings; I sincerely believed "These people can do anything," and now I have it all in perspective, I have to confess that doubt has taken me again. "These people," I say, "might do anything. They are the finest people upon earth—the most hopeful. But they are vain and hasty; they are thoughtless, harsh, and undisciplined. In the end, it may be, they will accomplish nothing." I have noted the great forces of construction, the buoyant, creative spirit of America. But I have marked, too, the intricacies of snares and obstacles in its path.

If Mr. Wells's final forecast is more hopeful than what this passage would seem to indicate, it is because of the influence exercised by three forces working for progress—the universities, the sixpenny magazines and the President. Of President Roosevelt, he says he is America for the first time vocal to itself. He reports a characteristic remark dropped by the President in concluding a discussion on the future of humanity. "Suppose after all," he said slowly to Mr. Wells, "you should prove to be right, and it all ends in your butterflies and morlocks. *That doesn't matter now.* The effort's real. It's worth going on with. It's worth it. It's worth it—even then." (Chapman. 359 pp. 10s. 6d. net.)

CANADA TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Mr. J. A. Hobson also endeavours to draw aside the veil of the future and show us the Canada of to-morrow after describing the Canada of to-day as he recently saw it (Unwin. 143 pp. 3s. 6d. net). Mr. Hobson is a prophet of the unemotional type, whose predictions are untouched by the glow of imagination. In a material age he prophesies material things. Canada, he says, has disposed of her birthright to the capitalist:—

The widespread reckless alienation of lands, mines, forests and water powers has virtually handed over the control of the future of Canada to a group of economic potentates similar to those who to-day rule the destinies of the great American Republic. The same tangle of capitalist forces is seen—railroads, financial companies, industrial trusts, and the greatest of these is the railroads. It requires little study of the map of Canada to perceive that a railroad is there a more potent ruler than in any other country of the world. The whole of Canada is to-day a thin trickle of population and of industry along a long-drawn-out railroad.

Canada's fiscal future, he believes, lies in an economic unity with the United States. Geographical proximity and the community of capitalist interests are both powerful factors working in this direction. Of the present condition of Canada Mr. Hobson has much of interest to say, but it was surely unnecessary to preface it by a six-paged apology for not apologising for attempting to describe the country.

IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA.

In striking contrast to the two preceding volumes is Pierre Loti's vision of Indian life, the second im-

pression of which I have received from Mr. Werner Laurie (283 pp. 10s. 6d. net). It is a description of a pilgrimage in search of peace of mind. Pierre Loti's ostensible object was the presentation of a French decoration to the Maharajah of Travancore, his real desire "to ask or beg the keepers of the Aryan wisdom to give me their belief in the lasting duration of the soul in place of the ineffable Christian faith which has vanished from my soul." At Benares he finds the consolation he is in search of. His book, however, is chiefly a record of the events of a journey from South to North, in which we catch a glint of passing things—the buried city of Ceylon, the home of the Maharajah of Travancore, the land of the great palms, famished India, and Benares. It is a brilliant description of the moving panorama of Indian life. The book is full of Oriental glow and charm, and the dazzling and everchanging play of colour. In startling and horrible contrast he paints the picture of the famished hordes in the streets of a beautiful rose-coloured city:—

Outside in the streets no one, with muezzin's call, summons the starving to come and be fed. Those who have just arrived wander about with outstretched hands, tapping, should anyone chance to look their way, upon their hollow bellies. The rest, who have lost all hope, lie down anywhere, even under the feet of the crowd and in the track of the horses. A French stranger has ordered his carriage to stop . . . He alights and advances towards one of these dreadful, inert heaps of starving human beings, and stoops down to place pieces of money into their lifeless hands. Immediately it is as though a horde of mummies had risen from the dead. Heads emerge from the rags that covered the heap, and withered and bony forms rise slowly from the ground. "What! He is giving money! We can buy something to eat!" The ghastly resurrection suddenly extends to other heaps lying hidden behind the piles of merchandise, the crowds, and the furnaces of the pastry-cooks, for they seethe, and stir, and grovel on the ground. Then a swarm of phantoms advances with faces of dead men, with horrible grinning teeth, with eyes whose lids have been eaten away by the flies, with breasts that hang like empty bags on their hollow chests, and with bones that rattle as they walk. Instantly the stranger is encircled by these spectres of the charnel-house. They throng round him, they seize on his clothes, and try to snatch the money from his hands with finger-nails which look like claws.

IN LOTUS LAND.

After India, Siam, which Mr. P. A. Thompson, late of the Siamese Royal Survey Department, describes in a very interesting, well written, illustrated volume entitled *Lotus Land* (Laurie. 307 pp. 16s. net). He records in particular his impressions of the Siamese peasantry, among whom he lived three years. As he says, to most English readers Siam is still an almost unknown land. The book deals largely with the obscure history of Siam, with its religion (mainly Buddhism), and there is a chapter on the wonderful ruins of Angkor, "one of the world's masterpieces." The total population is over 6½ millions, of which probably 10 per cent. are Chinese. The Siamese women are, he says, "hard workers, keen business people, and the backbone of the country," the men being distinctly idle. Much of Siam is not properly cultivated, and the roads, except about Bangkok, are worse than elementary.

A TRAMP'S PARADISE.

With Mr. E. Way Elkington's *Adrift in New Zealand* (Murray. 272 pp. 10s. 6d. net) we reach the Antipodes. He describes how he landed in that colony, "a tramp's paradise," with some luggage and three-pence. On his search for work, on farm and sheep-

station and even in newspaper offices, he met with many adventures of which he gives a bright, racy account. In fact, he has written much the best and most realistic book on back-country life in New Zealand, life as swagmen and sundowners see it, that I have yet read. The colloquial style of the book is suitable to the matter; the illustrations are excellent. On the whole I have nothing but praise for this New Zealand travel book.

III.—THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The thinking minds of the time are becoming more and more busied with the problem of the condition of the people, and the result of their activities is being recorded in a vast literature of exposure. Facts rather than theories are being gathered and sifted. The whole life of the people is being examined under a social microscope. The month's publications faithfully reflect this growing preoccupation of the public mind.

THE NATION'S CHILDREN.

There are not wanting signs that the apathy with which the reckless waste of child-life has been regarded in the past is coming to an end. Social reformers have done much for the submerged tenth, the wastrel and the unfit, but on the whole have been strangely negligent as to the fate of the nation's children. Sir John Gorst's admirably conceived and most lucidly arranged volume on *The Children of the Nation* (Methuen. 297 pp. 7s. 6d. net) should powerfully help in bringing home to the people of England a sense of the danger of neglecting the physical condition of its children. I know of no other book that deals so comprehensively, and at the same time with such admirable clearness, with almost every aspect of the subject. Sir John Gorst is strongly in favour of the State accepting its responsibilities, and his book is written with the avowed object of showing how the health and vigour of the children should be promoted by the State. He is properly scornful of those who would shirk a national duty on the plea that the responsibility of the parent must not be interfered with. He caustically remarks, "they would think it better to let a child starve than undermine parental responsibility by giving it a penny dinner at the cost of the rates, but they lavishly support with perfect equanimity the complete destruction of the parental responsibility by charity." He quotes with approval the argument that as the poor bear in the interest of the nation more than their fair share of the burden of motherhood, it is only right that the rich, who will not bring children of their own into the world, should contribute something towards the nourishment of the future citizens. It is in this spirit that he approaches the practical consideration of the problem which will in the near future compel serious attention. His book is full of helpful suggestions, gathered from the experience of many countries, and it should prove of invaluable service to all who have the welfare of the nation at heart. Especially interesting are some of the German experiments cited by Sir John Gorst, chief among them the Forest School at Charlottenburg for physically weak children.

SAVAGE CHILDHOOD.

Another indication of the increasing recognition of the importance of the child is Mr. D. Kidd's book on *Savage Childhood* (Black. 314 pp. Illustrated. 7s. 6d. net). It is a careful and detailed study of Kaffir children from the hour of their birth until they reach the age of puberty. There are practically no books in the English language dealing with the subject—a significant indication of the extent to which the adult has

monopolised attention. Mr. Kidd points out that there is all too little time for the investigation of the facts, for civilisation is spreading so fast that tribal customs are becoming rapidly modified. In four chapters—birth and infancy, the dawn of self-consciousness, the inter-dentition period, and the development of the faculties—he traces the growth of the savage child. In other chapters he deals with work and play. He brings into prominence the curious and interesting fact that the games of the savage and the civilised child are the same. "Nothing," he says, "makes the European feel his kinship with the Kaffirs more than watching the games of the children. Nearly every game we play in Europe that does not require much apparatus is also known by the Kaffirs. If a small black boy were suddenly to be dumped down on the sands at Margate he would be able to enter into most of the games played there." Mr. Kidd prints for the first time a series of nursery tales of the natives of Gazaland, to which they give the appropriate title of *Surprise Stories*.

THE MODERN FAMILY.

Helen Bosanquet has also turned her attention to a neglected field of social study. In her book on *The Family* (Macmillan. 344 pp. 8s. 6d. net) she has attempted to estimate the importance of the family as an institution in human society. She traces its history in the past and its present position and influence in social life. The modern family, she holds, is in no sense a weakened or degenerate form. It has rid itself of the spiritual tyranny of ancestor worship and the material tyranny of landed property, but it has inherited and preserved the best traditions of both. Its strength lies in the fact that in it we are attaining on the one hand to a higher knowledge of the true spiritual forces which bind the generations together, and on the other hand to a better theory of modern prosperity. She looks with some suspicion upon the social movements and legislation of the day as likely to injure the family. But surely much of it is directed to an attempt at making home life more possible in the overcrowded quarters of our cities than it is at present. An index would have added considerably to the value of the volume.

THE DRIFT TOWARDS SOCIALISM.

Sir Henry Wrixon, in a volume which he has sarcastically called *The Pattern Nation* (Macmillan. 172 pp. 3s. net), paints a gloomy picture of the future Socialist State. The present century, he declares in tones of solemn prophecy, will see either Socialism discredited or Europe declining. He writes under the burden of a sincere conviction that the cause of civilisation itself is at stake in the struggle at present going on between Socialism and Individualism. It is not a sudden social revolution that he so much fears as a steady drift towards Socialism. The present system of society, based upon private property and individual freedom, will be gradually destroyed by open process of law. The measures by which this end will be attained will be passed with approval by those who are blind to their logical consequences. Then, having passed through the "delusive experiences of semi-Socialism," we shall be brought face to face with a choice between freedom and Socialism. Sir Henry concludes with a dismal sketch of Western civilisation in the grip of a socialistic despotism, when even drowsy China will have greater freedom of life and scope for individuality than will then be left to the peoples of the West. Sir Henry states his fears with cogency and force, but his evident distrust of democratic govern-

ment in almost any form destroys much of the impressiveness of his gloomy forebodings.

THE RETURN TO THE LAND.

M. Méline, leader of the Moderate Republicans in France, looks forward to a much brighter future. In an ably written book he sets himself to examine the actual facts of the industrial transformation that marked the nineteenth century, to set forth impartially the good and the ill that it has entailed, to ascertain whither it is leading us, and to discover the means of turning it to the best interests of mankind. The great object of his book is to prove that a return to the land, and the work that the land still offers in most countries, is the safest and surest means of ameliorating the condition of our industrial populations. He believes that the present is the appropriate time for beginning such a movement. He sets forth his views, more especially in regard to France, but also glancing at other countries, as to how such a return to the land could best be promoted. He is especially insistent upon the advantages—physical, mental and moral—that working women would derive from the cultivation of the land. The return to the land, M. Méline believes, will not be brought about by violent and empirical methods, but scientifically and by men of good will working in concord and unity. Back to the land is an even more pressing necessity in this country than in France, and this study of the question in its practical aspects should find many appreciative readers on this side of the Channel. (Chapman. 239 pp. 5s. net.)

THE POLISH JEW.

The Polish Jew is a problem that confronts not only Russia but all English-speaking lands. Much interest therefore attaches to Miss Beatrice Baskerville's careful study of *The Polish Jew: His Social and Economic Value* (Chapman. 336 pp. 10s. 6d. net). In it she has embodied the observations of eight years spent among this peculiar branch of a peculiar people. Living freely amongst a nation in the proportion of one to seven, she says, the Polish Jew has attained an influence in the inverse proportion of seven to one. There is a good deal about the Jewish Bund and its methods both in Lithuania, the land of its birth, and Poland, the country of its adoption. The point or moral of her book, though it is not very clearly stated, is that the Zionist spirit is growing among the Polish Jews, and that this growth constitutes to some extent a danger to the English-speaking peoples who receive Polish Jews as emigrants. Miss Baskerville appears to disapprove of an open-door emigrant policy.

IV.—LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

A LITERARY HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

No praise that can be accorded to M. Jusserand's *Literary History of the English People* (Unwin. 536 pp. 12s. 6d. net) would exceed its merits. It is indeed a masterly performance and destined to hold a high and permanent place in our literature. No reader of it can turn more than a few pages without speedily falling under the enchantment of the writer's style. The literature of the English people becomes in his hands part and parcel of the national life. He treats it as the expression of the nation's thought, and not as a thing that can be studied and understood apart from the social, political and intellectual condition of the times. In the second volume, now published, M. Jusserand deals with English literature in the days of the Tudors. He describes in

two opening chapters the effect on English life and literature of the Renaissance and the Reformation. He never permits his readers to lose sight of the forces at work in men's minds when considering the manner in which they gave written expression to their thoughts and feelings. The main characteristics of the period are never lost sight of for a moment, nor is England treated as if she had no connection with the life and thought of the European continent. Equally brilliant and illuminating is his sketch of Elizabeth and her kingdom, which introduces a more detailed account of the literature of her reign. The great merit of his work is that books and authors take their proper place in the drama of national life, which in his hands becomes a living and a moving tale. It is a pity that more historians do not follow M. Jusserand's example, even if they are not masters of so delightful a literary style.

MR. PAUL AS HISTORIAN.

With the publication of the fifth volume Mr. Herbert Paul has brought his History of Modern England down to 1895, and so to a conclusion. The final volume deals with the years when Home Rule was the dominant issue, and ends with the triumph of the Unionist Party. It is with a sense of disappointment that I look back over this attempt to record the growth and development of modern England. Mr. Paul is a clever man and a brilliant writer, but he is not a good historian. He excels as an advocate, and few men can plead a cause so ably; but when compelled to assume the historian's garb of impartiality his peculiar powers are a hindrance rather than an assistance. Even when curbed and restrained Mr. Paul is brilliant; but, as in the case of this history, it is a brilliancy of the surface and not of the texture. As a history it is not destined to hold any high place in literature. It may be consulted for a record of facts, though minute accuracy is hardly Mr. Paul's strongest point; but for illumination as to the effective causes underlying the facts, and of which they are only the external manifestation, the reader will have to turn elsewhere. (Macmillan. 408 pp. 8s. 6d. net.)

THE VINDICATION OF ROUSSEAU.

Mrs. Frederika Macdonald has undertaken the vindication of the character of Jean Jacques Rousseau from the detraction to which it has been subjected by his enemies. In two large volumes she sets forth a new criticism of the man and his actions, the result of many years of laborious research. She has made one discovery of the first importance which certainly goes far to justify Rousseau's belief that he was the victim of a conspiracy. The Memoirs of Madame d'Epinau have always been regarded as confirming the truth of the unpleasant reputation his enemies endeavoured to fasten on Rousseau. By a careful study of the various manuscripts she proves that the original manuscript contained none of these injurious reflections, and that it had been deliberately and systematically tampered with, in order to support the version of Rousseau's character his detractors wished to spread abroad. Her conclusion, which she supports by a great quantity of first-rate evidence, including some remarkable facsimile reproductions of the doctored manuscripts, is that Diderot and Grimm revised, step by step and incident by incident, Madame d'Epinau's story with the ulterior purpose of corroborating, by apparently impartial evidence, the truth of their own inventions. Mrs. Macdonald writes well, and her account of how she traced each portion of the manuscripts of the memoirs and detected the "changes" is intensely interesting, and

almost dramatic in its completeness. I do not say that she has succeeded in clearing Rousseau's character from all stains, for he is one of the chief witnesses against himself; but whereas hitherto the assertions of his enemies have been accepted without much question, they will henceforth be subject to the gravest suspicion. (Chapman. 823 pp. Illustrated. 24s. net.)

MEMORIES AND THOUGHTS.

There are several volumes of recollection and reminiscence that will afford agreeable and stimulating reading for a quiet hour. Everything that Mr. Frederic Harrison writes is worth reading, as much for the manner as for the substance. I am grateful, therefore, to those friends of his to whose importunity we owe his latest volume of collected writings on men, books, cities and art, published under the title of *Memories and Thoughts* (Macmillan. 433 pp. 8s. 6d. net). It includes a brief retrospect of his own life and his impressions of America. There are several papers upon Tennyson, Cromwell and other literary and historic figures. Ideal London and historic Paris are among the most characteristic of his city studies. Mr. Harrison's cheery but reasoned optimism is infectious. Mr. G. W. E. Russell is also always worth reading when he reproduces from his immense collections the recollections of his lifetime. In *Social Silhouettes* (Smith, Elder. 328 pp. 7s. 6d. net) he describes in brief, brightly written papers characteristic figures of his time from the school-boy to the party hack. A picture of a past rather than a passing state of society, when the art of conversation was not dead, and the laws of etiquette resembled much more than now those of the Medes and Persians, is afforded by *The Reminiscences of Lady Dorothy Nevill* (Arnold. 15s.). It is full of gossip of the pleasantest kind about personalities of last generation, some of them still well known, some half forgotten. Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Cobden, Dickens, and other great names alternate with lesser ones such as Samuel Rogers and Bernal Osborne. To the above I would add a volume by L. A. M. Priestley describing *The Love Stories of Some Eminent Women* (Drane. 379 pp.). The writer has retold with much feeling and ability the love stories of Madame Roland, Mrs. Browning, George Eliot, Lady Lawrence, Lady Burton, Mrs. Siddons, Christina Rossetti, and Charlotte Brontë.

THE FASCINATION OF THE SEA.

Mr. Conrad's *The Mirror of the Sea* (Methuen. 6s.) is a truly fascinating book. He is a man of original mind to whom the sea and its denizens make a strong appeal, and in whom the vast expanse of waters has found one of its most subtle and discerning of admirers. The men of the sea are vividly portrayed, and the element in which they live and have their being is described in many passages of fine and poetical feeling. No lover of the sea should miss this volume from his month's reading. Mr. Belloc's *Hills and the Sea* (Methuen. 314 pp. 6s.) will appeal or not appeal to the reader largely according to his mood and temperament. But his sea is not Mr. Conrad's, only the Channel and the English coast inlets. The hills are mostly those of the Pyrenees. Mr. Belloc lingers lovingly about that portion of France, except when he strays to Arles and Carcassonne, and about Sussex and the English Fen district. Once, however, he makes an excursion to Delft, which gives occasion for one of the best of his papers. Another book of the sea is Mr. John Masefield's collection of sea poems, *A Sailor's Garland* (Methuen. 328 pp. 3s. 6d. net). Generally it is a well woven garland, though I marvel at Campbell not

being included, nor "Black-eyed Susan" nor "Rule Britannia." In an interesting introduction the compiler points out the strangeness of our sea-going nation having written so little fine sea-poetry until comparatively lately.

NEW EDITIONS AND REPRINTS.

There are several interesting new editions among the publications of the month. *The Diary of John Evelyn* has been edited by Mr. Austin Dobson, and published by Messrs. Macmillan in three handsome volumes (3rs. 6d. net). *The Life of Mandell Creighton* (Longmans, 10s. 6d. net) can now be had in two volumes in a cheap edition. Dean Stanley's *Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church* may be obtained in three volumes for 7s. 6d. net, and his *Christian Institutions* for 2s. 6d. net (Murray). Dr. Smiles' famous book *Self Help*, in paper covers, is to be purchased for the modest sum of one shilling. Two volumes of a new and revised edition of *Annandale's Modern Cyclopædia* have been issued by the Gresham Publishing Company, and a revised edition of their concise *Gazetteer of the World* has been published by Messrs. Chambers at 6s. net.

V.—THE NOVELS OF THE MONTH.

The novels of the month have not been very numerous nor of any particular importance, beyond two or three that claim special notice. But the novel reader is never really stinted by the publishers, and he has little to grumble at in his month's supply of fiction.

A NOVEL WITH A PURPOSE.

In *The Iron Gates*, Annie E. Holdsworth, now Mrs. Lee Hamilton (Fisher, Unwin, 6s.), gives us an original and clever story. The narrative oscillates between the slums and peers' palaces. It reminds us somewhat of Lady Henry Somerset's novel with its pictures of society ladies in the East End. Miss Holdsworth's satire is at least as sharp, and some of her characters are almost cruelly lifelike. It is somewhat difficult to describe the story of "The Iron Gates," and as no one can in the least foresee how it is going to end until the last chapter, it would be unfair to reveal the secret which the authoress has taken such pains to conceal. The sketches of some of the slum children are delicious, and I fervently wish that some of the readers of "The Iron Gates" would see what could be done in the way of founding a Dollie's Hostel or Children's Paradise in the heart of some slum. The central male figure is an insufferable creature, who is absolutely unworthy of the love and devotion which he receives from the women by whom he is surrounded. There is genuine pathos in the description of the hopeless love of one of these women for the man whom she knew to be a fraud, and who grew vain of a reputation built upon her book, which she had allowed him to pass off as his own. Miss Holdsworth's women are much more likeable than her men. It is a strange story with glints of originality and power visible all through—as different from the ordinary conventional love-story as chalk is from cheese.

A POET TURNED NOVELIST.

When Andrew Carnegie and other notables were summoned to Aberdeen University the month before last to receive their degrees, there went with them Mr. Wilfred Campbell, the Canadian poet, whose latest book, *Jan of the Orcades, or the Armourer of Gernigoe*, has just been published (Olipphant, Anderson, and Ferrier). Mr. Campbell has hitherto been better known as a poet. But this novel of his shows that he can tell a story well. "Jan" is an historical romance, the scene of which is laid

in the far North, a hundred years or so before the Reformation. I read it aloud, and it bears the test. It is a tale of stirring adventure, which ever and anon recalls memories of Sir Walter, and here and there reminds us of Baring Gould. The hero is all he should be, and the heroine is delicately and deftly sketched against a very rugged background. I congratulate Mr. Campbell upon his foray into a new field, and shall look out for his next story with interest.

TWO MARRIAGE PROBLEMS.

Mr. E. F. Benson's *Paul* is very characteristic of the writer (Heinemann, 6s.). There is wealthy, somewhat "smart" society, and a good deal of tumultuous passion and consequent suffering. One does not feel, as sometimes with Mr. Benson's work, that he has been playing

with a subject rather too great for him; and whatever faults one may find, his stories have always the power to interest. Norah Ravenscroft unfortunately falls in love with Paul just too late, after she has married a preternatural villain, endowed, among other horrors, with a vampire-like power of feeding on the vitality of others. Mr. Benson, however, does not work out this horrible idea, though he hints at it. After throwing his wife into



Mr. William Heinemann.

A well-known publisher.

Paul's arms, this abnormal husband at last finds she remains there—and small blame to her. Paul, feeling murderously inclined, begins to do what might easily be a murderous act, and draws back just too late, thereby risking his own life. To what extent he was guilty is a problem best left to the Recording Angel. Eventually, after risking his life for the hated man's son, he marries Norah, and the problem which might well be worked out in a later novel is, could such a marriage be happy? A different problem is raised by another novel, in some respects much more carefully worked out, and somehow more moving—*The First Claim*, by Mrs. M. Hamilton (Methuen, 6s.). Here a young woman is torn in two between love for her child—the child of a first and intolerable husband far older than herself, from whom she ran away—and love for a young husband, of whom she is really fond. It is her only child, and she knows it is neglected and made wretched. At last she contrives to see it, and finds her baby has grown into a detestably spoiled little girl. Nobody but a mother could love it, and her husband almost hates it. Finally the child dies, and

indirectly some of the guilt for her death falls on the husband, who could not but feel how she came between him and his wife. So here again the curtain falls on a couple whose happiness somehow one feels cannot be assured. But it is a very affecting story, and the situations strike the reader as natural and not forced.

HISTORICAL AND ADVENTUROUS.

Mr. Anthony Hope has chosen the career of a little maidservant of his invention round which to write a story of the type of "The prisoner of Zenda." *Sophy of Kravonia* (Arrowsmith. 6s.) rises to high estate, and we follow her fortunes, after she leaves her native Essex village, in Paris and Slavna, share her flight from the doomed city, walk with her in the street of the Fountain at venerable Praslak, on Volseni's crumbling wall and by the banks of the swift-flowing Krath. It is a return to Mr. Hope's earlier manner. Mr. Stanley Weyman's *Chippinge* (Smith, Elder. 6s.) does not seem to me to be one of his best. It deals with English life and politics at the time of the Reform Bill agitation. It is somewhat long and exceedingly conversational. Mr. A. T. Sheppard's *Running Horse Inn* (Macmillan. 6s.) might well be read in connection with Mr. Weyman's, for it deals with the state of England after Waterloo and the fierce discontent that occasionally blazed up into armed rebellion. The Baroness Orczy has written another of her dramatically conceived and historically flavoured tales of the time of the French Revolution. *I will Repay* (Greening. 6s.) is a fitting mate to "The Scarlet Pimpernel," which makes an appearance in this story as well. Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's new story, *The Illustrious O'Hagans* (Hurst and Blackett. 6s.), takes place in "the dusk of the seventeenth century," and turns on the adventures of twin brothers, like in features as one lamb to another, but unlike in disposition. Each in his own way is "the illustrious O'Hagan," and each went a stormy way, full of romance and difficulty. In the end one dies, and the other wins a first love, to whom he has always clung. A great deal of the story takes place in a depraved little German court, of which an almost too vivid description is given. The whole story is vivid and bright in style.

OTHER READABLE STORIES.

Among the more readable stories of the month may be mentioned Mr. Marion Crawford's *A Lady of Rome* (Macmillan. 6s.), told with the workmanlike skill of a practised writer; Mr. Max Pemberton's *The Lady Evelyn* (Hodder. 6s.), a story of intrigue and revenge, well written and full of sustained interest; Mr. Jack London's collection of short stories, entitled *Moon Face* (Heinemann. 6s.), worth reading if only on account of the Minions of Midas and how they made plutocracy impossible; *The Sinews of War* (Laurie. 6s.), by Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett, the cleverest and most up-to-date detective story that has recently appeared; *At the Sign of the Peacock* (Unwin. 6s.), by K. C. Ryves, presumably a new writer, whose work shows signs of great promise, with good situations and excellent character drawing; *The Wages of Sin* (Hodder. 6s.), by J. A. Steuart, a good work, describing very "smart" Society which pays exceedingly high wages for its chief pleasure, Bridge; *The Miracle Workers* (Richards. 6s.), a story of enthralling interest, the miracles being worked by means of a valuable new anæsthetic; *In Green Fields* (Chapman. 6s.), by Oswald Crawford, which, under the thin veil of a journalist's diary, is an earnest plea for a return to the land; and *Moons and Winds of Araby* (Brown. 5s.), by Roma White, with its daintily-touched word-pictures, enabling

you to go and dream in the desert without the fatigue of a preliminary journey.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S SECOND BEST.

In *Puck of Pook's Hill* (Macmillan. 6s.) Rudyard Kipling attains his second best. His *Jungle Book* is his best. In *Puck of Pook's Hill* he mars a good design by a cumbrous and not very felicitous setting. If he had simply set himself to tell the stories of old England in chronological order without the embarrassing unreality of Puck and the children, the effect would have been much better. It was a happy idea to tell the stories of old time, of Weland's sword, of the end of the Roman domination, of the coming of the winged bat, the first southern voyage, the Magna Charta, etc., in a series of life-like clairvoyant visions of olden times. And Mr. Kipling has done his work in his usual ship-shape fashion. But there is, mayhap, a fear that he may fall between two stools, for his new book is rather too old for bairns and not quite scientific enough for those of elder years. Nevertheless it is good to have Mr. Kipling employed in spinning yarns of any kind about the days of long ago, if only because it leaves him so much less time to use his pen in support of that fatal Jingoism of which he is Poet Laureate.

A PULPIT STORY FOR THE TIMES.

Jesus in Juteopolis (Open Road Publishing Co., 11, Cursitor Street, E.C.) a pulpit story by the Rev. Walter Walsh, of the Dundee Memorial Church, Dundee, is an attempt to write an apocryphal Gospel of the Incarnation of our Lord in the Dundee of the present day. It is bold but reverent in its treatment. The appalling facts brought to light by the Report of the Dundee Social Union on the housing and industrial conditions, and medical inspection of school-children are worked into the narrative with great skill. Mr. Walsh is a man with the heart of an apostle and the sacred rage of a Hebrew prophet. His "Jesus in Juteopolis" should be read by every one who feels as if it was no business of his how the city in which he lives is governed. Although the aim is the same as that I had in view when I wrote "If Christ came to Chicago," it is entirely different in the way in which the theme is handled. "Jesus in Juteopolis" is a story, and a sensational story to boot.

A NUN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

To a Nun Confessed (Sisley's) is the somewhat alluring title of a story by Irene Osgood, which is the *nom de plume* of a French lady who is the widow of an English Squire in Northamptonshire. The novel is composed of a series of letters alleged to have been discovered in a French convent, which were written by a young English wife to Sister Mary, a twilight-eyed nun. The letters are full of feeling, the confessions of an unhappily married, passionate young woman who has fallen in love with a dramatist modelled apparently on Mr. Bernard Shaw. They are not exactly the kind of reading which a Mother Superior would desire for her nuns—twilight-eyed or otherwise. There is a good deal—perhaps too much—description of external nature, but the real attraction of the letters consists in their analysis of the emotions of one of the victims of a hopeless passion.

VI.—SOME EARLY GIFT-BOOKS.

The leaves had not fallen from the trees when the first batch of Christmas gift-books arrived at the Bookshop. For those who wish to make their Christmas purchases in good time, or who have friends or children abroad, I note below the more attractive of the gift-books that already find a place on my shelves.

One of the young Lang, Greco-lives in var already used this yo is a sta as eve wife, co there a Punjab many c to som so cl each of carried homes stories captivi and sh Jews a ried th to plac diers, m parts c Empire them; took th and Sc dren m them w which the Bal the mer shores c It is an therefor fairy tale collected ful a fo tures a there are plates a imagina tions, of produc type. 7 Isabel C original received over ten Poppity, daintily suitable. One of be given the Amu aid of a n themseve times. Pharaoh, people of great spir

FAIRY TALES OF MANY LANDS.

One of the classics of the Christmas literature for the young is the volume of Fairy Tales edited by Andrew Lang, and issued about this time every year by Longmans, Green and Co. We shall soon be measuring the young lives of our children by that row of crown octavo volumes in various colours on the nursery bookshelves. It is already a long row. The principal colours have been used up in the making of the titles, and we have come this year to *The Orange Fairy Book* (358 pp. 6s.). It is a startling binding; but the contents are as charming as ever. Year by year Mr. Lang, with the aid of his wife, collects his fairy tales from many lands—this time there are some from Rhodesia and Uganda; from the Punjab and from Jutland; and from the literature of many other countries. In his preface Mr. Lang shows to some extent why the fairy tales of the remotest people

so closely resemble each other—how slaves carried far from their homes brought their stories with them into captivity; merchants and shipwrecked men, Jews and gypsies, carried them from place to place; Roman soldiers, moved to distant parts of the Roman Empire, trafficked in them; Babylonians took them to Egypt, and Scandinavian children may have taken them with the amber which was found in the Baltic and sold to the merchants on the shores of the Adriatic. It is an excellent thing, therefore, to have the fairy tales of all peoples collected in so delightful a form. The pictures are charming; there are eight coloured plates and fifty other imaginative illustrations, of which I reproduce one as a type. *The Flower Fairy Tale Book* (Nutt. 5s.), by Isabel C. Blackwood, is a well-illustrated collection of original fairy tales relating how the common flowers received their names. The tales would interest children over ten years of age. For younger children *My Friend Poppity*, by Augusta Thorburn (Nutt. 2s. 6d.), a daintily illustrated booklet of tales, would be more suitable.

THE STORY OF THE AMULET.

One of the best and most amusing gift-books that could be given to either boy or girl is E. Nesbit's *The Story of the Amulet* (Unwin. 6s.). In it she tells how by the aid of a magic amulet four children are able to transport themselves, not only to great distances, but back into past times. They visit by this means ancient Babylon, Pharaoh, Julius Cæsar, and other famous places and people of olden days. These adventures are told with great spirit and real humour. It is a book full of hearty

laughter. Another amusing book of the same description is Mr. G. E. Farrow's *The Escape of the Mullingong* (Blackie. 5s.). It is a zoological garden nightmare which will greatly interest any child who has paid a visit to the caged animals in Regent's Park.

TALES OF DARING AND ADVENTURE.

Christmas would have lost half its relish to many boys if it did not bring them a book of daring and adventure by one of their popular authors. This year Mr. Herbert Strang, upon whose shoulders Mr. Henty's mantle seems to have fallen, gives them full measure in his story *One of Clive's Heroes* (Hodder. 6s.). This book is sure to be a favourite, though there is no question of the older writers being neglected, for I note that no fewer than four of Mr. Henty's volumes have been reissued by Messrs. Blackie and Son. Their titles show the wide range from which he drew the materials out of which to

construct his boys' stories: *With Clive in India* (3s. 6d.); *Under Wellington's Command* (3s. 6d.); *Both Sides of the Border* (3s. 6d.); and *Condemned as a Nihilist* (3s. 6d.). Captain Brereton has chosen Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion as the scene of his hero's exploits. *Roger the Bold* (Blackie. 6s.) has adventures enough to satisfy any boy, for Captain Brereton knows how to please his readers. Two of the best books of the season are E. F. Pollard's *With Gordon at Khartoum* (Blackie. 2s. 6d.) and E. Everett Green's *A Heroine of France* (Nelson. 2s. 6d.), in which she describes with much feeling and sympathy the story of Joan of Arc. The sea, of course, is as attractive

as ever both to readers and writers, and any boy will find the following sea-tales of enthralling interest:—*A Captive of the Corsairs* (Nelson. 5s.), by J. Finnemore, an exciting tale of fighting on sea and land at the end of the sixteenth century; *Across the Spanish Main* (Blackie. 5s.), by Henry Collingwood, a stirring story of adventure in the days of Queen Elizabeth; *A Sea Queen's Sailing* (Nelson. 3s. 6d.), by C. W. Whistler, describing the exploits of Viking raiders in Ireland and elsewhere about the year 900. Another tale of Ireland of the brave days of old is Mr. Charles Squire's rendering of the story of Cuchulainn under the title of *The Boy Hero of Erin* (Blackie. 2s. 6d.). To most boys he will be a new hero, but they will find him no less brave than any Greek or Trojan. Among other volumes, not reprints, suitable for gift-books I may mention M. Macmillan's *The Last of the Peshwas* (Blackie. 2s. 6d.), a story of Indian fighting; David Kerr's *Among the Dark Mountains* (Blackie.



Specimen illustration in the "Orange Fairy Book."



Reduced specimen of the sketch in "Father Tuck's Annual."

3s. 6d.), a book none the less exciting for recording many actual experiences of the writer when cast away in Sumatra; and *The Duffer* (Nelson, 5s.), an excellent school story for boys and "old boys." All the books mentioned are illustrated, the majority of them in colours.

GIFT-BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

Girls are not so lavishly provided with Christmas literature—yet another instance of the inequality of the sexes. But they have several excellent stories to choose from. The hero of Mrs. Molesworth's new tale, *Jasper* (Macmillan, 4s. 6d.), is a charming little boy. She tells the story of the fortunes of a family of two very spoilt and selfish girls and their small brother. The little girls learn to be less selfish and idle, but only after a sharp lesson. It is a very pretty story indeed. *Our Sister Maisie* (Blackie, 6s.), by Rosa Mulholland, is a book suitable for older girls. It is an account of the life and adventures of a family of brothers and sisters in charge of an eighteen-year-old girl on an island off the west coast of Ireland. In *Girl Comrades* (Blackie, 6s.) Ethel F. Heddle narrates the experiences of two sisters deprived of their inheritance by the disappearance of a will and compelled to earn their living in London. *The Girl of the Fortunate Isles* (Blackie, 3s. 6d.), by Bessie Marchant, is a pleasing story in a New Zealand setting. It is a tale of a daughter's self-sacrifice in order to shield an invalid mother. One of the best presents for girls of twelve years old and over is the *Girl's Realm Annual* for 1906, with its varied contents and illustrations. Its contributors range from Marie Corelli and Katherine Tynan to Dr. Gordon Stables. The natural history articles are particularly good. (Bousfield, 7s. 6d. net.)

COLOURED PICTURE BOOKS FOR THE BAIRNS.

The Child's Christmas (Blackie, 6s. net), in which Evelyn Sharp and Charles Robinson describe in letterpress and illustrations the joyous Christmas season, should make any child happy all the day long. There are nearly 200 finely printed illustrations in colour and black and white, making a gayly coloured volume in a handsome binding. *Blackie's Children's Annual* (3s. 6d.) is a well-established favourite, and this season it in no way falls behind its predecessors in the variety of its contents, and shows an improvement in the printing of its coloured pictures. *Father Tuck's Annual* (256 pp. 5s. and 3s. 6d.) is a mar-

vellous volume this year, packed full of merriment in the text and as full of charm and variety in the pictures, both coloured and black and white. Mr. Vredenburg, the editor, has utilised the services of a gifted group of artists and writers, and produced a volume which for infinite variety would surely prevent its becoming stale before another Annual appears. Happy the child who possesses a copy! Then there is a remarkably fine edition of the tales of *Uncle Remus* (Nelson, 5s.), illustrated by twelve admirably printed coloured plates by Harry Rowntree and eighty-four pen-and-ink pictures by René Bull. This will surely be one of the most popular of Christmas gift-books. Other old favourites in new guises are *Grimm's and Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales*, retold for children and profusely illustrated by coloured pictures (Blackie, 5s.), and the stories of *Robinson Crusoe* and *Bunyan's Pilgrim*, each with full-page coloured illustrations and numerous smaller black and white pictures (Nelson, 1s. each). A new edition of the *Arabian Nights* with coloured illustrations may count upon a warm welcome, and Messrs. Blackie have issued one at 3s. 6d. First among the new picture-books of the season there stands the volume that describes the annual doings of the ever delightful *Golliwogs*. This year they emulate Robinson Crusoe, and have a desert island all to themselves, or nearly so (Longmans, 6s.). *A Voyage Round the World* (Nelson, 3s. 6d.), accomplished under the guidance of Ruth Cobb between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., will prove attractive to many children of imagination, while their more prosaic brothers and sisters will find equal delight in *Road, Rail, and Sea* (Blackie, 1s.) or *The Motor Book* (Nelson), in which journeys are described at less breathless speed. *Round de Ole Plantation* (Blackie, 2s. 6d.) describes in verse and coloured pictures the doings of little black nigger boys and girls. For a boy of somewhat older years Mr. John Hassell's *The Chums* (Nelson, 2s. 6d.) would make an excellent gift. Their doings during each month of the year are chronicled in full paged coloured illustrations. *Peter Pickles* and his dog Fido is an Anglicised and modified Buster Brown, whose week of scrapes is recounted in



From "The Golliwogs' Desert Island."

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picture by Hilda Cowham (Nutt. 2s. 6d.). The original *Buster Brown* renews the visit he paid us last year, and is as amusing and outrageous as ever (Chambers. 3s. 6d. net).

RAPHAEL TUCK'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Raphael Tuck and Sons have outdone themselves this year in the production of Christmas Cards, Calendars and other novelties. After having carefully examined the contents of every envelope sent in for review, I can honestly say that for novelty, variety and excellence of execution this year's box breaks the record. The Calendars are dedicated to Shakespeare, Tennyson, Ruskin, Dickens and Landseer. There is a striking novelty in the shape of a package of masks for Christmas. We have the usual Noah's ark collection of jointed animals, untearable picture-books, and the other favourite annuals for the children at Christmastide. An ingenious fancy is that in which a calendar is contrived as a bird-cage. The flower cards are admirably printed, and the use of celluloid enables the artist to produce some startling and beautiful effects. Perhaps the special feature of

the collection is the series of oilette postcards, which resemble miniature oil-paintings, and will undoubtedly have a great vogue this Christmas. They are both Christmas cards and postcards in one. I congratulate Messrs. Tuck upon their unflagging energy and never-failing originality, which have never been more strikingly illustrated than this year.

The portrait of Mr. E. V. Lucas which appeared in our Book Notices last month was by Elliott and Fry.

NOTE.—I shall be glad to send any of the books noticed above to any subscriber, in any part of the world, on receipt of their published price, except in the case of net books, when the amount of postage should also be sent. Any information my readers may desire as to the books and other publications, either of the current month or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. All communications must be addressed to "The Keeper of the Review Bookshop" at the Office of the "Review of Reviews," Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

LEADING BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION, ETC.

A Manual of Theology. J. A. Bæth.....	(Hodder) 10/6
Tekel. J. Horton.....	(Welby) 6/0
The Golden Age of the Church. Dean Spence-Jones.....	(S.P.C.K.) 7/6
Silams the Christian. E. A. Abbott.....	(Black) net 7/6
Archbishop King. Sir C. S. King.....	(Longmans) 10/6
Newman, Pascal, Loisy, and the Catholic Church. W. J. Williams.....	(Griffiths) net 6/0
Great Moral Teachers. E. R. Bernard.....	(Macmillan) 3/6
Reason, Thought, and Language. D. Maclean (Frowde).....	15/0
Religion and Experience. J. Brierley.....	(J. Clarke) 6/0
The Idealistic Construction of Experience.....	(Macmillan) net 8/6
Nature and Purpose of the Universe. J. D. Parsons.....	(Unwin) net 21/0
The Duel. Coulson Kernahan.....	(Hodder) 1/0
The Religion of Islam. Rev. F. A. Klein.....	(Paul) 7/6

HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

The Political History of England. Vol. IV. C. Oman.....	(Longmans) net 7/6
History of Modern England. Vol. V. Herbert Paul.....	(Macmillan) net 8/6
Naval Battles in the Century. Rear-Adm. F. J. Higginson.....	(Chambers) net 5/0
From Midshipman to Field-Marshal. Sir Evelyn Wood.....	(Methuen) net 25/0
The Bishops as Legislators. J. Clayton.....	(Fifield) net 2/0
The First Gentleman in Europe. Lewis Melville. 2 vols.	(Hutchinson) net 24/0
Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Rosebery.....	(Humphreys) net 3/6
Life and Letters of the First Earl of Durham. Stuart J. Reid. 2 vols.	(Longmans) net 36/0
Correspondence of the Eleventh Duke of Somerset and Lord Webb Seymour. Lady Gwendolen Ramsden.....	(Longmans) net 15/0
Reminiscences of Lady Dorothy Nevill. Ralph Nevill.....	(Arnold) net 15/0
Lord Acton and His Circle. Abbot Gasquet.....	(Allen) net 15/0
Maid of Honour. A. J. Green-Armytage.....	(Blackwood) net 10/6
Nelson's Lady Hamilton. E. H. Moorhouse.....	(Methuen) net 7/6
Isabella Bird (Mrs. Bishop). Anna M. Stoddart.....	(Murray) net 18/0
Garriek and His Circle. Mrs. Clement Parsons.....	(Methuen) net 12/6
Mr Henry Irving. Bram Stoker. 2 vols.	(Heinemann) net 25/0
Joseph Jefferson. F. Wilson.....	(Chapman and Hall) net 10/6
Christina Belgiojoso-Trivulzio. H. R. Whitehouse (Unwin).....	net 10/6
Le Constable's Country. H. W. Tompkins.....	(Dent) net 12/6
Ancient Ireland. P. W. Joyce.....	(Longmans) net 3/6
Empress Eugénie. Jane T. Stoddart.....	(Hodder) net 10/6
Romantic Cities of Provence. Mona Caird.....	(Unwin) net 15/0
Heidelberg. Elizabeth Godfrey.....	(Richards) net 12/6
Christian Rome. J. W. A. M. Cruickshank.....	(Richards) net 3/6
The Italy of the Italians. Helen Zimmern.....	(Pitman) net 6/0

The Polish Jew. Beatrice C. Baskerville.....	(Chapman and Hall) net 10/6
A Cruise across Europe. D. Maxwell.....	(Lane) net 10/6
The Todas of Southern India. W. H. R. Rivers (Macmillan) net 21/0	
Western Tibet and the British Borderland. C. A. Sherring.....	(Arnold) net 16/0
Lotus-Land (Siam). P. A. Thomson.....	(Laurie) net 10/6
Patrollers of Palestine. Rev. H. Smith.....	(Arnold) net 10/6
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Great Britain in Modern Africa. E. Sanderson.....	(Seeley) 5/0
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Canada To-day. J. A. Hobson.....	(Unwin) net 3/6
Count Frontenac. W. D. Le Sueur.....	(Jack) net 21/0
Bishop Laval. A. L. de Brumath.....	(Jack) net 21/0
Christopher Columbus and the New World. Filson Young. 2 vols.	(Richards) net 25/0
Adrift in New Zealand. E. W. Elkington.....	(Methuen) net 10/6
Voyage of the "Scotia". W. D. Le Sueur.....	(Blackwood) net 21/0
Arctic Exploration. J. D. Hoare.....	(Methuen) net 7/6

SOCIOLOGY.

Parish Life in Medieval England. Abbot Gasquet.....	(Methuen) net 7/6
English Local Government: the Parish and the County. Sidney and Beatrice Webb.....	(Longmans) net 16/0
The Nature of Capital and Income. I. Fisher.....	(Longmans) net 12/6
The Wheel of Wealth. J. Beatrice Crozier.....	(Longmans) net 12/6
Rents, Wages, &c., and Rural Depopulation. J. S. Nicholson.....	(Sonnenschein) 2/6
The Children of the Nation. Sir John E. Gorst.....	(Methuen) net 7/6
Race Culture, or Race Suicide? R. R. Rentoul.....	(Scott) net 7/6
The Family. Helen Bosanquet.....	(Macmillan) net 8/6
The Geographical Distribution of Irish Ability. D. J. O'Donoghue.....	(Simpkin) 5/0
Social Silhouettes. G. W. E. Russell.....	(Smith, Elder) net 7/6
Thoughts on Imperial and Social Subjects. Earl and Countess of Meath.....	(Wells, Gardner) 6/3
James Wright of Bristol. A. T. Pierson.....	(Nisbet) net 3/6
Sir George Williams. J. E. Hodder Williams.....	(Hodder) 6/0
The Future in America. H. G. Wells.....	(Chapman and Hall) net 6/0
American Finance. W. R. Lawson.....	(Blackwood) net 6/0

POEMS, DRAMAS.

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Poems. Walter De La Mare.....	(Murray) net 3/6
Poems. W. B. Yeats.....	(Bullen) net 6/0
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Anthology of Australian Verse. B. Stevens.....	(Macmillan) net 2/5
Abelard and Heloise (Drama). Hélène Gindgold.....	(Greening) net 3/6
Constantine the Great (Drama). N. Howard.....	(Dent) net 3/6

LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, ESSAYS.

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- The Burney Family and the House in St. Martin's Street. Constance Hill (Lane) net 21/0
- Letters of William Blake. A. G. B. Russell (Methuen) net 7/6
- Letters of Dr. George Birkbeck Hill. Lucy Crump (Arnold) net 12/6
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SCIENCE.

- Sir William Flower. R. Lydekker (Dent) net 2/6

NOVELS.

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- Benson, E. F. Paul (Heinemann) 6/0
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- Travers, Graham. Growth (Constable) 6/0
- Weyman, Stanley J. Chipping (Smith, Elder) 6/0



[Illustrations Bureau.]

After the Valparaiso Earthquake.

This photograph was obtained in Brezel Avenue shortly after the first shocks. To the right is seen a small hill of wine-bottles, formerly stacked in a warehouse which has now disappeared.

Helpers' Service for November.

NOTICE.—As the reprints of the "Appeal for a Mission for the Revival of Reading" have only now been issued, Helpers' Service for last month is extended for the month.

As many copies of reprint will be sent to any reader, Associate or Helper, as they may require for use in their own localities.

I shall be glad to have Helpers' reports as to what can be done in their districts, if possible, before November 25th.

The Revival of Reading: The Sphere of the Free Library.

I HAVE to thank my Helpers and correspondents for their response to the appeal in the last number.

The idea of a Mission for the Revival of Reading is so novel that it is not surprising the idea needs some time to soak in before it bears fruit. But the seed is sown, the heaven is working, and in the months to come we shall have much to report as to the response.

The first move seems likely to be made by the Librarians of the Free Public Libraries, the men who are at the head of the collections of books, which Carlyle declared were the real universities of our time. The Free Library in every town ought to be the natural centre or nucleus for the Revival of Reading. In some towns it is; in others it is not. It depends chiefly upon the personality of the librarian. The advantage of putting the library on the rates is great, but it has one drawback. If the Free Library were an institution supported by voluntary subscriptions, more effort would be made to bring its claims before the public. There would be at least one annual meeting, at which its usefulness would be magnified, and the importance of gaining recruits emphasised. As things are, the Free Library is never brought before the public at regular intervals. Its claims are never insisted upon—its importance never advertised, and it is not supported by any body of voluntary workers.

I have received many communications from librarians, who have expressed their hearty sympathy with the proposed Revival. From the perusal of these letters, and as the result of a most interesting interview with the Chief Librarian of Plymouth Free Library, the idea has occurred to me of endeavouring to ascertain whether the time has not come to draw up a normal standard of efficiency, by which all free libraries might measure themselves, in order to ascertain how far they attain to the best that has been done, and the most that has been made of the resources at their disposal. For instance: I should be glad to have the opinion of the most experienced librarians as to the attainable maximum of the proportion between books in circulation and population. What is at present the maximum issue per annum of books per head in the best worked library? If this were ascertained, it would be a standard to work up to. Then again, what is the maximum proportion of books other than fiction in the best library, and how long did it take to work up to that standard?

Another question to which I should like to see answers from competent authorities is, What ought to be regarded as the proper complement of subsidiary and related agencies for bringing the books on the shelves of the library to the homes of the people?

There are for instance (1) Branch Libraries: how many ought there to be in proportion to area and population? (2) School Libraries: whether they should

be fed from the central library, or established independently by the Educational authority. In Plymouth the Free Library supplies every provided school with a selected library drawn from its own resources. In Cardiff the duty is undertaken by the local Educational authorities acting quite independently of the Free Library. Under this head may be classed special children's rooms in the Library itself. (3) Libraries for evening schools and recreation classes: do they exist, and how are they worked. (4) Distributing centres: In Bradford, for instance, books are lent out from small centres, opened one day in the week for the convenience of residents living at a distance from the central or branch library. (5) Village Libraries circulating through the rural districts: The Yorkshire village library is one of the best known in this country, but we have nothing that can compare with the comprehensive way in which village libraries are worked in the State of Massachusetts.

After the problem of bringing the books to the doors of the people there is the question of how far any organised effort is made to interest the people in the books. There are various methods employed in different towns. They may be summarised as follows:—

(1.) Lantern lectures on topics of the day with special reference to the books in the library that should be read by those interested in the lecture.

(2.) Reading unions for the purpose of reading and discussing books.

(3.) Talks to specially conducted parties, who are taken over the library, for the purpose of explaining to them the wealth of reading on its shelves.

(4.) Story-telling meetings where the children are told stories or are read to with or without the accompaniment of pictures.

(5.) Sermons or lectures directly aimed at exciting an interest in books and in tempting people into the library.

(6.) House-to-house visitation, in which books are left for perusal, as tracts used to be left from door to door, and exchanged each week.

All these agencies can be grouped round a Free Library, which in this manner might become the brain centre of the community.

THE PROPOSED MISSION FOR REVIVING READING.

The following interesting letter from the Rev. J. C. Lloyd, of Pontypridd, illustrates the kind of action which is needed if the Mission idea is taken up in practical fashion:—

I have read your book, and I quite agree with your statement of the case. I admire your scheme and am anxious to help you to carry it out.

I have already spoken to two ministers in the place. This is

what I have in mind : (1) To call the ministers together—we are altogether seven in number : will be eight before the close of the year—in order to have a consultation about your scheme. (2) And if willing, we will canvass every home in the district, and get as many as we possibly can to take the 120 books. We will go in twos.

Now if that will be the case, we shall ask you to supply us, say, with 1,000 small circulars explaining your scheme, so that we could leave one in every home for their consideration, and call again, to see if they are willing to join. On receiving your answer I will call the ministers together and endeavour to get them to join in carrying out the scheme.

In this case the Mission would aim directly at securing subscribers for the proposed Library in every home. There is, however, no need to confine it to that one definite purpose. The same machinery could be used equally well to secure readers for the Free Library, or subscribers or purchasers for any other series of books.

A LIBRARY IN EVERY HOME.

The first person to send me an emphatic approval and promise of support for my proposed Library in every Home was Mr. Moberly Bell of the *Times* Book Club, who very kindly offered to become one of the guarantors, to take 500 or 1,000 sets of the books, and to distribute 10,000 Pleas for the Revival through the *Times* Book Club.

THE LIBRARY IN THE SCHOOL.

A Helper, who is also a schoolmaster, says :—

I have in my class a system of marks. The marks are entered up every day, and on Friday afternoon I total them up, and award one or perhaps two *Books for the Bairsns* to the top children. Before being presented, one of the best readers is called upon to read from the book, during the last hour on Friday afternoon. This interests the children and forms a splendid test of their reading abilities.

We have here a Workmen's Institute, consisting of billiard room, reading room and a small library. I will endeavour to get the Committee to move in the matter and if possible arrange for a series of lectures on literary subjects. These lectures could be given once a month on Saturday evenings, and the intervening Saturdays could be taken up with debates on the book lectured on. At each lecture mention could be made of the Library for the Million and of the Lads and Lasses Library, and orders for them could be booked.

HOW READING IS STIMULATED AT PORT SUNLIGHT.

The Rev. S. Gamble-Walker writes :—

Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., has handed me your letter of the 16th inst., to which I have not replied earlier as I wished to look over your "Plea for the Revival of Reading" before so doing. I am glad to have had an opportunity of so doing, and very sincerely wish you every success in your campaign.

You may be interested to learn what we are doing here in the direction of the scheme you are advocating. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Lever, we have a magnificently equipped library for the use of the residents and employees, consisting of over 4,000 volumes, divided into history, biography, travel, sociology, science, art, poetry, fiction, and also the best works on purely technical subjects. We have 1,000 members, and our monthly issue averages over 2,000 volumes. A sum of money is allowed us yearly for additions, and every book in the library is a "picked work."

Facilities are afforded to readers to obtain information on any course of reading they desire, and we are prepared to either sketch out a course on any particular subject or to advise what course would be a wise one on any particular subject.

In addition to this I occasionally, say once a quarter, preach

COMFORTABLE HOME in family for Foreign or backward English boy. Tuition. Bracing air; near Sea. Boy under twelve, 25/- weekly; boy from twelve to sixteen, 30/- weekly; boy over sixteen, 35/- weekly.—Address, Mr. P. KIRBY, Cleaveland, Clarence Road, Herne Bay, Kent.

on some aspect of literature and its relation to life and morals, and also during winter months I have given a short course of lectures on some particular subject or some individual author. In this way we are endeavouring to cultivate a taste for better-class literature. Should any of our people desire to possess any work which has proved useful we obtain such work for them at the lowest possible price. Special care is exercised in the selection of books for the younger readers, and we have had a most gratifying response from our young folk generally.

CRUELTY TO PIT PONIES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

Our Helper at Newport writes, as the result of his inquiries, he fears the pit ponies in Monmouth are over-worked and by no means so carefully handled as they ought to be :—

The average driver is extremely callous in his treatment of a horse, and this is hardly to be wondered at when we remember that the majority of colliers are quite ignorant of how a horse should be treated. The poor creatures are kicked and beaten, and made to draw enormous loads, for the drivers are paid so much for every ton of coal hauled. As far as I can find out at present the animals are never seen by an inspector.

Another correspondent calls attention to cruelty of another kind, to which the attention of market Committees should be called :—

The cruelty inflicted on cattle, in our markets, particularly during hot weather. The facts are as follows: From two o'clock in the morning, sheep and other cattle are collected and driven to market, where they are crowded together in pens during the broiling day; if sold, they are then put in railway trucks and dispatched in the evening to their destination; they may be liberated the following morning or not, as the case may be. The point is this, they are all this time without water or food of any kind. The remedy is to compel all markets to have water in every pen.

ACTION IN AUSTRALIA.

I am glad to be able to report that Mr. W. H. Judkins, the editor of the *Australasian Review of Reviews*, has taken action in Melbourne. Last month I received the first copy of "How to Help : a Manual of Social Service. Some Suggestions for the Australasian League of Patriots"—for so our Helpers' Association is to be called at the Antipodes.

Mr. Judkins sounds the true note when he says :—

We need to create a nation of patriots. Wrong ideas of patriotism prevail. The idea has been persistently drilled into the minds of the young people that the patriot is the man who wants to fight with arms, and often to fight without really knowing why he is fighting and shedding others' blood, or his own. Somehow or other the man who loves his country so much that he wants to clean it up, to make it synonymous with the Kingdom of God, gets left out in the cold, or out of the definition. But the patriot is he or she who is willing to die, or live, in the service of his country, whether against external or internal foes.

He is very sanguine that there is a great opportunity for such a League in Australasia by the co-operation of every reader of the *Review of Reviews* :—

Never was there a better time for the formation of a brotherhood of those whose common desire is to help on the common good, a brotherhood not hedged by state boundaries, but embracing every man and woman in Australasia anxious to serve their country. With this end in view, will every reader enthused with a desire for social service write to me, that such a bond may be created, and a great Social party formed, tied to no political party, and by no narrow theological creed, a Social party whose aim is the betterment of Australasia?

He does not propose to establish a formal body. His

aim is "to inspire the members of the League of Patriots, and get them to inspire others to get into touch with every form of social service they can, to themselves form countless new local bodies that are necessary, and to extend good work in a thousand countless ways."

Mr. Juddins sets forth various objects which this League will work for. (1) Provision for every person to gain an honest living. (2) Better homes for the people. (3) Anti-sweating (the Anti-sweating League of Melbourne) is an offshoot of the civic Church. (4) Reduction of the cost of living. (5) Improved education, especially moral education. (6) The reform of criminals. (7) Opposition to the drink traffic, the gambling mania, and the social evil. (8) Clubs and reading-rooms for working people. (9) Keener interest in municipal and political life. (10) Adoption of the Elberfeld system. (11) The promotion of arbitration and peace.

The following advice is very characteristic :—

Get into touch with public matters. Get into what public offices you can, for the glory of God and the good of your fellow-men, and give up your spare time for the public weal. Whether it be school committee, or Shire Council, or Road Board, or Municipal Council, or Member of Parliament, consider whether you cannot do the work better than those who are in these positions, and if you can, secure the positions. These are suggestions of essentials. Other things will suggest themselves to you. Will you help me? May I help you? If I send you each month some leaflets dealing with current reform, will you send them to the folk likely to be influenced? Don't say "yes" if you will grow tired in a little while. Together we can do a vast deal of work.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM HELPERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

One of our oldest Helpers writes from British Columbia :—

British Columbia to-day has not half a million souls all told. Some day we shall be the Britain of the Pacific, with a dense population. We have coal and iron in immense quantities, oil wells near, forests, fisheries, valleys for fruit, mountains for scenery, etc. British Columbia's fruit took the gold medal in London last year! Fernie is in the Crow's Nest Pass in the Rockies, and is simply delectable. Why can't you take a holiday and see the Switzerland of America north of the international line? Of course we are only in our baby stage, but you have a prophet's eye and outlook, and don't judge things by the immediate present. You would pass through the illimitable prairie grain country *en route*.

CEYLON.

Another old Helper, a native Cinghalese, who joined when a boy in an agricultural college seventeen years ago, sends me cheery news of the good work that is being done along the lines of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in Colombo. He is now newspaper editor, justice of the peace, and I know not what, and he writes most gratefully of the constant help and inspiration which he has derived from our association and its ideals.

ROUMANIA.

An Associate, an English lady who has married a Roumanian geologist, reports that the death-rate in Bucharest is forty per 1,000. Of the children nearly one-half die in the first year. She hopes to get something done on the lines of Mayor Broadbent's plan that worked so well at Huddersfield. She says :—

There is a movement here which is, I think, full of hope, and that is the nationalistic movement which is identified with Pro-

fessor Jorga, a professor of history here. It makes for enlightenment and combined effort for the good of the people and has for its organ "Neamul Romanese." Abuses are exposed, and where possible efforts are made to prevent them.

She adds :—

I made the acquaintance of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS at about sixteen years (some fourteen years ago), and it was my first introduction to the thoughts, the toils and struggles of the big world round me. Out here I find it a great help towards keeping in touch with home, and a life where people live.

WALES.

A Welsh Helper writes :—

I am now sending copies of "How to Help" and "Which" to all the local ministers and officials of churches, and am appealing to them to make the Fivefold Ideal the subject of their sermons during the coming winter, and to place some at least of the subjects dealt with in the books on the programmes of their Wesley Guilds, Debating, and other societies. If every helper endeavoured to get some of the ideals taken up at debates, etc., in his district, I believe much good would result.

ANGLO-GERMAN HOLIDAY VISITS.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

One hears that in gymnasias and elsewhere young Germany is having instilled into his brain that within the next ten years he will be at death-grips with England. This prophecy may come true, but if it does it will be the fault of right-thinking Englishmen. Perhaps the best way to deal with this sort of thing is for German and English to set to work to know each other, and ascertain at first hand what ground, if any, there be for this fear. If half our countrymen during the next five years went and spent their summer holiday in the Fatherland and a similar number of our German cousins came over here, this absurd jingo cry would speedily have its *quietus*.

During last July and August about three hundred English folk spent their holidays in a quiet upland village in the volcanic Eifel, and there, amid some of the loveliest of scenes, made friends with the good-hearted peasantry, who, as soon as their first suspicions had passed, gave us the warmest of welcomes. We had meals in the village *gasthaus* and some of the party slept there, but the majority stayed at the villagers' houses, which gave us excellent opportunity of getting to know their life and ways, besides affording numberless opportunities for exchanging courtesies. Rarely did we return after our long tramps without the kind-faced *hausfrau* greeting us on the threshold with a plate of bilberries, a glass of milk, or some sugary confection of the country—all given to testify to the good-will that filled their hearts towards these strange folk from England, whom their newspapers had been teaching them to distrust. On the last evening of each fortnight's stay there was a gathering for "Auld Lang Syne," and the joiners' workshop, which had been converted into a Common Room, was not large enough to hold the concourse of friends. The whole village turned out, with folk from neighbouring villages, and there, under the cool evening sky, we sang our songs—English and German—told stories and made our speeches to one another in a way that will not soon be forgotten.

On leaving the Eifel we visited Trèves and Cologne, but our stay at these places was too short for fraternising. Of course this holiday was all carefully planned out beforehand by the Co-operative Holidays Association, but there was nothing we did that any group of English folk could not do. And it was very cheap too.

Including all travelling expenses from London (2nd class to Cologne) gratuities and everything, the fortnight's stay cost us only £6 5s. Why cannot this kind of holiday be enjoyed by thousands next summer?

But one's chief purpose in writing this is to raise a more important question. Why should there not be some international action to achieve this end? In England we have organisations already in existence, notably the Co-operative Holidays Association, with its centres all over the kingdom, where foreigners are always made welcome and helped to see, under the most favourable conditions, the best there is to be seen in our country and its people.

We need a similar movement in Germany to arrange holidays for Britishers, holidays that will enable us to see Germany through German eyes, and in which we shall feel the interest and sympathy of our hosts. Away among the hills and forests of the Eifel stands a grand old burg, with quaint halls and courtyard, and room enough to house a small army. One would like to see such a place become the property of a German Association to promote a better understanding between German and English, and opened as an international "guest-house," where, summer by summer, comrades could meet and spend holidays, not as in an hotel, where the cash-nexus is everything, but in the midst of friends who greet you as one of themselves. Of the financial success of such a scheme there is not a shadow of doubt, and it is certain such centres would spring up all over the country in a few years. Simple living may be had for under four shillings a day, and that should leave ample return to capital.

I should be glad to hear from anyone—particularly in Germany—who is prepared to take action in bringing about such a movement.—T. A. LEONARD, Hayfield, Stockport.

NOTICE TO READERS OF THE "REVIEW."

The responses which I have received in the last three months from readers who are in sympathy with the five-fold ideal of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, to wit:—

1. International Brotherhood on the basis of justice and national freedom, manifesting itself in universal *entente cordiale*, Anglo-American reunion, intercolonial intimacy and helpful sympathy with subject races; and international arbitration.

2. The Reunion of all Religions on the twofold basis of the Union of all who Love in the Service of all who Suffer, and the scientific investigation of the law of God as revealed in the material and spiritual world.

3. The recognition of the Humanity and Citizenship of Woman, embodied in the saying, Whatsoever ye would that woman would do unto you, do ye even so unto her.

4. The Improvement of the Condition of the People, having as our guiding principle, "Put yourself in their place and think how you would like it."

5. The quickening and inspiration of Life, by the promotion of reading, physical training, open air games, and the study and practice of music and the drama,

lead me to think that it would be well to issue with every number the following form, which when cut out and filled in I shall be very glad to receive—either from Old Subscribers, Associates, or Helpers.

"Old Subscriber" needs no explanation, the name speaks for itself.

An Associate of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS is a

reader who is sufficiently in sympathy with the five-fold ideal above set forth to wish to be enrolled as an Associate, to whom from time to time I can turn for information or for counsel, and who in his or her turn is entitled to appeal to me and his fellow-associates for such co-operation as he may desire in carrying out any of his own suggestions.

A Helper may either be a Helper or an out-and-out helper. An out-and-out helper is willing to act as the *alter ego* of the Editor whenever intimation is given, through the REVIEW or otherwise, that service is needed in his locality.

In filling in the form, strike out whichever categories you do not wish to be enrolled under.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Please enrol me on your Register as—

Old Subscriber—Associate—Helper.

Chiefly interested in ideals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Please send me a copy of "How to Help."

I would like to suggest for the attainment of the five-fold Ideal:—

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

SOW THE SEED FUND.

For the Free Circulation of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Please apply the sum of _____ enclosed herewith to the Sow the Seed Fund for sending the "Review of Reviews" monthly to missionaries, sailors, soldiers and other persons who are representing the English-speaking race out of range of booksellers and newsagents.

As coming within this category I suggest:—

(Here make any general or particular suggestion.)

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DIARY AND OBITUARY FOR OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Oct. 1.—Greetings are addressed to M. Zaimis as High Commissioner of Crete by the whole Cretan Assembly ... Detachments of American Marines are despatched from Havana to various places in Cuba ... The Viceroy of India receives an address at Simla from the Mahomedan community of India ... The Pretoria *Gazette* announces the allotment of members of the Transvaal Assembly. There are sixty-nine members in all—thirty-four to the Witwatersrand, nine to Pretoria, and the remainder to the rural districts ... The Constitutional Democrats of St. Petersburg hold a meeting by permission of the police ... The Danish Parliament is opened by the King ... The Scottish Miners' Federation demand an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages ... Notices are handed in by 28,000 Welsh miners as a protest against working with non-union men ... The annual Congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants is opened at Cardiff.

Oct. 2.—The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants pass a resolution that in the future the Society's candidate for Parliament shall join the Labour Party ... The Miners' Federation opens its Conference at Swansea ... Mr. Spencer resigns his post as chief officer of the L.C.C. Public Control Department ... The Church Congress opens at Barrow-in-Furness; the President (the Bishop of Carlisle) delivers his address ... The Bill enabling the Australian Commonwealth to take over the State debts is defeated by the Senate ... The preferential treaty arranged between Mr. Deakin and Mr. Seddon is adversely reported upon by a New Zealand Parliamentary Committee ... The Turco-Egyptian frontier agreement is signed at Cairo ... Lieutenant Lahm (America) is officially declared winner of the Gordon-Bennett balloon-race.

Oct. 3.—In Natal, martial law is formally withdrawn ... The subject of anti-militarism rages in the French press ... Dr. Cook of Brooklyn reaches the top of Mount McKinley, the highest mountain on the North American continent; he is the first to accomplish this feat.

Oct. 4.—By a very large majority the members of the Miners' Federation decide not to join the Labour Representation Committee ... The Commonwealth Senate of Australia passes Sir John Forrest's Bill for the revision of the Constitution so as to enable the Commonwealth to take over the whole of the State debts ... A petition is largely signed in Natal for the commutation of the capital sentence passed on natives concerned in the attack on the police early this year ... The Special Currency Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce recommends a legal flexible bank-note currency be provided by legislation. Mr. Roosevelt opens a new State Capitol at Harrisburg, Penn. ... The Democratic State Convention of Boston, Mass., endorses the nomination of Mr. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1908 ... The Tsar and his family return to Peterhof from their Baltic cruise.

Oct. 5.—The final sitting of the Conference of the International Law Association takes place at Berlin ... The Church Congress at Barrow-in-Furness is brought to a close ... The Miners' Federation Conference closes, and also the Congress of the Amalgamated Railway Servants Society ... The Federal Parliament of Australia passes the preferential treaty with South Africa through all its stages, adding Angora hair and uncut diamonds to the free list ... The State department of Washington announces that a *modus vivendi* has been reached with Great Britain relative to the Newfoundland fisheries.

Oct. 6.—A great demonstration of Lancashire Churchmen against the Education Bill is held in Manchester ... Mr. K. Takahashi, Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Government, arrives in London in connection with the six per cent. Customs loan ... The Thames steamboat service is suspended for the winter ... M. Clemenceau, French Minister of the Interior, announces that at a Cabinet Council it was determined unanimously to enforce the Separation Law in France ... President Roosevelt receives the teams of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers and the New York Seventh Regiment ... Sir

W. Perkin is the guest of honour at a dinner given at New York by 400 American chemists and manufacturers of chemical products.

Oct. 7.—The Congress of the Constitutional Democrats of Russia opens at Helsingfors in Finland ... A Socialist Congress opens in Rome.

Oct. 8.—The Emperor of Germany addresses a sharp reproof to Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst for the publication of extracts from the late Prince Hohenlohe's diary ... The leading officials of the Union of Russian Men arrive at Odessa; their object is to help the Government to obtain votes during the electoral campaign for the Duma ... The Rev. Mr. Goodenough reiterates his statement as to the great distress of the native women and children in Natal owing to the killing of the men and the destruction of crops and cattle ... As Mr. Butler fails to form a Ministry for South Australia, the Governor dissolves the House of Assembly.

Oct. 9.—At a conference at Melbourne it is decided that before the Government arranges to take over the State debts a scheme to secure the permanent settlement of financial problems shall be agreed to. The Federal Senate passes the South African preferential treaty ... The New South Wales Parliament passes a Bill to improve mining development ... The Foreign Office issues a statement of the *modus vivendi* with the United States on the Newfoundland fishery question ... It is decided that the Panama Canal shall be completed by contract ... The Provincial Premiers of Canada meet Sir W. Laurier at Ottawa; they reaffirm the resolution passed at the Conference of 1902 in favour of increased subsidies to all the provinces.

Oct. 10.—The three native chiefs condemned to death in Natal are executed ... The German Emperor and the Chancellor decline to consider Duke of Cumberland's claim, or that of any of his family, to succeed to the throne of Brunswick ... Mr. Taft issues an amnesty to cover all offences growing out of the insurrection in Cuba ... The tenders for the completion of the Panama Canal are open to the whole world. Each bidder must undertake the entire construction and have a capital equal to £1,000,000.

Oct. 11.—The Lord Chancellor, at Annan, receives the freedom of the town ... The Duma Memorial Committee decides to ask the St. Petersburg Committee to arrange for the presentation of the memorial privately ... On the recommendation of the Governor-General, the Commonwealth House of Representatives of Australia deletes the proviso regarding White labour in the British Preference Bill, but this is rejected by the Senate ... The Transvaal Native Labour Association notify the Robinson Group that if they persevere in recruiting Native labour in Portuguese territory they must withdraw from the T.N.L.A. ... H.M.S. *Exmouth* wins the gunnery championship of the Channel Fleet ... Prince Hohenlohe's Memoirs in two volumes are published in Berlin ... Prince Fushimi, the first Japanese Prince to officially visit China, arrives at Peking ... The Empress of Japan is present at the luncheon given by the Emperor to the British Ambassador, who is accompanied by Lady MacDonald.

Oct. 12.—In the course of the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio for conspiracy it is discovered that the company had sought to evade the law by vesting its shares in an English company ... The Austrian and Hungarian Budgets are presented in the Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet ... The L.C.C. report upon London's elementary schools is published ... The British deputation to the Duma is postponed indefinitely.

Oct. 13.—It is officially announced that the Government will appeal to the House of Lords against the West Riding Judgment ... The Conference of Canadian Premiers concludes ... Denunciations of the *modus vivendi* on the fishery question continue in Newfoundland ... The Lord Mayor and party leave London for Paris ... General Shipoff is appointed Governor-General of Moscow ... Mr. Magoon, the provisional Governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation saying he will carry out Mr.

Taft's assurances ... The Cardiff City Council decides not at present to accept Lord Bute's offer to sell them the Cardiff Railway and Docks.

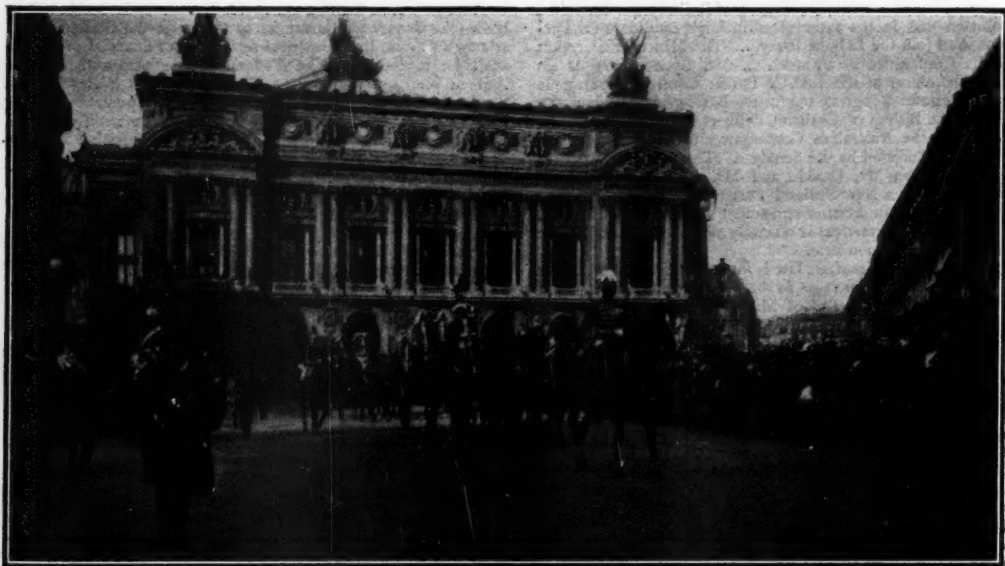
Oct. 14.—The Army Council's decision regarding officers in connection with the War Stores Commission is published ... A terrible mining explosion occurs in the Wingate Colliery, Durham; 228 men were in the pit—twenty-six are killed and others injured; all, however, are brought to the surface with the help of rescue parties ... The Lord Mayor and the City of London Corporation make a state procession in Paris to the Elysée, where they are welcomed by President Fallières ... Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, president of Upper Alsace, tenders his resignation to the Emperor William, which is accepted.

Oct. 16.—Mr. Balfour, as Chancellor of Edinburgh University, opens the new physical and engineering laboratories in connection with the university ... The Royal Commission on the Metropolitan Police resumes its sittings ... The Legislative Council of Western Australia vote in favour of the secession of Western Australia from the Commonwealth by 19 votes to 8 ...

in its financial difficulties ... A terrible cyclone rages round Cuba, and reaches to Florida, killing over 100 persons.

Oct. 19.—The Scottish Church Commission issues an interim report ... Mr. Haldane opens the enlarged buildings of the University Union in Edinburgh ... The Worcester Election Commissioners decide to report Alderman Caldicott for bribery and illegal practices ... Judge Holt, of United States Circuit Court, fines the New York Central Railway £21,600 for granting rebates to the Sugar Trust, and a jury in Ohio return a verdict of guilty on the charge of conspiracy on six counts against the Standard Oil Company; the amount of the fine is deferred ... The Bank rate is raised to 6 per cent.

Oct. 20.—Selby Abbey, in Yorkshire, is destroyed by fire ... A Blue-book on the Courrières mine disaster is published ... By the snapping of a rope at the Simmer East mine on the Rand, twenty-three Chinamen fall 1,000 feet and are dashed to pieces ... The agents and skippers of American herring vessels off Newfoundland agree not to use purse-nets during the remainder of the season ... The editor of a weekly paper at Bombay who advocates Home Rule for India is bound over in



London in Paris: The Lord Mayor's Carriage Proceeding through the Place de l'Opéra.

Mr. Lloyd-George receives a deputation at the office of the Board of Trade of shipowners, dockowners, and pilots in reference to the Merchant Shipping Bill ... A French submarine sinks off Tunis with a crew of fourteen men.

Oct. 17.—The visit of the Lord Mayor and members of the City Council to Paris concludes ... The Russian Party of Peaceful Regeneration, of which Count Heyden is the head, is refused legalisation ... An astonishing hoax is perpetrated on the Burgomaster of Köpenik, near Berlin ... The anniversary of the partition of Bengal passes off quietly at Calcutta.

Oct. 18.—The Home Secretary receives a deputation from the British and Irish Shop Assistants' Associations ... The Metropolitan Police Commission hear evidence from Mr. W. A. Coote, Secretary of the National Vigilance Association, and Mr. Alfred Platt, a street bookmaker ... The Worcester Election Commissioners report Mr. Williamson, the unseated member, for illegal practice ... Mr. Soutter, of the Transvaal Chamber of Commerce, makes a financial statement ... The German Social Democratic Party place £1,000 at the disposal of M. Jaurès to help *Humanité*

£20 and two sureties each to the same amount to be of good behaviour for six months ... President Fallières asks M. Clemenceau to form a Cabinet ... Count Goluchowski tenders his resignation as Foreign Minister for Austria-Hungary.

Oct. 22.—The King holds a Council at Buckingham Palace and receives the Prime Minister ... Mr. Justice Buckley is appointed Lord Justice of Appeal, and Mr. R. J. Parker a Judge of the High Court ... The Norwegian Storthing at Christiania is opened by King Haakon ... The Roumanian accounts for the financial year show a surplus of £1,820,000 ... The third International Congress for the suppression of the white slave traffic opens in Paris, M. Béranger as President.

Oct. 23.—The House of Commons reassembles ... Supporters of the Woman's Suffrage movement assemble in the outer Lobby of the House of Commons; ten are arrested by the police on attempting to address the Members ... The Official list of M. Clemenceau's Cabinet is published; a Ministry of Labour and Hygiene is added to the Cabinet ... The Cortes assembles at Madrid.

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Oct. 24.—A Conference arranged by the Anti-Sweating League is opened at the Guildhall ... The ten women arrested in the outer Hall of the House of Commons are brought before the Magistrate at the Westminster Police Court. As they refuse to find sureties they are each committed to prison for two months ... New Zealand secures a loan of £900,000 in the Colonies at 4 per cent. and less ... The list of President Roosevelt's reconstituted Cabinet is published ... At the close of the Congress for the suppression of the white slave traffic the national committees are advised to study how aid can best be given in each country for the defence of women.

Oct. 25.—A Congregation is held at Cambridge University which votes great changes in the mathematical honours examination ... At the Conference of the National Union of Women Workers at Tunbridge Wells Mrs. Fawcett initiates a discussion on Women's Suffrage ... The French Chamber reassembles in Paris ... The German Emperor places Prince Alexander Hohenlohe on the retired list ... The Japanese Ambassador at Washington, on behalf of his Government, demands the full rights of the treaty of 1894 for Japanese subjects in California ... In the Spanish Cortes the draft of the Association Bill is read.

Oct. 26.—The text of the Archbishop of Canterbury's amendments to the Education Bill is published ... The Conference of the Anti-Sweating League is brought to a close ... A mutiny of convicts takes place at Gloucester ... The report of M. Clemenceau to the President of the Republic on his creation of the Ministry of Labour is issued in Paris ... The hero of the Köpenick raid is arrested near Berlin.

Oct. 27.—An armed band in Russia attack a carriage conveying £60,000 from the custom-house to St. Petersburg, and succeed in carrying off £40,000. Two of the robbers are killed and five captured ... A demonstration against the Education Bill, organized by the English Church Union, is held in Trafalgar Square ... The escaped convicts from Gloucester Gaol are recaptured.

Oct. 28.—Eight or nine thousand people assemble in Hyde Park in support of the Women's Suffrage movement ... The remains of the Hungarian patriot, Rakoczy, are laid to rest at Katsa amid great pomp and enthusiasm ... A terrible accident to an electric train occurs at Atlantic City, U.S.A.; seventy lives are lost.

Oct. 29.—The King contributes £100 to the fund to relieve the relatives of the miners killed in the Wingate Colliery disaster ... Lord Bute opens at Cardiff new municipal buildings and Law Courts ... The loss of the ss. *Haversham Grange* by fire is estimated at £350,000 ... The progressive Mahomedan leaders formulate a plan to build an Egyptian National University at the cost of £E500,000 ... The Tsar signs a ukase removing all restrictions on the Old Believers in Russia, who number fifteen millions.

PARLIAMENTARY. House of Lords.

Oct. 23.—The House reassembles; several Bills are read a second time.

Oct. 24.—The Sale of Intoxicant Liquors (Ireland) Bill passes through Committee.

Oct. 25.—Education Bill: speeches by Lord Goschen, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Crewe.

Oct. 29.—The Education Bill in Committee: Lord Heneage's amendment; speeches by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, the Lord Chancellor and others; the amendment is carried by a majority of 200.

Oct. 30.—The Archbishop of Canterbury moves an amendment of Clause 2, but the House adjourns without coming to a decision.

House of Commons

Oct. 23.—Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill; speech by Mr. Lloyd-George.

Oct. 24.—Plural Voting Bill considered in Committee.

Oct. 25.—Plural Voting Bill considered in Committee.

Oct. 26.—Plural Voting Bill; two amendments rejected.

Oct. 29.—Plural Voting Bill is proceeded with ... At eight o'clock Mr. Redmond brings forward his urgency motion re evicted tenants in Ireland; speech by Mr. Bryce.

Oct. 30.—Plural Voting Bill; Clauses 2, 3 and 4 carried.

SPEECHES.

Oct. 3.—Lord Rosebery, at Bangor Village, on the growth of insanity.

Oct. 5.—Lord Selborne, at Victoria Falls, on the development of South Africa ... Mr. Haldane, at Peebles, on the questions of the time.

Oct. 6.—Mr. J. Redmond, at Athlone, on the Nationalists and the Liberal Party.

Oct. 9.—Sir W. Laurier, at Ottawa, on Canadian unity.

Oct. 11.—Mr. Lloyd-George, at Cardiff, on the union of Liberalism and Labour interests ... Mr. Winston Churchill, in Glasgow, on Colonial questions.

Oct. 12.—Lord Loreburn, at Glasgow, on the true way to maintain the Empire ... Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at Nottingham, on tariff reform ... Lord Lansdowne, at Nottingham, on the Irish question and Sir A. MacDonnell's appointment.

Oct. 13.—Mr. Asquith, at Ladybank, on the Education Bill and South Africa ... Lord Carrington, at Newcastle, on land taxation.

Oct. 15.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, at Sydney, on plutocracy and labour.

Oct. 17.—Mr. Churchill, at Manchester; Mr. Wyndham, at Portsmouth; Mr. Harcourt, at Rossendale, on the political situation ... Mr. Deakin, at Ballarat, on his programme.

Oct. 27.—Mr. Haldane, at Reading, on training officers in the principles of civil administration.

OBITUARY.

Oct. 1.—The Dowager Countess of Portsmouth ... The Very Rev. C. Marryat (Dean of Adelaide, South Australia), 79.

Oct. 3.—Dr. W. Peregrine Probert, LL.D.

Oct. 9.—Madame Ristori (celebrated Italian actress), 85 ... Archbishop Bond (Primate of Canada), 91.

Oct. 11.—Sir Augustus F. Godson, 71.

Oct. 12.—Mr. Stefano Gatti, 64 ... Signor Giobbe (Italian poet).

Oct. 13.—Mrs. Lewis-Hill.

Oct. 14.—Sir Richard Tangye, 72.

Oct. 15.—Major-General Sir W. Galbraith, K.C.B., 69.

Oct. 17.—Mrs. Jefferson-Davis (New York), 80.

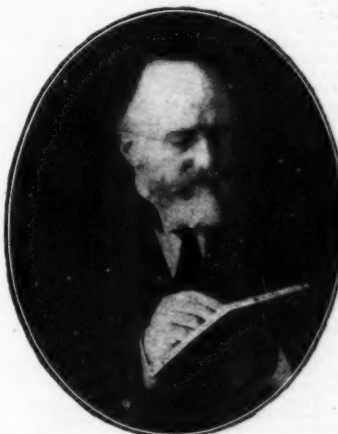
Oct. 19.—Baron Mohrenheim.

Oct. 20.—Mr. W. Sedgwick, M.R.C.S., Major H. G. Raverty, 81.

Oct. 21.—Colonel the Right Hon. E. J. Saunders, 69.

Oct. 26.—Lord Arundell of Wardour, 75.

Oct. 30.—Lord Cranbrook, 92.



Photograph by [Elliott and Fry.]

The late Sir Richard Tangye.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Historical Review.—MACMILLAN. 1 dol. Oct.
The Privy Council of the Time of Richard II. James F. Baldwin.
The Office of Intendant in New France. W. B. Munro.
Canning and the Spanish Patriots in 1808. J. Holland Rose.
The Territory of Colorado. Frederic L. Paxson.
The Organisation of the Post Office Department of the Confederacy. Walter F. McCabb.

American Illustrated Magazine.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
10 c. Oct.
The Partnership of Society. W. A. White.
Dynamite. S. H. Adams.
Popular Medical Fallacies. Dr. L. K. Hirschberg.

Annals of Psychological Sciences.—110, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. 1s. 2d.
10 c. Oct.
The Future of Psychology. Prof. C. Richet.
An Apparition. Camille Flammarion.
What is Telepathy? J. Arthur Hill.
The Story of a Stolen Fur. Dr. P. C. Candargy.
A Musical Séance with Physical Manifestations. J. S. Goebel.

Antiquary.—STOCK. 6d. Nov.
Some Household Remedies of the Seventeenth Century. George Payne.
Some West Barks Brasses. Illus. Hubert J. Danill.
Memories of Up on Court. Ernest W. Domes.
A Pilgrimage to St. David's Cathedral. Illus. Contd. A. C. Fryer.
The Folk Traditions of the Ash-Tree. Concl. J. H. MacMichael.

Architectural Record.—14, VESLEY STREET, NEW YORK. 2s. 25 c.
Oct.
The Orchard Garden of Rev. J. Hutcheson at Warren, Rhode Island. Illus.
Houses by Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey. Illus. H. Croly.
Bungalows in California. Illus. A. C. Davil.
Houses by R. C. Spencer, Jun. Illus.

Architectural Review.—3, GREAT NEW STREET, FETTER LANE.
1s. Nov.
No. 11, Hill Street, London: Decorative Work. J. Leonard Williams.
Screen at Lincoln College, Oxford.
The Cardiff City Hall and Law Courts. Illus. H. V. Lanchester and E. A. Rickards.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 2s. 6d. Oct.
San Francisco and Her Great Opportunity. George W. James.
The Spirit of American Literature. Winifred Webb.
The Right of the Child not to be born. Louise Markscheffel.
Picturesque Rothenburg. Illus. W. Buckman.
George Taylor; an Australian Artist.
H. G. Wells. Rev. Chauncey J. Hawkins.
Our Next Ice-Age. John C. Elliot.
Common Ground for Socialist and Individualist. John W. Bennett.
British Egypt. Ernest Crosby.
Shall Prohibition be given a Fair Trial?
Alfred Russel Wallace. F. C. Hendrickson.

Art Journal.—VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. Nov.
New Watts Gallery at Compton. Illus. D. Croll Thomson.
Eugène Carrière. Illus. Mrs. Arthur Bell.
National Gallery of Australia, Melbourne. Illus.
Haslemere Arts and Crafts. Illus. R. E. D. Sketchley.
Londonderry. Illus. Alfred Vockney.
Supplements:—"St. Katherine's Wharf" after Harold A. Rigby; "Londonderry" after W. Monk.

Art Workers' Quarterly.—45, CLIFFORD'S INN. 2s. 6d. Oct.
Buon-Fresco and Spirit-Fresco Painting. Illus. James Ward.
Florentine Woodcuts. Illus. Edgumbe Staley.
Luca Della Robbia. Illus. L. H. Yates.
The Pala d'Oro at St. Mark's, Venice. W. S. Hadaway.
Art-Teaching in Secondary Schools. Illus. W. H. Berry.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, WORKING. 5s.
Oct.
China's Attitude towards Japan and Russia. Sir R. K. Douglas.
Self-Government for India. G. R. Gokhale.
An Open Letter to Mr. Gokhale. J. B. Pennington.
India and Anglo-Indian. Arthur Sawtell.
The Congo Free State Administration.
The Congo Question. Major A. G. Leonard.
Morocco: The International Conference at Algiers.
The Abandonment of St. Helena. A. G. Wise.
Taism. E. H. Parker.
Therapeutics in Climate. Dr. George Brown.

Atlantic Monthly.—CONSTABLE. 1s. Oct.
Commercial Panics. A. D. Noyes.
Two Memories of a Childhood. Lafcadio Hearn.
Autobiography of a Southerner. Contd. "Nicholas Worth."
New York after Paris. A. F. Sanborn.
Romanticism in Music. Daniel G. Mason.
Pictures for the Tenements. Elizabeth MacCracken.
My Shakespeare Progress. Martha B. Dunn.
A Relish of Keats. Bradford Torrey.
The Forcible Collection of International Debts. J. H. Latané.
P. E. More's Shelburne Essays. G. McLean Harper.

Badminton Magazine.—8, HENRIETTA STREET. 1s. Nov.
Capt. P. Bewicke. Illus. A. E. T. Watson.
Salmon Fishing in Newfoundland. Lord Howick.
Jumping Greyhounds. Illus. Philip T. Oyler.
The Financial Aspect of Racing. J. H. Verrall.
Otter Hunting in Co. Wicklow. Eva W. West.
Chicken Shooting in British Columbia. Illus. R. Leckie-Ewing.
Rugby or Association for Public Schools? A. R. Haig-Brown.
A Lady's Tramp across Montenegro. Illus. Mrs. Frank Savile.
Lawyers and Sportsmen. Illus. One of Them.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—KEGAN PAUL. 7s. 6d. Oct.
The Invasion of Sennacherib. Kemper Fullerton.
The Pearl of Prayers. Charles H. Richards.
Losing's Philosophy of Religion. James Lindsay.
A Psychology of the British People. Charles W. Super.
The History of English Lyric Poetry. Theodore W. Hunt.
The Significance of the Haystack Centennial. Edward W. Capen.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Nov.
With the Dane Mission to Kabul. A. H. Grant.
Sir Henry Irving.
New York. Charles Whibley.
Our Friend the Mule. J. K.
A Peep at Corsica. Andrew Balfour.
Dean Swift in Dublin. Dean J. H. Bernard.
A Day's Fishing in Wyoming. John Marvyn.
The Voyage of the *Scotia*. Adm. Sir A. H. Markham.
The Times and the Publisher: Musings without Method.
The Scottish Churches; an Appeal. Very Rev. Wilham Mair.

Book Monthly.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. Oct. 15.
Mr. Chatto on the "Sixpenny"; Interview. J. Milne.
Nora Chesson. W. H. Chesson.
Our "Silent Navy" in Literature. Miss E. Hallam Moorhouse.

Bookman.—ST. PAUL'S HOUSE, WARWICK SQUARE, E.C. 1s. Oct. 15.
Keats. Illus. H. Buxton Forman.
William Cowper.

Bookman (AMERICA).—DODD AND MEAD, NEW YORK. 2s. 6d. Oct.
Count Tolstoy in 1906. Illus. Louis Maule.
My Last Visit to Count Tolstoy. Aylmer Maude.
Our Chromatic Journalism. J. A. Macy.
The Commercialism of Literature and the Literary Agent.
Swedish Writers. With Portraits. Paul Harboe.
The Opportunity of the High Schools. E. L. Thorndike.

Broad Views.—KEGAN PAUL. 1s. Nov.
Church and State in France. E. H. Short.
Parallel Streams of Progress. A. Sinnott.
Phantoms of the Sea. James Wilson.
Tristan da Cunha.
Is Friendship on the Wane? Rev. J. Hudson.
The White Man and the Negro. W. Pierce.
Thoughts from the Sea. Alice C. Ames.

Burlington Magazine.—17, BERNERS STREET, W. 2s. 6d. Nov.
English Provincial Museums.
Portrait Drawings of English Women. Illus. L. Binyon.
London's Lead Steeples. Illus. I. Weaver.
St. Cloud Porcelain. Contd. Illus. M. L. Solon.
The Early Catalan School of Painting. A. Van de Put.
Titian. Illus. Herbert Cook.
The Historical Exhibition at Nuremberg. Illus. S. M. Pearce.
Giovanni Battista. Illus. S. J. A. Churchill.
Supplements: "Portrait of a Girl after Lely (?)" and "Portrait of a Man after Murillo."

C. B. Fry's Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. Nov.
The Stage and Athletics. Illus. Reginald Bacchus.
National Style in Rugby. Illus. Arthur J. Gould.
Walking. Illus. Montague A. Holbein.
Ladies, Improve Your House! Illus. Eustace E. White.

Scrambles in Yorkshire. Illus. C. E. Benson.
The Optics of Rifle Shooting. Illus. E. J. D. Newitt.
Learning Golf. Illus. C. E. Finlason.
The Garden in Autumn. Illus. E. T. Cook.
Do Professional Footballers play only for Money? Illus. J. J. Bentley.
Rating and Raters. Illus. Gamekeeper.

Calcutta Review.—KEGAN PAUL. 6s. Oct.
General Available. Julian J. Cotton.
The Death of Akbar. R. P. Karkaria.
From Peking to Sikhim, through Gobi and Thibet. Count de Lesdain.
Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts. Oct.
The Old Government House, Fredericton, N.B. Illus. Mary Robinson.
The Passing of the Poet. Susan E. Cameron.
Civil Service Reform in Wisconsin. E. N. Warner.
Purity in Domestic Products. Illus. Anne Morris.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. Nov.
John Charlton and His Work. Illus. John de Walton.
M.P.'s at Play. Illus. Harry Furniss.
The Story of the Ballet. Illus. Henry G. Hibbert.
The Romance of Orchid. Illus. John Trist.
Clues to Success in Business. Gordon Meggy.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET. 1s. Nov.
Mexico and Her Opportunities. Illus. Winthrop E. Scarritt.
Absolute Safety at Sea in a 1,200 Ft., 170,000 HP. Steamship. Illus. Joseph R. Oldham.
Electricity in the Home. Illus. H. W. Hillman.
The Steam Turbine. A. H. Gibson.
Foundations for Pumping-Engines. Charles A. Hague.
A Novel Form of Gas Heating Stove. Illus. William Paul Gerhard.
Getting New Business and Holding the Old. R. L. Goodale.
The Realm of the Fan Blower. Illus. Walter B. Snow.
The Apprenticeship System in America. Luther D. Burlingame.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. Nov.
A thirst in the Desert in Central Asia. Illus. Langdon Warner.
Whistler's Academy of Painting. Illus. Cyrus Cuneo.
Julia Marlowe. Illus. Elizabeth McCracken.
The Lure of the Pearl. Illus. F. C. Penfield.
Jay Cooke and the Financing of the Civil War. Illus. E. F. Oberholzer.
The German Emperor's Voice. Prof. E. W. Scripture.
W. J. Bryan on Our Complex Social Order. F. H. Giddings.

Chambers's Journal.—W. AND R. CHAMBERS. 7d. Nov.
Sheep-shearing. Major-General W. Tweedie.
The Foods That feed us. J. S. Whitby.
Lusol; a New Illuminant. J. S. Whitby.
The Awakening of Hudson Bay. R. W. Wilson.
The Advance of the Telephone.
Sam Bough. Wybert Reeve.
American Railway Accidents. D. A. Willey.
White Labour for South Africa.
The Sovereign and the Foreign Office.

Chautauqua.—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK. 25 cents. Oct.
Lord Clive, Capt. Cook, Capt. Phillips, and David Livingstone. Illus. Cecil F. Lawell.
The Ancestry of the English Theatre. Illus. Carl H. Grab.

Church Quarterly Review.—SPOTTISWOODE. 6s. Oct.
The Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. Gregory the Great.
The Authorship of the Pastoral Epistles.
Thomas à Kempis and the Brotherhood of the Common Life.
The Mozarabic Rite.
The Beginnings of Britain and Gaul.
Irish University Education and the Reform of Trinity College, Dublin.

Connoisseur.—CARMELITE HOUSE, CARMELITE ST. 1s. Nov.
The Early English School in Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's Pictures. Illus. W. Roberts.
Plate used on Board an Admiral's Ship in the Seventeenth Century. Illus. Mabel Ormonde.
English Needlepoint. Illus. M. Jourdain.
Edwin Truman, Crutshank Collector. Contd. Illus. G. S. Layard.
Hanley Museum. Illus. Frank Freeth.
Admission Tickets for Three London Functions. Illus. Ettore Modigliani.
Hengrave Hall and its Art Treasures. Contd. Illus. Leonard Willoughby.
Supplements:—"Madame la Princesse de Conti" after Drouais le Fils; "Children Reliving a Beggar Boy" after W. Beechey.

Contemporary Review.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3s. 6d. Nov.
The End of the Bismarck Dynasty. Author of "The Bismarck Dynasty." Naval Scares. Lord Eversley.
The Reform of Parliamentary Procedure. Sir Courtenay Ilbert.
Henrik Ibsen. Prof. Edward Dowden.
Poor Relief in Berlin. Dr. E. Münsterberg.
M. Clemenceau. Laurence Jerrold.
The Religious Movement in France. Paul Sabatier.
"Letters of Business." Canon Hensley Henson.
Foreign Affairs. Dr. E. J. Dillon.
Letter on Local Finance. John Holt Schooling.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. Nov.
Bulls in the (Westminster) China Shop. Henry W. Lucy.
Shakespeare. Canon H. C. Beeching.
Cyprus: A Stay in the Island of Venus. W. A. T. Allen.

The Library of John Stuart Mill. Rose Sidgwick.
Oxford and Cambridge—A Study in Types. E. S. P. Haynes.
York: Its Place in English Institutions. Laurence Gomme.

Dublin Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 3s. 6d. Oct.
For Truth or for Life.
The Report of the Ritual Commission. Rev. R. H. Benson.
Aeneas Sylvius and Nicholas de Cusa.
The Fiscal Question. Hilaire Belloc.
Fénelon in Exile, 1679-1713. Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott.
Is Socialism right after all? C. S. Devas.
Guildford Slingsby and John Morris.
The Catholic Missions in the Congo Free State. John de Courcy MacDonnell.
Winchester, Mother of Schools. Mgr. S. Barnes.
The Church of France and the French People.

East and the West.—19, DELAWARE STREET, WESTMINSTER. 1s. Oct.
Church and State in China. Archdeacon Moule.
Chinese Christianity and Chinese National Character. Bishop Graves.
Baron Kaneko's Verdict on Occidental Christianity. Dr. W. Elliot Griffiths.
The Attitude of the Educated Hindu Mind towards Christianity. Rev. H. Pakenham-Walsh.
Junior Clergy Missionary Associations. Rev. Edgar Rogers.
Paganism, Hinduism, and Christianity in India. Rev. J. A. Sharrock.
Sidelights upon Missionary Work in Kaffaria. Rev. Godfrey Callaway.
The Present Conditions and Prospects of Missions. Rev. C. F. Wilson.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTONS. 3s. Oct. 15.
The Social Teaching of the Bible. Prof. Sanday.
Tariff Reform. F. Marsden Burnett.
Rating and Site Valuation. A. Hook.
The Control of Public Expenditure. W. M. J. Williams.

Edinburgh Review.—LONGMANS. 6s. Oct.
Socialism in the House of Commons.
Border Ballads.
Christina, Queen of Sweden.
The Origin of Landscape.
Some Tendencies in Modern Music.
Literary Criticism, Esthetic and Psychological.
Greek Art and Modern Craftsmanship.
The German Stage.
Characteristics of Mr. Swinburne's Poetry.
Reforming the Church of England.
Irish Wants and Irish Wishes.

Educational Review.—RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY. 1s. 8d. Oct.
The Endowment of Medical Research. W. H. Welch.
Bibliography of Education for 1905. Contd. Mabel E. Leonard and James I. Wyer, Jun.
Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board. Thomas S. Fiske.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Nov.
American Fishing Rights and Newfoundland. Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke.
Foreign Affairs. Edward Dicey.
The New Hebrides Convention. Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke.
The Navy and the Colonies. Charles Stuart-Linton.
Great Britain in North China. Kenneth Beaton.
Australia and the Empire. Richard Arthur, M.L.A.
Memoirs of Maoriland. E. I. Massy.

Engineering Magazine.—229, STRAND. 1s. Nov.
Patents as a Factor in a Manufacturing Business. E. J. Prindle.
Modern Apprenticeship Systems. O. M. Becker.
Organisation and Economy in the Railway Machine Shop. Illus. H. W. Jacobs.
Hydro-Electric Power Station at Engelenberg, Switzerland. Illus. Enrico Bignami.
Machinery and Processes for a Portland-Cement Plant. Illus. F. H. Lewis.
The Planning and Construction of the Power Plant. Contd. Illus. A. E. Dixon.
Modern Equipment and Management of a Water-Pipe Foundry. With Plans. J. V. V. Colwell.

Engineering Review.—104, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Oct. 15.
Condensers. R. M. Neilson.
Mechanical Calculators. Contd. W. J. Goudie.
Valves used in Petrol, Gas, and Oil Engines. Illus. E. Butler.
Bacterial Treatment of Sewage. W. H. Maxwell.
The Ventilation of Tunnels. Illus. Charles S. Churchill.

English Historical Review.—LONGMANS, GREEN. 3s. Oct.
The Angevin Administration of Normandy. F. M. Powicke.
The Wars of Religion in the Perigord. Maurice Wilkinson.
Committees of Council under the Earlier Stuarts. E. J. Carlyle.
Charles II. and the Bishop of Münster in the Anglo-Dutch War of 1665-6. C. Brinkmann.
The Burgesses of Domesday. A. Ballard.
The Burgesses of Domesday and the Malmesbury Wall. Miss Mary Bateson.

English Illustrated Magazine.—358, STRAND. 6d. Nov.
H. J. Thaddeus: Ireland's Greatest Painter. Illus.
With the Sage of Chobham. Illus. T. W. H. Crosland.
Chichester Cathedral. Illus.
Dumas in Caricature. Illus. Sidney Hunt.
The Maldive Islands. Illus.

Englishwoman's Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 1s. Oct.
Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the Year 1905.
Some Scotswomen of the Nineteenth Century. Henrietta Melville.

Essex Review.—BENHAM, COLCHESTER. 1s. 6d. Oct.
A Seventeenth Century Inventory. Rev. E. G. Norris.
Epping Forest by Night. Illus. A. T. Barnard.
Ancient Charities. W. C. Waller.
Pattens. Illus. Miller Christy.
Twinsted Church and Hall. Illus. Rev. A. Clark.

Folk-Lore.—DAVID NUTT. 5s. Oct.
The Scaps-Goat in European Folklore. N. W. Thomas.
Notes in Reply to Mr. Howitt and Mr. Jevons. A. Lang.
Dr. Howitt's Defence of Group-Marriage. N. W. Thomas.
The Celts and the European Sky-God. A. B. Cook.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. Nov.
Is Government by Duma Possible? Dr. E. J. Dillen.
The Measure of the Hours. Maurice Maeterlinck.
Socialism and the Middle Classes. H. G. Wells.
The British Army; Mr. Fortescue's New Volume. Sir George Arthur.
Picturesque India. Flora Annie Steel.
Some Thoughts on the Technique of Poetry. C. F. Keary.
The Hundred Days. W. Lawler Wilson.
Bernini and the Baroque Style. Evelyn March Phillips.
Richmond, Virginia. Henry James.
The Early Victorians and Ourselves. G. S. Street.
Lafcadio Hearn. Dr. George M. Gould.
Mr. Churchill's Father. Herbert Vivian.
Englishmen in Foreign Service. Minto F. Johnston.
The Labour Party. H. Morgan-Browne.
The Trade Union Crisis. Herman Cohen.
Mr. Dell and the *Quarterly Review*. *Quarterly Reviewer*.
The Abuse of Sport. Henry S. Salt.

Forum.—45, EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK. 50 cts. Oct.
American Politics. Henry L. West.
Foreign Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
Finance. Alex. D. Noyes.
A Few French Books of To-day.
Educational Outlook. Ossian H. Lang.
Applied Science. Henry H. Suplee.
The Relation of Education to Good Government. Baron Speck von Sternburg.
The University President. Wallace N. Stearns.
The Birth of the New Nippon. Adachi Kinnosuke.
The New Manchuria. K. K. Kawakami.

Gentleman's Magazine.—1, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. Oct. 15.

On Growing Old.
Copper and Lady Austen.
My Thoughts and My Second Thoughts. Contd.
Leather Drinking Vessels. Contd.
Idleness.
Canonbury House, Islington. Illus.
A Nameless Stream in Norfolk.

Geographical Magazine.—STANFORD. 2s. Oct.
The Indian Ocean. With Map. Illus. J. Stanley Gardiner.
Recent Survey and Exploration in Siskat. Illus. Col. Sir H. McMahon.
The Rivers of Chinese Turkestan and the Dissection of Asia. With Map.
E. Huntington.
Journeys in Northern Nigeria. With Map. Hans Vischer.
Twenty-Five Years' Geographical Progress. Sir George T. Goldie.

Girl's Own Paper.—4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. Nov.
Nursing as a Profession. Lady Henry Somerset.
How to see Rome in a Week. Illus. Douglas Sladen.

Girl's Realm.—12, PORTUGAL STREET. 6d. Nov.
The Girls of *Punch*. Illus. H. Pearl Humphry.
Bunny Rabbit. Illus. Douglas English.
Miss Jessie Ackermann. Illus. Jessica.
Ackworth School for Quaker Girls and Boys. Illus. Millicent H. Morrison.
Bertha Krupp. Illus. P. D. Farrar.

Good Housekeeping.—14, NORFOLK STREET. 6d. Nov.
Nerves I have known. Jane Layng.
Ptomaines and Ptomaine Poisoning. Professor S. C. Prescott.
The Woman's Co-operative Store. Illus. Velma S. Howard.

Grand Magazine.—NEWNES. 4d. Nov.
Revelations of Society Marriage-Broking. Interview with Lady X.
The Secret of Success in Literature. Symposium.
What is a Cold? Dr. Robert Bell.
How Physics is Faked. Dr. Herbert Snow.
My Method of Work. Frank Bramley.
"Crooks" I met in London.
The Moloch of the Rates. G. R. Sims.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. Nov.
George Eliot. With Portrait.
Open Letter to G. K. Chesterton. With Portrait. J. Douglas.
Dr. W. E. Griffis on the New Japan. Interview. With Portrait. H. Murray.
Coniston Revisited. Illus. Ernest Phillips.

Harper's Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. Nov.
"Macbeth." Illus. Theodore Watts-Dunton.
The Impeachment of Andrew Jackson. Illus. F. T. Hill.
Legends of the City of Mexico. Illus. T. A. Jarvis.
By Way of Southampton to London. Illus. W. D. Howells.
The Log of a Forty-Niner. Illus. Florence E. D. Muzzy.
Harvesting Floral Perfumes. Illus. R. K. Duncan.

Hibbert Journal.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 2s. 6d. Oct.
Church and World. L. P. Jacks.
Union and Breadth in a National Church. Sir Oliver Lodge.
Reunion. Rev. Dugald Macfadyen.
Christ in Education. D. Ffrangcon-Davies.
The Bishop of Birmingham and the Education Bill. Prof. J. H. Muirhead.
The Vital Value in the Hindu God-Idea. William Tully Seeger.
Pierre Gassendi and the Atoms. John Masson.
Do we need a Substitute for Christianity? Henry Sturt.
Psychical Research and Religious Thought. J. Arthur Hill.
A Dialogue on Eternal Punishment. Rev. John Gerard.
Jesus the Prophet. Canon Kenrick.
The Zoroastrian Messiah. Rev. A. Smythe Palmer.
Religious Reconstruction in France and Germany. James Collier.

Humane Review.—BELL. 1s. Oct.
Why do Animals exist? Ernest Bell.
Humane Education. Rev. A. M. Mitchell.
Leigh Hunt.
Gunning.
The Spiritism at Bay. Henry S. Salt.

Interpreter.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 1s. Oct.
Points of Contact between Theology and Science. Rev. F. R. Tennant.
Pagan Revivalism and the Persecutions of the Early Church. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
Foreign Influence on Israel's Development. Canon Foakes-Jackson.
Assyriology and the Old Testament. Rev. C. H. W. Johns.
The Books of the Chronicles. Rev. G. Tandy.

Independent Review.—UNWIN. 2s. 6d. Nov.
Notes on Current Events.
A Defence of the Trade Disputes Bill. Arthur Llewellyn Davies.
The Social Revolutionary Party in Russia. Wildover Johnson.
The *Tower* and the Bookellers; Letting in the Jungle. Robert F. Cholmondeley.
Religion and Politics in Ireland. T. M. Kettle.
Modern Socialism and the Family. H. G. Wells.
The Native Problem in South Africa and Elsewhere. Alfred Russel Wallace.
The Boycott of Consumptives. W. K. McClure.
A Fiscal Policy for Labour. Brougham Villiers.
Fontenelle; the Father of French Rationalism. Algar Thorold.
The Demand for Pain. Constance Clyde.
Lord Acton's Lectures. H. A. L. Fisher.

International Journal of Ethics.—SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN. 2s. 6d.
Ethical Aspects of Economics. W. R. Sorley.
Positivists and Dr. Coit. Frederic Harrison.
The Ethics of Internationalism. John A. Hobson.
Mediaeval Morals. David S. Muzzey.
Humanitarianism Past and Present. Frank T. Carlton.
Bacon's Moral Teaching. Michael Macmillan.
War and Social Economy. Ira W. Howarth.
Reflections on Kidd's "Principles of Western Civilization." W. E. Lishman.
The Social and Ethical Value of the Family System in Japan. Junjuro Takakusu.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. Nov.
Dr. Johnson at His Prayers.
A Corner of Kerry. Mita Brown.

Journal of the African Society.—MACMILLAN. 6s. Oct.
Presidential Address. Duke of Marlborough.
History of King Theodore. H. Weld Blundell.
North-Eastern Rhodesia. Contd. George Pirz.
Sapele Sanitary Board.
Languages and Folklore in West Africa. A. Werner.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELIMER. 2s. Oct. 15.

The Spirit of Cavalry under Napoleon. Brigadier-General M. F. Rimington.
The Army System. Major-General H. S. G. Miles.
The Von Lobell Annual Reports. Lieut.-Colonel E. Gunter.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. Nov.
Tragedies of the Russian Throne. Illus. Fitzgerald Molloy.
Women and the Money Market. Illus. Mrs. Archibald MacKirdy.
Flamingo Land, West Indies. Jean W. Woodbridge.
Aristocratic Workers in the Rank and File of the Salvation Army. Illus. Millicent Morrison.

Library.—ALEX. MORING. 3s. Oct.
Writers and the Publishing Trade, circa 1600. Ph. Sheavyn.
Public Schools and their Libraries. Arundell Esdaile.
Adrian Kempe van Bouckhout and the Quarto New Testaments of 1633. E. Gordon Duff.

The Public Library as a Factor in Industrial Progress. Frederick M. Crundin.
Thomas Love Peacock. C. Williams.
The Stage of Rh des. A. W. Pollard.
The Library Association Conference at Bradford. W. E. Doubleday.

Nov.

Library World.—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. Oct. 15.
Islington's First Library.

Lippincott's Magazine.—25, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
25 cts. Oct.
Some Aspects of George Bernard Shaw. Joseph M. Rogers.
The Kaiser's Family Life. Wolf von Schierbrand.

London Magazine.—CARMELITE HOUSE, E.C. 4d. Nov.
The Queen of Beauty in Art. Illus. Arthur Lawrence.
Autobiographical. Illus. Kennersley Rowford.
Tansy in England. J. Cuning Walters.
Wrecked on the Mnaclies. Illus. Cecil Trelawney.
Prophecy in Portraiture. Illus. Harry Furniss.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK ST., STRAND. 10 cts. Oct.
Ben B. Lindsey. Illus. Lincoln Steffens.
Galveston: a Business Corporation. J. K. Turner.
The Story of Montana. Contd. Illus. C. P. Connolly.
The Story of Life-Insurance. Contd. Burton J. Hendrick.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 6d. Nov.
A Country School for Town Children. L. Smith.
The Sway of Corrib. Stephen Gwyn.
Have we lived before? Marcus Reed.
My Friends in Labuan.
The Catholic Socialist. Thomas Baty.
The Motor-Omnibus, the Police, and the Public.
America's Problem in the Philippines. Hugh Clifford.

Manchester Quarterly.—SHERBATT AND HUGHES. 6d. Oct.
James Watson: a Quondam Librarian. With Portrait. John Mortimer.
Madame de Sévigné. Edmund Mercer.
A Day Off: Lancaster. W. R. Credland.
Nicholas Ferrar. Rev. W. C. Hall.
Manchester under the Court Leet. T. Swindells.
Congreve and His Comedies. J. J. Richardson.
Robert Bloomfield. John H. Swann.

Mind.—WILLIAMS AND NORFOLK. 4s. Oct.
On Floating Ideas and the Imaginary. F. H. Bradley.
A Study of Platonic Terminology. G. Vailati.
The Constitution of Thought. Dr. H. Foston.
Symbolic Reasoning. Hugh MacColl.
Plato's Doctrine of Ideas. J. A. Stewart.
The Nature of Truth. B. Russell.

Monist.—KEGAN PAUL. 2s. 6d. Oct.
Pragmatism and Mathematical Logic. Giovanni Vailati.
Prolegomena to an Apology for Pragmatism. C. S. S. Peirce.
Pragmatism, Old and New. S. S. Colvin.
The Ideograms of the Chinese and Central American Calendars. R. H. Geoghegan.
The Franklin Squares. W. S. Andrews.

Monthly Review.—MURRAY. 2s. 6d. Nov.
Before Socialism. Hugh W. Strong.
The Intellectual Condition of the Labour Party. W. H. Mallock.
The Grand Etre: a Ridiculous God. Mona Caird.
On Riding to Hounds. Basil Tozer.
Ghosts of Piccadilly: Clarendon House and Devonshire House. G. S. Street.
The Beauty and Uses of Our National Art Songs. A. E. Keeton.
Sporting Terms in Common Speech. Judge Phillimore.
The Wayside in Sweden. Rev. A. N. Cooper.
The New Gold and the New Era.

Munsey's Magazine.—TEMPLE HOUSE, TEMPLE AVENUE. 6d. Oct.
Whistles from Within. Illus. Christian Britton.
The Rediscovery of Ancient Rome. Illus. Commendatore R. Lanciani.
Brigadier-General J. F. Bell. With Portrait. A. D. Albert, Jun.
The Romance of Steel and Iron in America. Contd. Illus. H. N. Casson.
Mary Manning. With Portrait. Matthew White, Jun.
The Actor; the Statue of Snow. Brander Matthews.
The Italians in America. Herbert N. Casson.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. Nov.
St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. Illus. Dotted Crotchet.
Lady Violinists. Concl. With Portraits. F. G. Edwards.

National Review.—23, RYDER STREET. 2s. 6d. Nov.
Episodes of the Month.
The Fiscal Problem. Compatriot.
The True Situation in the Congo. General Baron Wahis.
The Coming Social Revolution. J. H. Balfour Browne.
The Story of Maria. Major Ronald Ross.
The Attack on the Aliens Act. Sir William Evans Gordon.
Korea, an Appanage of Japan. Dalni Vostok.
Ibsen. Miss Jane H. Findlater.
Sermons. Arthur C. Benson, with Note by the Bishop of Bristol.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
Free Meals for Schoolchildren. George Hookham.
A Conversation with Shakespeare in the Elysian Fields. ***
The Problem of the Gold Reserve. Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law.
Greater Britain and India.

New Shakespeareana.—SHAKESPEARE PRESS, WESTFIELD, N.J.
75 cts. Oct.
Shakespeare's Falstaff Trilogy. Concl. R. L. Ashhurst.
The Northumberland Manuscript. I. H. Platt.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Nov.
Ancient Irish Genealogies. John MacNeill.
A Tramp in Switzerland. C. J. MacGarry.
New Light on the Old Dublin Stage. W. J. Lawrence.
The Land of Tir Nan Og. Edmund Burke.
A Diocesan History of Limerick. W. H. Gratton Flood.

Nineteenth Century and After.—SPOTTISWOODE. 2s. 6d. Nov.
The Future of Great Britain. J. Ellis Barker.
Liberals and Labour. C. F. G. Masterman.
A Liberal's Plea for Compulsory Service. G. G. Coulton.
The Government and the Navy. Archibald S. Hurd.
The Scotch Deer-Forests. G. T. Teasdale Buckell.
Object and Method in Land Legislation. R. Munro Ferguson.
Public Confidence and the Land Tenure Bill. Sir Robert Grey-ley.
Degree-Granting Institutions in Canada. Walter F. Lord.
The Frenchwoman of the Salons. Mrs. H. Dale.
The Novel as a Political Force. Norman Bentwich.
The True Darwinism. Prof. G. Henslow.
The Greek Mysteries and the Gospels. Slaife Butler.
Féminisme in France. Charles Dawbarn.
Dawn of a New Policy in India. Aneser Ali.
The Peers and the Education Bill. Archbishop of Westminster.
Convocation and the Letters of Business. Hugh R. E. Childers.
The Government and the Conventions. Herbert Paul.

North American Review.—HEINEMANN. 1s. Oct. 5.
Chapters from My Autobiography. Contd. Mark Twain.
Reforms secured in Pennsylvania. Wayne MacNeagh.
International Law and the Drago Doctrine. G. W. Scott.
Educational Reciprocity. Charles F. Beach, Jun.
Oxford. W. D. Howells.
American Business Outlook. Scrutator.
The Awakening of China. K. K. Kawakami.
In America's Greatest Prison. T. Speed Mosby.
World Politics.

Oct. 19.
The Capitalisation of Railroads. Wharton Barker.
London's Loss by Municipal Ownership. Ernest E. Williams.
Is Colonisation a Crime? Hannia Taylor.
A Century of Foreign Missions. Dr. J. L. Barton.
The Swedish Antarctic Expedition. Otto Nordenskjöld.
Is the Celtic Revival really Irish? Mary K. Ford.
A Precedent for Disarmament. Ernest Crosby.
Some Recent Essays. Louise C. Willcox.

Occult Review.—164, ALDERSGATE STREET. 6d. Nov.
Ghosts in Shakespeare. E. J. Ellis.
Remarkable Occurrences. Dr. F. Hartmann.
The Orly Wisdom. Lady Archibald Campbell.
More Glimpses of the Unseen. Contd. K. B. Span.
Charms and Cures for the Sick as practised in Ireland. Edith Wheeler.
Bijili of the Flaming Torch. H. Mayns Young.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Oct.
Mediumistic Séances. Dr. F. Abbott.
Chinese Industries and Foreign Relations. Illus. Dr. P. Carus.
Confucianism and Ancestral Worship. Illus.
Archangels of the Avesta. L. H. Mills.
Lascadio Hearn and Japan. Illus. K. K. Kawakami.

Optimist.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Oct. 15.
Sir Wilfrid Lawson.
Papers on Preaching. Rev. W. G. Edwards Rees.
The Religion of the Artist. J. E. Burton.
The Dweller in the Circle. Rev. F. W. Orde Ward.
Mysticism. Charles Smyth.

Pall Mall Magazine.—14, NEWTON STREET, HOLBORN. 6d. Nov.
Whistler's Academy of Painting. Illus. Cyrus Cuneo.
The Making of the Marksman. Illus. Captain R. ff. Davies.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gladstone at Home. Illus. Emmie A. Keddeil.
Some Grey-Haired Boys. Justin McCarthy.
The Life of a Five-Pound Note. Illus. A Bank Clerk.
The Kolar Gold Fields, India. Illus. Ian Malcolm.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Nov.
Henry Henshall's Work. Illus.
A Covent Garden Ball. Illus. Lieut.-Col. Newnham Davis.
Relics of Roman Defences. Illus. F. Haviland.
Profitable Pursuits for Girls. Illus. Marcus Woodward.
Cecil Aldin: Interview. Illus. Gordon Meggy.

Positivist Review.—WM. REEVES. 3d. Nov.
Liberals and Labour. Prof. E. S. Beesly.
Puritans and Anti-Puritans. S. H. Swinny.
The Progress of Religion. Frederic Harrison.
Disarmament and the Empire. Henry Ellis.
The Permanence of National Types. F. S. Marvin.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—EDWIN DALTON. 2s. Oct.
Hamlet as Thinker. James Lindsay.
The Church and the Ministry in the Early Centuries. F. Pickett.
The Hartley Lecture, 1906. George Armstrong.
Fetichism: an African Religion. J. Marcus Brown.
Some Lines of Development in Modern Poetry. William Daw.
Divestment in France. Walter Stott.
The Philosophy of Christian Experience. B. Haddon.
The Place of the Preacher in the National Life. H. Jeffs.
Ecclesiastical Discipline. John Forster.
Fresh Light on "Adam Bede." Albert A. Birchenough.
The Art Teaching of John Ruskin. C. Armstrong.

Princeton Theological Review.—237, DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Has Scientific Investigation disturbed the Basis of Rational Faith? Hugh M. Scott.
Schwenckfeld's Participation in the Enchanter Controversy of the Sixteenth Century. Concl. F. W. Loutscher.
Theodore Baza. H. E. Dosker.
What was the Primitive Condition? D. Gath Whitely.

Progress.—17, SOUTHAMPTON ROW. 15. Oct.
Children's Trials, Courts, and Child Prisoners. Rosa M. Barrett.
The City Beautiful. Canon Morley Stevenson.
This Model Municipal Lodging-House. Raymond Robins.
Is the Sanatorium Treatment of the Working Classes worth while? Frances A. Bardswell.
Social Service in Russia. Budgett Meakin.

Putnam's Monthly.—PUTNAM'S SONS. 25 cts. Oct.
The Old Putnam's. Illus. M. S.
Undelivered Addresses by John Hay.
R. H. Stoddard and His Last Poem. With Portraits. E. C. Stedman.
Tangier in the Early Seventies. Illus. Ion P. de Caris.
Franklin's Social Life in France. With Portrait. Albert H. Smyth.
The Man with the Muck-Rake. President Roosevelt.
Restoration of the Erechtheum. Illus. G. P. Stevens.
The Latin and Teston Races. Maurice Maeterlinck.
Lafadio Hearn. G. M. Gould.
Ethics of Reviewing. A. C. Benson.

Quarterly Review.—MURRAY. 6s. Oct. 1
The Naval Situation.
Recent Antarctic Exploration.
The Romantic Element in Music.
Henrik Ibsen. Arthur Symonds.
The Ethics of Henry Sidgwick. J. E. McTaggart.
Municipal Socialism.
The Art-Work of Lady Dilke.
The Chasap Cottage. Home Counties.
The Regulation of Motor-Cars.
County Families.
The Real Needs of Ireland.
The Russian Government and the Massacres.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. Nov.
Bishop Lawrence. With Portrait.
Pictures made of Postage Stamps. Illus. Leirion Clifford.
From Essex to Manitoba. Illus. Prebendary Carilla.
Plant Crystals. Illus. Mrs. Watts-Hughes.

Railway Magazine.—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. Nov.
Mr. Edward Waikin. Interview. Illus.
New Train Departure Indicator at Liverpool Street Terminus. Illus.
Trent Station, Midland Railway. Illus. H. Wade.
The North-Eastern Railway's New Chief Offices at York. Illus.
Progress of the Indian Railways.
Some Standard Locomotive Types of the Past. Illus. C. S. Stock.
The East Indian Railway. Illus. G. Huddleston.
Some Curiosities of Railway Tickets. Illus. W. Reginald Bray.
Doncaster Railway Station (Great Northern Railway). Illus. H. S. Lawrence.
The American Rail Motor-Car. Illus.

Reliquary.—BENNETT. 3s. 6d. Oct.
Blythburgh and Its Church. Illus. Charlotte Mason.
Some Pre-Norman Crosses in Staffordshire. Illus. G. Le Blanc Smith.
Horse Brasses. Illus. Lina Eckenstein.
The Evolution of the Ancient Lamp. Illus. Sophia Beale.

Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA). 13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Nov.
Charles Evans Hughes. Illus. Ervin Wardman.
A Visit from British Teachers. Nicholas Murray Butler.
Secretary Root and South America. A. W. Dunn.
Secretary Root's Speech at the Rio Conference.
Dr. H. Schumacher and the Kaiser Wilhelm. Lectureship. With Portrait.
E. R. A. Seligman.

Review of Reviews.—MELBOURNE. 6d. Oct.
Political Power After Property. Public Interest. W. H. Judkins.
The Deadlock in South Australia. T. H. Smeaton.
The Totalitarian in New Zealand. A Wellington Barrister.
Rise and Progress of the New South Wales County Prisoner. Illus.
Alfred Beit. Illus. W. T. Stead.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. Nov.
A Day in the Life of a North Sea Missionary. Illus. Sky-Pilot.
Max Darewski. Illus. Gordon Meggy.
With Livingstone in Darkest Africa. Illus. W. Wood and J. Pennell.

Saint George.—GEORGE ALLEN. 1s. Oct.
The Use of Colour by Certain English Poets. Maude Royden.
The Scottish Ancestors of Ruskin. W. Sinclair.
Lads' Clubs. S. B. Hartley.

Science Progress.—JOHN MURRAY. 5s. Oct.
The Physical Basis of Life. Illus. W. B. Hardy.
Some World's Weather Problems. Illus. W. J. S. Lockyer.
The Origin of Gynospores. E. A. N. Arber.
Science in Medicine. Illus. A. C. Inman.
The Quantitative Classification of Igneous Rocks. Dr. John W. Evans.

The Nature of Enzyme Action. Dr. W. M. Bayliss.
The Progress of Agricultural and Botanical Science in Ceylon. Dr. J. C. Willis.

Stellar Theories. Thomas G. Hill.
On a Hillside in Donegal. G. A. J. Cole.
The Artificial Production of Nitrate of Lime. John B. C. Kershaw.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d.

The International Congress for the Study of the Polar Regions, Brussels, 1906.
The York Meeting of the British Association.
The Lado Enclave and Its Commercial Possibilities. J. Penman Browne.
The Progress of New South Wales.

Scottish Historical Review.—MACLEHOSE, GLASGOW. 2s. 6d. Oct.
Margaret Nairne; Jacobite Letters. E. Maxtone Graham.
The "Scalacronica" of Sir Thomas Gray. Contd. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Witches of Alloa. R. Menzies Ferguson.
The Scottish Parliament, 1560-1707. William Law Mathieson.
Glimpses of Old Scots Parish Life. Edward Pinnington.

Scribner's Magazine.—HEINEMANN. 1s. Nov.
Ilia Rospin, Russia's Greatest Painter. Illus. Christian Brinton.
In the Black Pines of Bohemia. Illus. Mary King Waddington.
Ruskin and Girlhood. L. Allen Harker.
The Last of the Indian Treaties. Illus. Duncan Campbell Scott.
London; a Municipal Democracy. Frederic C. Howe.
Washington in Jackson's Time, with Glimpses of Henry Clay. Illus. Gaillard Hunt.
Mural Painting in America since 1839.

South African Magazine.—CARLTON BUILDING, PARLIAMENT STREET, CAPE TOWN. 25s. per ann. Oct.

Philosophy and National Ideals. Chas. H. Crane.
China's Attitude towards Japan and Russia. Sir R. K. Douglas.
A Side Glance at Siege Town, Ladysmith. Contd. Illus. F. Horace Ross.
The Study of Architecture. Contd. Francis Massey.
The Hex River Valley, South Africa. Illus. Sydney V. Ford.
The Political and Religious Novel in English Literature. Contd. A. C. Bray and R. Burdon Martin.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. Nov.

Lloyd's. Illus. E. St. John Hart.
Choral Societies. Illus. E. St. John Brenon.
Some Novel Projects. Illus. Archibald Williams.
My Best Picture; Symposium. Illus. Adrian Margaux.
Living Figures. Contd. Illus.

Sunday at Home.—4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. Nov.

Mountain Climbing in the Canadian Alps. Illus. Frank Yeigh.
Recent Revolts against Rome. Chancellor Lias.
Looking Back. Rev. T. Connellan.
Protestantism and Truth. Dr. R. F. Horton.
The Headquarters of the Churches. Illus. Hugh B. Philpott.

Sunday Strand.—NEWNES. 6d. Nov.

Portraits of Christ by American Artists. Illus. Francis A. Jones.
Notable Cottages. Illus. Percy Collins.
The Most Interesting Patients in the World (at Lucknow). Illus. Helen B. Hanson.
Religious Picture Postcards. Illus. H. J. Holmes.
Two Churches in One Churchyard. Illus.
The Jubilee of Pastor Thomas Spurgeon.
The Churches and the People at Bolton. Illus. Paul Preston.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 6d. Nov.

Hilaire Belloc. Cecil Chesterton.
The Philosophy of Tea. Okakura-Kakuro.

Theosophical Review.—161, NEW BOND STREET, W. 1s. Nov.

The Rosy Cross in Russia. Contd. A. Russian.
The Land of the Living. E. R. Innes.
The Nature of Dhārānā. Francis Sedāk.
Some Planks in the Theosophical Platform. Contd. Isabelle M. Pagan.
What is Man? A. R. Orage.
The Hickeys Quakers. Felix A. Belcher.
The Master. G. R. S. Mead.
The Foundation of the Science of Education. Contd. Sarah Corbett.
The Mystic Ship. W. M. Blackden.

Treasury.—G. J. PALMER. 6d. Nov.

Bishop Welldon and the Future of Christian Missions. F. E. Hamer.
Early Morning in Some City Churches. Illus. C. A. Barnicoat.
Egypt and the Bible. Contd. Illus. Ralph W. Nevill.
By Warwick Ways. Dr. W. H. Hutton.
Studies in the Apocalypse. Contd. Rev. A. R. Whitham.
Autumn in the Garden. Illus.
Brother John of Fiesole. Illus. Marie-Louise Egerton Castle.
Plant Names. Illus. Agnes A. Hilton.
The Priory of Mount Grace. Illus. Dr. E. Hermitage Day.

United Service Magazine.—23, COCKSPUR STREET. 2s. Nov.

The Inflexible and the Dreadnought.
Admiralty or Admiralties. Lieut. L. H. Hordern.
The Hundred Years' War. Contd. F. J. Snell.
The British Army under Wellington. With Map. Contd. T. Miller Maguire.
The Canadian War of 1812. Capt. C. F. Harrison.
The French Maneuvres. Howard Hensman.

Artillery Co-operation. Capt. C. H. Wilson.
Infantry covering Fire. Quisquam.
The Military Engineer and His Craft. "Sapper."
Rifle Shooting a National Pastime. A. J. Preston.
The Opening of the Rifle-Ranger. Armiger Barclay.
Mauritius. Major W. Cyprian Bridge.

Westminster Review.—MARLBOROUGH. 25. 6d. Nov.

Armaments and Peace. Harry Hodgson.
Founding an Irish University. W. J. Corbett.
The Case for the Immediate Enfranchisement of the Women. Ignota.
Woman and Woman's Suffrage. F. Thoresby.
Lux Mundi Antiqua et Nova. James Baugh.
Open Letter to Father Vaughan. F. W. Tugman.
The Philosophy of Omar Khayyam. C. D. Broad.
George Eliot and George Combe. M. L. Johnson.
Capital and Industry. H. I. Ginders.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. Nov.

Two Days in the Under-World. Illus. Jeremy Broom.
A Treasure Hunt in the Arctic. Illus. Frank F. Li-chke.
Down the Grand Canyon. Illus. E. W. G. Wesson.
Hunting the Wild Carabao. Hamilton Wright.
My Motor-Trip to Constantinople. Illus. R. L. Jefferson.
Frog Farms. Illus. Mrs. Laura B. Starr.
Tracking the White-Thieves in America. Illus. Capt. H. H. Bowen and F. A. Talbot.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK. 6d. Nov.

More Pictures by Modern Artists. Illus. Austin Chester.
Explorers and Inventors in Cartoons. Illus. B. Fletcher Robinson.
The Arab Horse in England. Illus. S. L. Bensusan.
Two Years in the Arctic. Illus. Anthony Fiala.

Woman at Home.—HODDER. 4d. Nov.

The Duke and Duchess of Rutland at Belvoir Castle. Illus. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooly.
The Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Contd. Illus.

World To-day.—156, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 15 cts. Oct.

Following the Hounds. Illus. Mary Aldis.
The Panama Canal as it will be. With Plans. C. H. Forbey-Lindsay.
Poisonous Reptiles of the United States. Illus. Raymond L. Ditmars.
The Army Training Schools at Fort Riley. Illus. Charles S. West.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Monatsschrift.—ALEX. DUNCKER, BERLIN. 2 Mk. Oct.

Artistic Subjectivism. Prof. R. Eucken.
The German People and Foreign Policy. K. von Stengel.
The National Christian Labour Movement in Germany. J. Giesberts.
The Causes of the Prussian Disasters of 1866. Major Balck.
The Education of Women. Gräfin Adeline zu Rantzau.
My Ballads. Böries, Freiherr von Münchhausen.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART.

6 Mk. per qr. Oct.
Unpublished Correspondence of Frederick William IV. of Prussia. H. von Poschinger.
Germany and England. Graf A. Bernstorff.
Letters by Verdi to His Wife and to the Countess Maffei. A. Luzio.
The Brotherhood of the Great Nations through the Sciences. Sir Michael Foster.
Recent Results of Antarctic Exploration. O. Nordenskjöld.
The Natural Protection of the Human Body against Disease. Prof. H. Lep.

Will Japan become Christian? Mgr. Graf Vay de Vaya und Lusko.
Letters of Rudolf von Bennigsen. Contd. H. Oncken.
The Comédie Française Cases. Concl. G. Claretie.
Germany and Foreign Policy.
Gentz versus Metternich. A. Fournier.
The Concession Question in German South West Africa. Major-Gen. Leutwein.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mk. per qr. Oct.

Queen Louise in the War of 1866. P. Baillen.
Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia (died 1886).
The October Days of 1866. Prof. Bernhard Schmidt.
Carl August and the Princes' Day in Dresden, 1812. Hermann Freiherr von Egloffstein.
Travels in the East. Lieut.-Gen. von Hoffmeister.
Mary Stuart and the Casket Letters. Lady Blennerhassett.
A Reaction in the Woman Question. W. Theodor Fontane. Karl Frenzel.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—REIMAR HOBING, BERLIN.

3 Mk. per qr. Oct.
The Peace Movement. G. Seibt.
National Culture and the Mother Language. Prof. J. G. Sprengel.
The Theory of Modern Economic Life. Dr. A. Tille.
Official Life and Bureaucracy. C. V.
The French Separation Law. F. Wugk.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 6 Mk. per ann.

Oct.
The Jubilee Exhibition at Nürnberg. Illus. T. Hampe.
New Acquisitions by German Museums. Illus.

Neue Metaphysische Rundschau.—GROSS LICHTERFELDE WEST, BERLIN. 1 Mk. 20 Pf. No. 4.

The Aryans. G. von List.
The Elements of the Kabbala. Concl. Eliphas Lévi.

Anti-Foreign Uprising in Mexico. E. M. Conley.
The Fur Trader. Illus. C. Arthur Williams.
Transportation in Cuba. Illus. Edgar W. Dennison.
Edmund C. Tarbell, Painter. Illus. F. W. Coburn.
The Trade Union in Politics. Thomas S. Adams.
Albert B. Cummins. With Portrait. H. G. Moorhead.
John B. Moran. With Portrait. Ralph Bergengren.
W. H. Moore. With Portrait. Joe Smith.
Frontiersman's Day. Illus. C. J. P. Lucas.

World's Work and Play.—HEINEMANN. 18. Nov.

Cuba: Its Condition and Outlook. Illus. F. A. Adams.
G. F. Williams; Master of the Diamond Mines. With Portrait. M. G. Cuniff.
Education in the New Japan. Mary C. Fraser.
Natural History in the Schoolroom. Percy Collins.
The Criminal Secret Commission. H. E. Binstead.
The Cape to Cairo Telegraph. Illus. F. A. Talbot.
A Dorset Lavender Farm. Illus. M. Adeline Cocke.
How Two Londoners went to Canada without Savings. Home Counties.
A Week in Paris for Fifty Shillings. E. M. Bunting.
Ballooning. Aero.
One Fowl per Acre. Illus. Edward Brown.
The Greatest Power-House at Chelsea. Illus.
A Native Iron Foundry in Africa. Illus. Ambrose Talbot.
The March of Events. Henry Norman.
The Publishers and the Times. James Douglas.
The Railway Accident Panic. H. G. Archer.
Pendulum Swings. Illus. Vyvyan Marr.
The Clyde Strike. Benjamin Taylor.
The Commercial Motor. Illus. R. H. Bretherton.

Young Man.—4, LUDGATE CIRCUS. 3d. Nov.

Sir W. P. Treloar. Illus. E. J.
A Bachelor Flat and Ten Shillings a Week. L. H. Yates.
Rev. Trevor H. Davies. With Portrait.
Monte Carlo. Illus. Rev. H. M. Nield.
The Eye as a Photographic Camera. Dr. S. Wilkinson.

Young Woman.—4, LUDGATE CIRCUS. 3d. Nov.

The Romance of Countess Schimmelmann. Illus.
How to keep Well. Eliz. S. Chesser.

Nord und Süd.—SIEBENHUFENERSTR. 12, BRISLAU. 2 Mk. Oct.

Marie Eugénie Delle Grazie. With Portrait. Dr. O. Wilda.
Germany and the French Colonies. K. von Strantz.
The Mistake of the Modern Ideal. K. Hoffmann.
High School Pedagogy in Germany. Dr. H. Schmidkunz.
At Paris, 1870. Contd. K. von Einsiedel.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—GEORG STILKE, BERLIN. 2 Mk. 50 Pf.

Oct.
The Art of War in the Middle Ages. Hans Delbrück.
Goethe's "Stella." Prof. Adolf Metz.
More Freedom for Students. Prof. Otto Schroeder.
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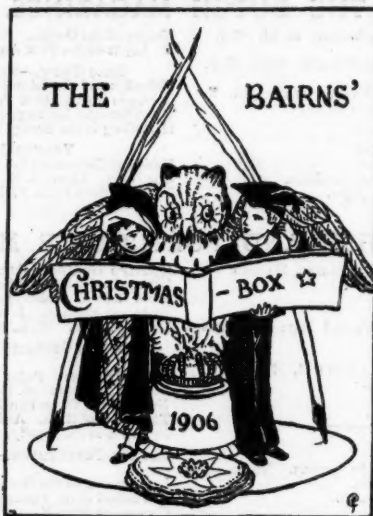
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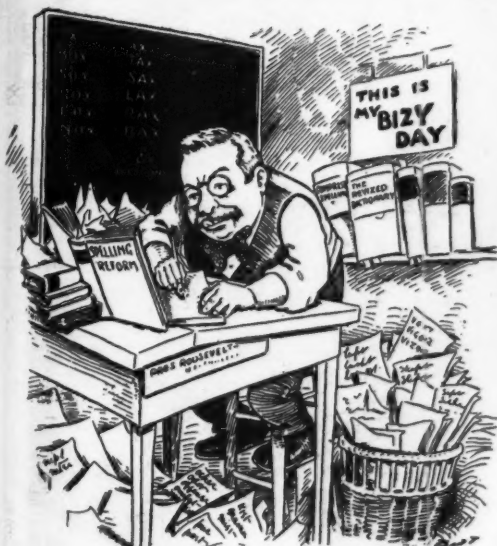
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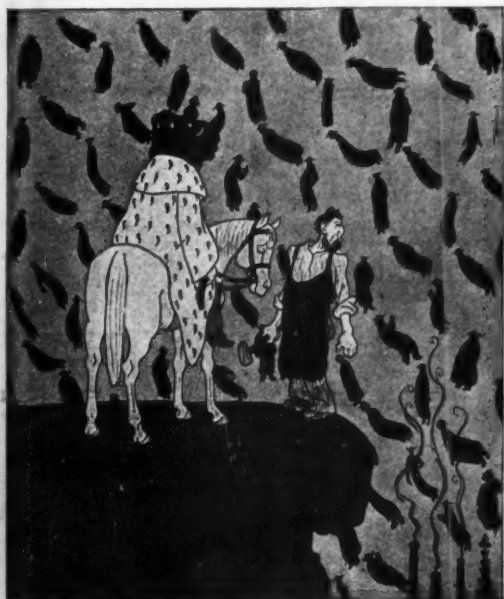
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This Does Settle It.

President Roosevelt positively cannot accept the nomination for a third term; he has undertaken the introduction of spelling reform, and that is trouble enough for one man.



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[Munich.]

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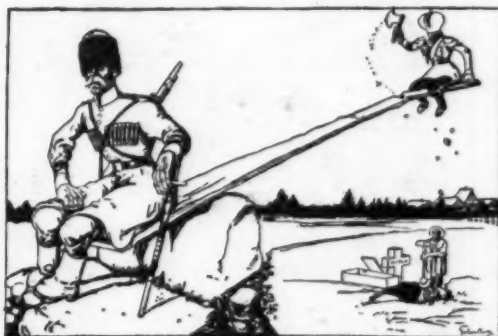
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[Stuttgart.]

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Wahre Jacob.

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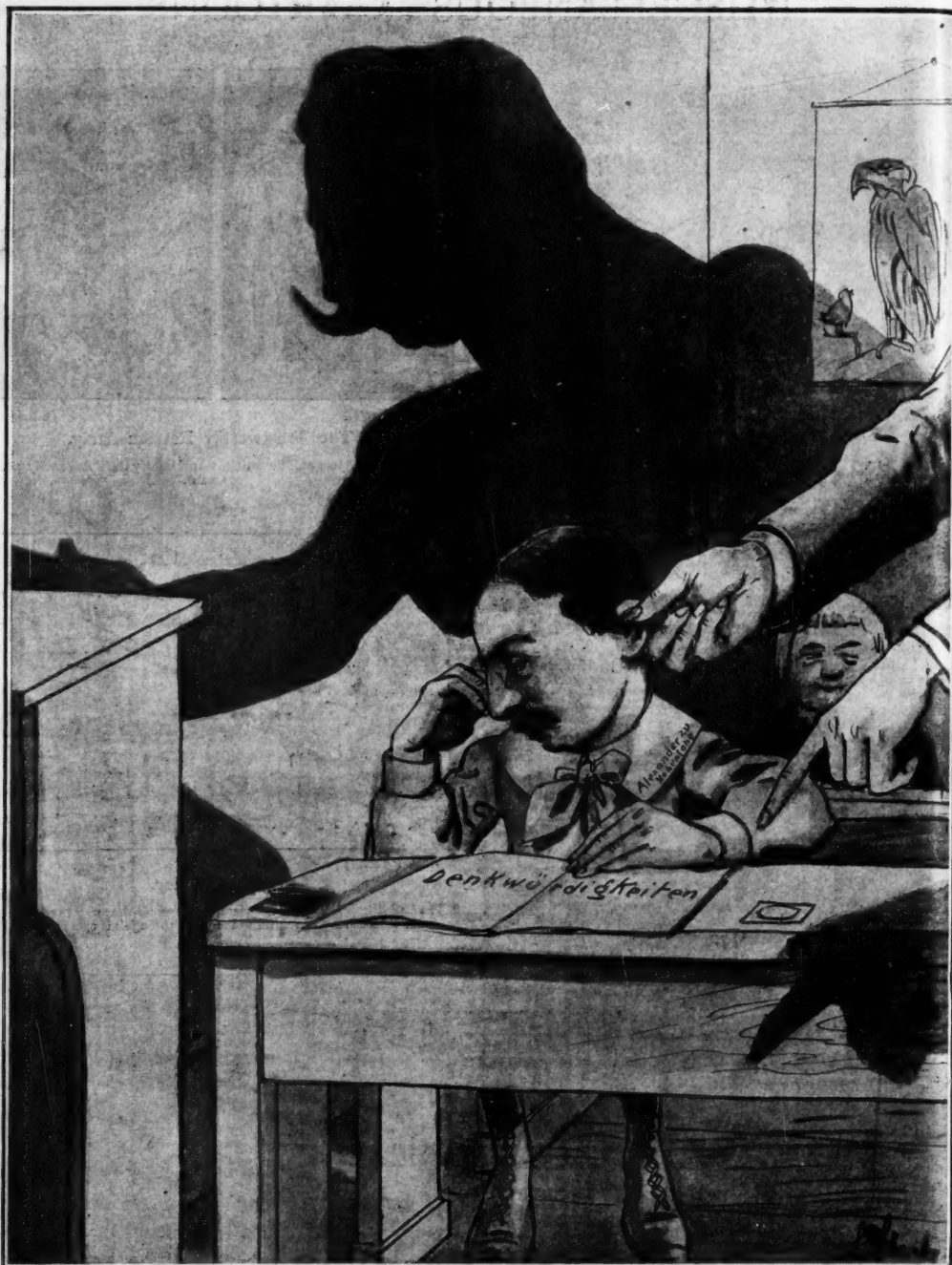


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[Berlin.]

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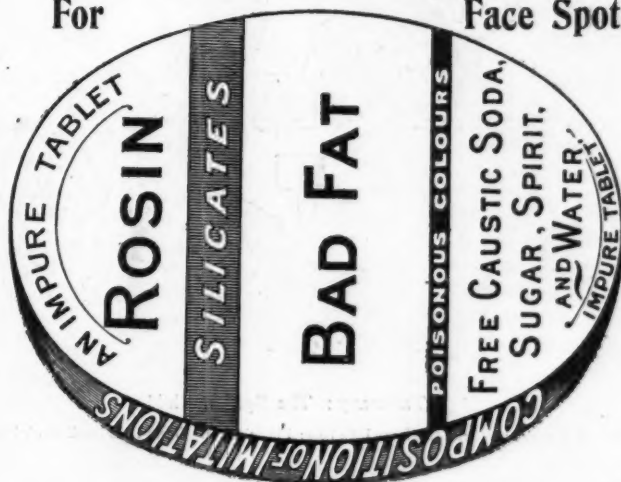
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[Minneapolis Journal.]

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WILLIE HEARST: "Guess this is my little boss; I bought him. Guess I can break him 'f I wantuh."



[La Silhouette.]

[Paris.]

Church and State in France.

"As for this little guillotine, which has just been used for beheading in the middle this fine fat fowl that we are going to stow away in our episcopal maws, we are so little afraid of it that we shall await our martyrdom while peacefully pursuing our functions."



[Hindi Punch.]

[Bombay.]

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HIND: "Yes, immensely. Thanks."

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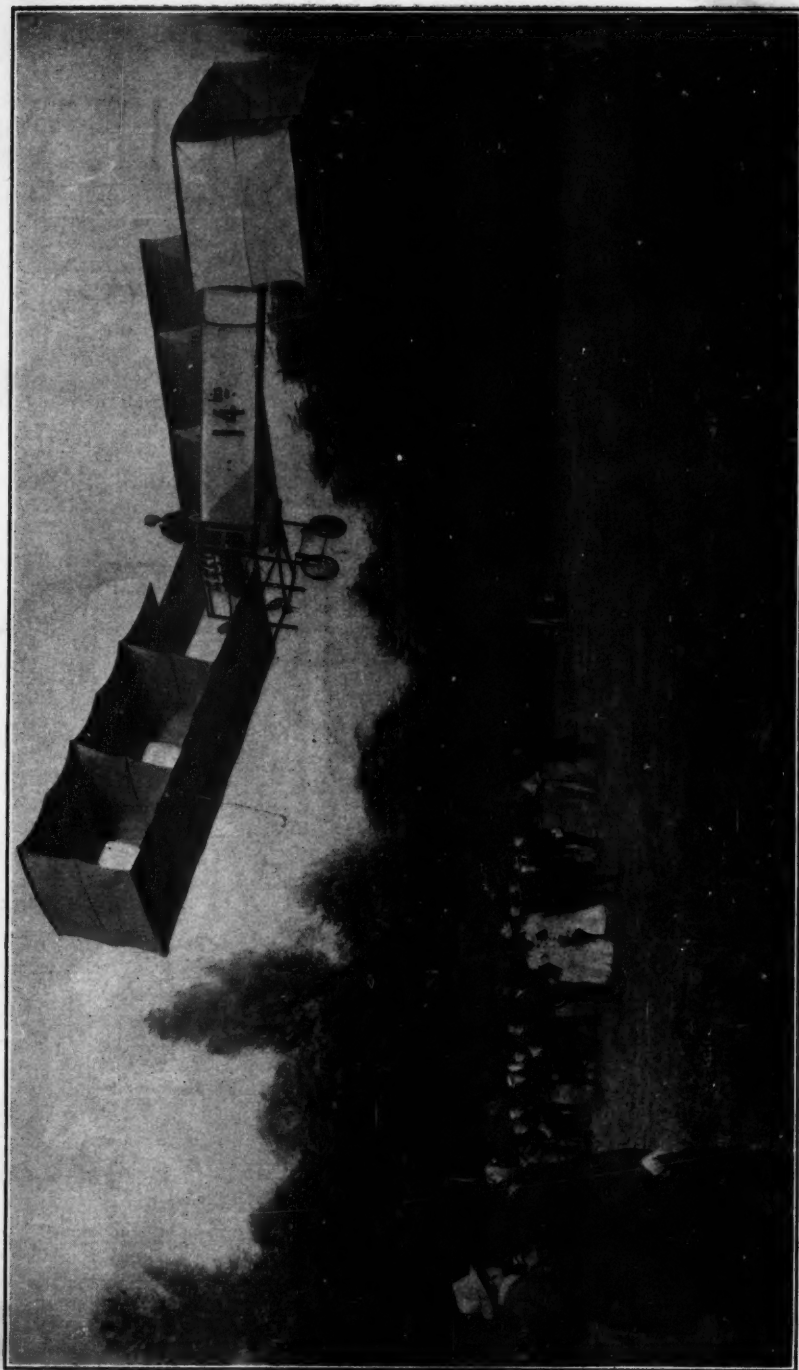


Journal.



Bombay.

Legislative



M. SANTOS DUMONT'S FIRST SUCCESS WITH A FLYING MACHINE.

M. Santos Dumont, after several preliminary trials in Paris on November 12th, when his flying machine had flown 75, 128, and 42 yards, decided to return to his starting point by going against the wind. For thirty yards the motor ran along the ground, then suddenly it rose to a height of about five yards, and appearing like a great white bird, it soared half-way down the course. M. Santos Dumont, startled by some spectators in his way, twisted his rudder quickly, and the machine came heavily to the ground, damaging one of its wings. The experiment, however, was a triumph, for actual flight was achieved; and it seemed as though it were only a matter of time for the conquest of the air to be accomplished. The 235 yards were traversed in twenty-one seconds.